ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF COORG,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

SECTION I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Courts.

1. THERE has been no alteration in the powers or jurisdiction of the several Civil Courts in Coorg during the year under report, nor is it contemplated to make any change in this respect in the future.

Their Regulations.

2. The authority of all Courts was that laid down in the old Regulations by the Chief Commissioner in 1834 and 1842.

Effect of Stamp Act.

3. In regard to Civil business, however, the introduction of Act XXXVI. of 1860, known as the Stamp Act, in the previous year, has had a sensible effect upon litigation in Coorg, and has caused such a check upon the institution of frivolous suits as to reduce in the lower Courts the total amount of Civil work considerably. At the same time the working of the Act in other respects shows that, while legitimate Civil causes have not been wanting, the Courts have been engaged with business in a manner beneficial to the Government and the people.

Civil work done.

4. If the number of cases shews a large decrease in comparison with that of the previous year, the work performed, as tabulated below, will, perhaps, in view of the above reasons, be thought, on the whole, satisfactory.

Amount of Civil Business in Coorg, 1862-63.

IN ALL COURTS.	Original Suits.	Appeal Suits.	Total.
Balance number of suits pending, 30th April 1863 ...	61	24	85
Filed in 1862-63	576	90	666
Total ...	637	114	751
Decided during the year	577	109	686
Balance pending, 30th April 1863 ...	60	5	65

This Statement exposes faithfully the amount of Civil business got through by all the Courts in Coorg.

The noticeable features are, that the whole of the cases pending on 1st May 1862 have been decided, and that the number of pending cases in all the Courts at the end of this year shews a decrease of twenty in comparison to that of the last.

As the Civil Courts of the District, both small and great, number 38, a balance of 60 original and five appeal suits cannot be considered large.

Number of Suits in favor of the Plaintiff.

5. Out of the whole number of original suits decided, only about ten per cent. was in favor of the Defendant, that is, only 59 cases out of the 577, and including the number of appeals the percentage rose to twenty, or 118 cases (out of 686) in favor of Defendant. The percentage in original suits shews that litigation, as a rule, is confined to real and *bonâ fide* claims.

Comparison of work.

6. Comparing the number of suits in all Courts in 1862-63 with that of the year previous, the numbers are as follows :—

In 1861-62	960
In 1862-63	751
Decrease ...	209

Decisions on Appeal.

7. Appeal cases decided were 109, and they were thus divided :—

Lower Courts.

Decrees confirmed	46
Modified	23
Reversed	27
Otherwise disposed of	13

Duration of Suits.

8. The average duration of each original suit was 20 days, or five days more than the preceding year; but, looking at the cases to be got through and the number pending at the end of the year, there is nothing remarkable in this difference. The value of property litigated was Rupees 58,409-10-2, and the average of each suit was, therefore, Rupees 101-6-5; whereas last year the property was only Rupees 41,105-14-7, and the average Rupees 57-3-11 to each suit. This comparison is intended to show the increased value of litigated property notwithstanding the decrease in number of suits, and the consequent greater importance of each suit decided. No comparison of litigation in proportion to population can be made, as the present Census of Coorg is not based upon the slightest reliable data, and the numbers previously reported are possibly erroneous to the extent of 20 or 30,000 souls.

Distribution of Civil Works.

9. Here I give a Statement showing how the Civil work performed in 1862-63 has been apportioned among the Courts :—

Number.	Courts.	Original.	Appeal.	Total.	Pending.
1	Deputy Superintendent's ...	4	40	44	3
1	Durryaft Cutcherry	22	34	56	11
8	Soubadars'	244	35	279	19
28	Parputtigars'	307	...	307	32
		577	109	686	65

Of the original suits 389 were decided on their merits, 13 dismissed, and 175 arbitrated.

The Durryaft Cutcherry shews the heaviest balance, and this is owing partly to the cases being of great property value, and involving often intricate and difficult points.

Fees.

10. A small amount, collected and outstanding, of fees imposed before the system was interdicted has yet to be accounted for; but they refer only to cases which have been long going through the Courts, and are still under appeal either here or elsewhere. Since 17th July 1862 no fees have been imposed in Coorg.

Description of Suits.

11. The following is the description of all suits on the file of the Courts decided in the year under report :—

Number of Suits.	Decided.	Pending.
I.—Suits affecting Land.		
Landed property	28	10
House „	12	3
Shares, hereditary	14	5
Total ...	54	18
II.—Suits Personal.		
Debts	517	41
Movable property	17	1
Cattle	15	1
Security	33	3
Wages	21	.....
Damages	23	.....
Mortgages	5	.....
Merasy rights	1	1
Total ...	632	47
Grand Total ...	686	65

The above includes appeals and original suits, and the proportion of suits for real property, in comparison to that of personal, is eight per cent.

Civil Debtors.

12. There was a great increase of Civil debtors confined during the past year, the number being 13, while there were only four the year before. The longest time any one of these persons was in confinement was three months, and the shortest one day. The average length of time was 26 days; three persons only remained for three months, and at the time of writing every Civil debtor has been released from the Mercara Jail.

Execution of Decrees.

The attention of the Superintendent of Ashtagram has been drawn to the large number of cases of executions of Decrees.

(Signed) L. Bowring,
Commissioner.

13. Perhaps the execution of decrees is the most unsatisfactory part of the whole Civil Judicial administration of this Province, and it arises chiefly from the impossibility of Soubadars giving time to it among their multifarious duties. Execution was sued out in 360 decrees, and 215 of these remained at the end of the year not carried out. Steps will at once be taken to remedy this delay and the balance cleared off.

Sale of Stamps.

14. Another point in the successful working of the Stamp Act is in the sale of Stamps; they having realized this year a net sum of Rupees 10,771-4-2 against 3,691 the amount received last year. A portion of this increase is, doubtless, due to the large trading operations which take place in coffee, and for which Bonds are of common and constant use.

SECTION II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Part I.—Penal Statistics.

Criminal powers of Deputy Superintendent.

15. The only change in Criminal Jurisdiction was that, since the new arrangements, the Deputy Superintendent's powers have been confined to those of a Magistrate; whereas those of his predecessors were equivalent to a Judge.

Criminal powers of other Courts.

The Commissioner is of opinion that the Soubadars are scarcely sufficiently intimate with the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure to make it desirable that they should be at once invested with the proposed powers.

L. B.

16. All the other Criminal Courts in the District have exercised the powers described in the last Report; but it is intended, when the Soubadars become better acquainted with the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure, to invest them with the powers of subordinate Magistrate, 2nd Class.

Increase of Crime.

17. Increase in population and increase in general civilization has brought about a proportionate increase of crimes, for the total number of the graver offences was 96 against 70 in the year before, and the petty offences were 1,177 against 890.

18. The Table here given shews under what classes of crime these 96 cases were divided, the number of persons charged with committing them, and the convictions and releases :—

Detail of Offences.

Number.	Description of Crimes.	No. of Cases.	No. of Cases undiscovered.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons released.	Awaiting sentence.	Number apprehended.
1	Murder	2	...	...	3	3	6
2	Homicide	4	...	...	9	...	9
3	Grievous hurt by weapons	2	...	2	...	...	2
4	Arson	1	...	..	3	...	3
5	Dacoity	1	...	6	14	...	20
6	Robbery	2	...	2	8	...	10
7	Forgery	3	...	3	5	...	8
8	Criminal assaults on a woman ...	1	...	2	1	...	3
9	Theft	53	25	34	10	...	44
10	Theft in a dwelling-house	11	9	9	...	...	9
11	Fraud	4	...	9	1	...	10
12	Assault	2	...	3	...	...	3
13	Escape from custody	2	...	2	...	...	2
14	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	1	...	3	...	...	3
15	Receiving stolen property	1	...	1	1	...	2
16	House-trespass	2	...	1	1	...	2
17	False charge	1	...	...	1	...	1
18	Intentional insult to provoke breach of peace	1	...	3	...	...	3
19	Enticing a woman	2	...	2	4	...	6
	Total ...	96	34	82	61	3	146
	Petty Offences ...	1,115	...	1,573	195	...	1,768
	Grand Total ...	1,211	34	1,655	256	3	1,914

19. It will be remarked that in about one-half of the theft cases the perpetrators were altogether undiscovered, and I can only account for this from the fact that the principal number of these offences were committed on the borders of Coorg, and that the thieves, escaping over the boundary into Wynâd or Mysore, rendered their being traced a matter of great difficulty. The attention of the Local Police is drawn to this circumstance with a view to greater vigilance, which will be enforced. Of 146 persons apprehended, 60 per cent. were convicted and punished, which may be considered favorable.

Untraced theft cases.

20. There were two murder cases against only one in the year previous. In the first a dead body was found in a river under suspicious circumstances, which were hushed up by the Government Authorities, and the corpse buried. Subsequent information led to further enquiry, and the case was tried by the Magistrate, but the evidence being insufficient, the prisoners were afterwards released by the Superintendent; the Paṭṭuttigar was dismissed, and the Soubadar of the Talook suspended for six months. The second case was the murder of a woman in a violent manner by her two sons. The Magistrate tried and

Murder cases.

committed this case, being fully convinced of the guilt of the two prisoners, on the 3rd December 1862. The decision of the higher Courts has not yet been received.

Homicide and other cases.

21. Of the four cases of Homicide none were brought home against the prisoners. Three were tried by me, and one by my predecessor Captain Campbell. The two wounding cases were proved, the prisoners convicted and sentenced by the Judicial Commissioner to ten years' and two years' imprisonment respectively. The forgery cases were proved and the prisoners punished; so also in both robbery cases. The only other cases of any general importance were an offence triable under Section 504 of the Penal Code, in which certain Bazar Mussulmen insulted Sepoys of a Regiment on account of some part of their Regimental dress, calling them "infidels" and "Christians." The prisoners in this case were severely punished; and the other offence was a brutal assault on a woman by two men, whom I was unable, from want of evidence, to try for rape.

Petty Offences.

22. The petty offences, though large in number, were all of the most trifling character, and disposed of by the whole of the Courts in the District.

Distribution of work done.

23. Consequent on the special positions of the Durryaft Cutcherry and the Soubadar's Courts, that old system of the Superintendent sentencing upon the Punchayets and Presiding Officer's enquiry and finding has obtained as a rule, but some cases also have been tried and decided by the Magistrate himself. This Table will show the proportions :—

OFFICER.	No. of cases tried.	No. of persons convicted and sentenced.	No. released.	Pending at the close of the year.
Magistrate	2	4	...	...
„ with Punchayet ...	2	2	4	...
„ on proceeding and finding of Lower Courts ...	188	158	182	11
Durryaft Cutcherry ...	2	4	1	...
Soubadar's	374	578	23	...
Parputtigar's	606	906	44	1

Number of persons punished.

24. The number of prisoners concerned in the above cases were 1,907, and out of those were convicted 1,648, the remainder were discharged. The punishments inflicted on the former are here shown.

		Number of persons.
Hanged or transported	... ...	0
Imprisonment,	20 years and under	0
Ditto	10 „	1
Ditto	5 „	2
Ditto	3 „	1
Ditto	2 „	4
Ditto	1 „	11
Ditto	less than 1 year	87
Fined	... ...	1,528
Released on security	... ...	14
	Total ...	1,648

Government servants punished.

25. The only Government servants punished during the year were the two already mentioned in connection with the murder case in Nacknaad.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

26. There were three suicides in 1862-63 against four in the year previous, and the accidental deaths amounted to 27, being two in excess of the year before. The large number of these deaths were caused by accidental drowning in rivers, and five were from the sudden falling of large trees during the felling operations in the Forests of Coorg.

Judicial fines.

27. Judicial fines amounted to Rupees 2,894-6-5, which is somewhat in excess of the sum realized last year.

Value of property stolen.

28. The value of property stolen was estimated at Rupees 7,139-0-8, and of this a very small amount was recovered; but of the cases in which persons were undiscovered the value was Rupees 2,033-11-8.

The statistics of crime show that in the District there is but little crime of a heinous nature. Theft has, no doubt, increased, as it generally does in Districts under British rule, owing, I conceive, to the nature of the punishment attendant upon it being less deterring than that inflicted under Native administration. L. B.

Part II.—Police.

Police.

29. With the exception of 2 Duffadars and 14 Peons for the Sudder Station of Mercara, there is no paid Government Police Establishment in Coorg. Hitherto, with a small population and a difficult country for criminals, the hereditary rural Police have been found sufficient for the purpose of detecting or suppressing crime; but as Towns grow larger, as population and temptations increase, it is likely that more efficiency in Police may be required. For the present the Jumma ryots are enough; but where thefts have been committed with impunity and the offenders have not been

It appears to me obviously undesirable to attempt any serious innovation on the existing system of Police, which, besides being extremely economical, is, I think, well adapted to the circumstances of a hill country, where the ryots hold their lands on a special obligation to render service to the Government in maintaining the peace and security of the country. L. B.

traced, the Potails and ryots will be warned of their responsibility. The failure of the Police in tracing thefts home last year not having been confined to any one particular Talook, makes the number of such cases in some Talooks very small, and allows of the inference that, as a rule, in most parts, the rural Police of Coorg have retained their usual efficiency.

Their efficiency.

30. Under this head it may be remarked, therefore, that the system of Police hitherto found effective in this hilly country requires only to be kept up to the proper point by the Head of the District, to ensure all the principal duties of Police being efficiently performed.

PART III.—JAILS.

Mercara Jail.

The Mercara Jail is a very unsuitable building; but it is not generally unhealthy, and I do not think it necessary to recommend the construction of a new building at present, there being no space available within the Fort. Prisoners confined for long terms, of whom there are few, might be sent to the Mysore Jail. L. B.

31. There is but one Jail in Coorg, and that is in the Fort of Mercara. Doctor Hathaway's Jail Manual is the guide for its management, and the books and accounts in the Mercara Jail will be kept according to forms found in that guide.

Its arrangements.

32. But I hope that in a Jail which is nothing more than a native dwelling-house converted for the purpose, it will not be expected that Doctor Hathaway's system of discipline and arrangements, in all its minute details, can be carried out fully. The matters, however, of greatest importance, such as health, custody, diet, clothing and general discipline of prisoners, can have no better directions than those to be found in the Manual.

Number of Prisoners.

33. The number of prisoners of all classes, which have entered or been released from the Mercara Jail during 1862-63, is as follows:—

Pending on the 1st May	33
Sentenced and confined	111
Released after trial	127
Remaining for trial	9
Total ...	280

The greatest length of time that any prisoners have been confined pending sentence is 4¾ months, in the case of murder which is yet undecided. This is exceptional, and I may state that the ordinary time, except in committal cases, is but a few days.

Jail Expenditure.

34. All expenditure incurred in the Jail for the safe custody and health of the Prisoners is detailed below :—

ITEMS.	1862-63.			1861-62.			Increase of last year.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Permanent Jail Establishment ...	1,236	0	0	1,230	15	4	5	0	8
Contingent Jail Guards ..	396	12	4	334	11	8	62	0	8
Diet	1,164	12	7	1,121	10	3	43	2	4
Clothing	121	1	0	104	14	0	16	3	0
Medicine and Hospital charges ...	56	6	1	37	9	11	18	12	2
Contingencies	400	3	6	None given.			400	3	6
Total ...	3,375	3	6	2,829	13	2	545	6	4

The increase of expenditure will bear satisfactory comparison with the number of men cared for and fed, notwithstanding the addition of the large items for extra guards and contingencies.

Average cost of one Prisoner.

This percentage is very high ; but, as pointed out in the succeeding paragraph, the labor of the Prisoners is remunerative.

L. B.

35. In last Report the number of Prisoners admitted into Jail was 80 (against 111 this year), and the daily average was stated to be 56. This number, dividing the total expenditure, gave the total average cost of each Prisoner as Rupees 50-8-6 per annum, but the contingent expenses of the Jail must have been included in some other Account. In this year the daily average number of Prisoners clothed, fed and cared for by the State was 58, and they cost per head, including every item of expenditure, Annas 2-6 per diem, or Rupees 4-11-0 per mensem, or 57 Rupees each per annum. This is an increase of nearly 6½ Rupees for each Prisoner, which is more than fully accounted for by the contingent charges which were incurred for the purchase of tools, whereby the labor of the Prisoners became enhanced in value. The work of ordinary Artificers is in such demand, and their labor is priced so highly in Coorg, that I have no doubt, in the ensuing year, I shall be able to show that the Mercara Jail pays its own expenses.

Value of labor.

36. For instance, at the present time, the labor of an able-bodied man is worth four annas a day, and by the accounts I find that, deducting Sundays and allowing for sick and others inside the Jail, 11,903 Prisoners have performed work outside the Jail on the average one day; and that at the lowest calculation the work they did, generally in road-making, but latterly in brick-making and sawing wood, cannot be estimated at less than two annas each, which gives a direct return of profit from Prisoners' labor in the year of Rupees 1,487-14-0. The profits from sawing and brick-making have yet to be realized, but I trust I have shewn that the Jail expenditure is, including the contingencies, very light.

Mortality.

37. Six deaths occurred in the Jail from ordinary diseases, and nine Prisoners were removed temporarily under the Doctor's Certificate for their health. There has been no epidemic, but the general average percentage of sick is much higher than in the previous year, being about nine per cent., which is attributable to a larger number of Prisoners and a less favorable season for health on the whole.

Escape from custody.

38. There were two escapes by Prisoners from custody. In both cases they were again apprehended.

SECTION III.—REVENUE.

Part I.—Land Revenue.

Jummabundy.

The account here given is evidence of the satisfactory nature of the Coorg tenures so far as the Ryots are concerned. In fact the proportion of the produce paid in this District is probably smaller than is the case anywhere else in India, to which the contentment of the people and their attachment to the soil are mainly attributable. No greater mistake could be made than to interfere with these vested rights, which are the mainspring of the loyalty of the people.

L. B.

39. The annual settlement, or Jummabundy of the rents for land in Coorg, is about as simple as the proceeds are small and trifling. In comparison to its extent, a very small proportion of the country is cultivated, and the arable portions being subject to a permanent tenure descended from ancient times, and confirmed by our administration very properly for the last 30 years, accounts in some measure for the smallness of the revenue.

Prospect of revenue.

40. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the Land Revenue of Coorg will not increase, for the constant demand for land in almost every Talook declares that the establishment of a regular assessment for all lands will bring an annually increasing revenue into the Treasury.

Settlement of 1862-63.

41. The settlement for the year 1862-63 shows an increase of Rupees 1,808-10-6 which is attributable to the increased value of Dholy Paddy or grain tax; to rents from Cowl lands falling in; and to the returns of new land cultivated. At present there are no other sources from which any increase can come, but there are still many thousand Rupees worth of wet land waste, owing to natural irrigation having been impeded or damaged, and artificial Engineering works required.

Talook Settlement.

42. The Statement of settlement for the past year in each Talook is here given :—

Name of Talook.	Number of Villages.	Land Revenue for 1861-62.			Land Revenue for 1862-63.			Increase.			Decrease.
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Mercara ...	57	19,627	11	8	19,915	8	2	287	12	6	...
Paddinaiknad ...	55	20,946	4	7	21,087	11	5	141	6	10	...
Yeddenaiknad ...	49	36,146	1	3	36,888	11	5	742	10	2	...
Kugutnad ...	63	38,388	4	0	38,842	7	10	454	3	10	...
Nunjrajputtun ...	115	18,802	8	2	18,804	1	0	1	8	10	...
Yeloosaverasime ...	168	25,666	11	4	25,847	11	8	181	0	4	...
Total ...	507	1,59,577	9	0	1,61,386	3	6	1,808	10	6	...

From which it will be seen that the increase is spread over all the Talooks, the largest proportions being in those which may at present be described more properly as the agricultural Talooks.

Land Revenue.

43. But it must be admitted that the above figures give a very imperfect idea of the real Land Revenue, for under the head of Miscellaneous is a large sum derived from the natural produce of the soil, which will hereafter come under the head of Forest Revenue, and there is another large sum collected as Haulut which is a direct tax upon produce, and which must naturally be converted into Land Revenue. This heading, therefore, in future, should include all direct returns to Government as landlord and proprietor of the vast mountains and forests of Coorg, and it will then be seen that the revenue of the Province will bear a somewhat fairer proportion to the extent of country than can at present be said to be the case.

Occupancy of land.

44. Another direct return from the land, which is now in great demand, would be by the public sale of the right of occupancy of all lands applied for for coffee cultivation, and this question, together with the extent of land already granted free for that purpose, will form the subject of a separate Report.

Forest Revenue.

The subject of Forest conservancy in Coorg is a matter of great moment, and has been laid before Government with a view to the establishment of an efficient conservancy of the valuable timber which still remains in the Forests. L. B.

45. From the present year the items of Forest Revenue will form no inconsiderable part of the income derived from land, and will include—

Sandal-wood.
Sale of timber.
Natural and artificial produce in the Forests.
Cardamum rents.
Fees or purchase of occupancy.

These items, coming now under another head, will be treated of in their proper place.

Amount in 1862-63.
Revenue.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Land	1,61,366	3	6
Other sources	2,09,407	10	7

Revenue from all sources.

1862-63.			1861-62.			Increase.		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
3,70,793	14	1	3,52,228	9	10	18,565	4	3

This result is highly creditable, and establishes conclusively the light nature of the assessments. L. B.

46. Of the total Jummabundy settlement for 1862-63, namely Rupees 3,70,793-14-1, there were collected by the 30th April 3,69,329-10-1, leaving a balance remaining to be collected of Rupees 1,464-4-0; the balance of Land Revenue uncollected at the end of the year previous was Rupees 81,387-13-4, and the present small balance is due to a change in the period for instalments to be paid, and to the principle of collecting the year's revenue within the year, if possible, having been carried out.

No difficulty in collection.

47. Nor must it be inferred that any coercion has been exercised or any difficulty experienced in the collection; for the Coorgs, as a rule, being lightly assessed, and not an impoverished race, found no particular hardship in paying their rents a month or two earlier than usual. There was no necessity to resort to distraint nor to any coercive measures whatever.

Season.

48. To a certain extent the past season, on the whole, was an unfavorable one both for Farmer and Planter, because the rain extended to a much later time than was good for either, and the monsoon may be said to have lasted from June to November. The fall of rain was computed to be 218 inches, but I have doubts as to the correctness of the computation, and propose to establish new Rain Gauges and a Meteorological Register.

No balance irrecoverable.

49. There is no balance of former and present year which can be reported as irrecoverable or requires to be submitted for remission.

Collection of Land Revenue.

50. The total collection on account of Land Revenue credited in my Treasury during the year 1862-63 are as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
On account of former years	43,989	4	10
Year under report	1,60,381	14	7
Total ...	2,04,371	3	5

It will be observed that the sum far exceeds any previous annual collection in Coorg, but I see no reason to doubt that the Land Revenue of Coorg will ever again be below the figures of this year's collection.

PART II.—EXTRA SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Description.

No more satisfactory proof of the prosperity of a District can be given than the fact that the indirect sources of revenue exceed that derived from land.

L. B.

51. Under this head are a large number of items, which it is not easy to classify or condense under fewer denominations, but the most important may be classed thus: 1 Abkarry, 2 Coffee Haulut, 3 Cardamum Rents, 4 Income Tax, 5 Stamps, 6 Mohaturpha, 7 Sandal-wood and Forest timber or produce, 8 Miscellaneous items, under which latter come the items realised for Local Funds, and which are all entered separately in the Accounts. This Table will show the result:—

No.	ITEMS.	1861-62.			1862-63.			Increase.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Abkarry	72,212	6	9	94,487	5	5	....		
2	Coffee Haulut	38,445	5	9	35,028	6	3	.....		
3	Cardamum Rent	27,964	9	10	27,679	3	0	.....		
4	Income Tax	8,017	14	0	12,291	6	0	.....		
5	Stamps	3,711	7	6	11,139	3	6	.....		
6	Mohaturpha	4,590	0	4	5,717	6	8	.....		
7	Sandal-wood and Forest timber or produce ...	30,258	13	11	15,083	12	1	.....		
8	Judicial and all fines ..	3,056	10	10	3,315	15	8	.....		
9	Unclaimed property ...	1,382	9	0	559	9	8	.....		
10	Stray cattle (Local Fund) .	1,168	11	6	1,473	9	2	.....		
11	Miscellaneous	417	0	1	1,206	5	10	.....		
	Total ...	1,91,225	9	6	2,07,982	3	3	16,756	9	9

Abkaree.

I am unable to say that I regard with any feelings of satisfaction the large increase in the Abkaree Revenue; but so far as any check can be placed upon the increasing love for liquor, which has developed itself among the Coorgs, I conceive that the object is best attained by the introduction of the Sudder Distillery system, which, while retaining the control of Government over the supply, imposes the highest legitimate duty upon it. L. B.

52. The receipts from Abkaree only amount to about one-half the revenue, but properly speaking a large amount of expenses have to be debited against this item; for the liquor being distilled by the Abkaree Department, the cost of stock, material and servants has properly to be charged against the income. Without calculating the Government buildings, I find that this expenditure is very large.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Abkaree Permanent Establishment	4,097	0	0
Contingent charges, including purchase of materials, &c. ...	34,326	3	4
Total ...	38,423	3	4

Deducting this amount from the total receipts, the net income will be found to be Rupees 56,024-2-1. It is under contemplation, however, to change the system altogether

to that of a Sudder Distillery, which has the double advantage of removing the Government from the position of the manufacturer and supplier, and reducing the machinery to simplicity and cheapness.

Opium and other drugs are included in Abkaree, and are equally trifling in their consumption and in their production of revenue to the State.

Haulut.

I agree with the Deputy Superintendent that Rupees 35,000 does not adequately represent the legitimate demand of Government on Coffee Plantations, but the most accurate enquiries that were made last year in Mysore do not substantiate the presumption that the Excise is largely evaded. Full information on the subject of the Tax has already been laid before the Government. L. B.

53. It is a matter of surprise, as regards coffee, that, whilst the production in Coorg is annually increasing, the Tax called Haulut shews a decrease in amount during the past year. This may be accounted for either by a worse season for produce than usual, or by the retention in the hands of dealers of a portion of stock. From my own experience and calculation of the probable out-turn of the year, I should say, if neither of the causes above given account for the decrease in the Tax, that it must be evaded to a large extent. In public opinion, as in my own, the Haulut Tax is objectionable both in principle and in practice, and this subject will be treated of in my separate Coffee Report. I may here add that the income of Rupees 35,000 derived from the Coffee Estates in Coorg quite inadequately represents the fair proportion of the Government demand for rents from cultivated lands.

Cardamum Rents.

This anticipation is, doubtless, correct; but the revenue derived from Cardamums is comparatively trifling. L. B.

54. Cardamum Rents shew a small decrease of Rupees 285-6-10; but unless an assessment per acre of all coffee lands is carried out in 1863-64, I anticipate a large falling off in this item, because the Export tax on produce grown in Cardamum Forests will continue rapidly to exceed the rent payable for the picking of cardamums.

Income Tax.

The Deputy Superintendent may congratulate himself that this unpopular Tax has such a limited action in the District. L. B.

55. The realisations from Income Tax during the year are much larger than at any time previous, although only a small portion of the collection properly belongs to the year ending 31st July next. Owing to the reduction of one per cent. from that date, we cannot expect any large addition to this item. I find the assessment of the Income Tax in the District one of the most difficult and unpleasent of my duties, for it is owing to the universal unpopularity of this tax that Returns are rendered almost under compulsion; and while in many cases I may suspect that the Returns are not to be relied on, I am loathe, under the present aspect of landed property affairs in Coorg, to proceed to the extremity of enforcing the provisions of the Income Tax Act.

Stamps.

56. Stamps have realised a good income, which there is every reason to believe will not fall off; but on the contrary that their value and usefulness, being daily more appreciated, will cause the sale thereof to be a continuous, profitable and legitimate source of revenue.

57. A small sum, it will be remarked, is collected under the head of Mohaturpha and Shop Tax in large market towns; but it is too small either to press heavily upon the people, or to call for any special remarks in this Report.

Mohaturpha, &c.

58. Sandal-wood and jungle produce generally shew a considerably smaller income than last year, which is accounted for by the fact that it is not usual to collect lots of Sandal-wood annually; and that in 1861-62 the stock was cleared off by sale, leaving nothing to be realised in the past year. A stock of good timber has, however, been reserved for sale in 1863-64, by the end of which time, it is hoped the Forest Department, being organised, will be able to work a regular revenue from the Forests of Coorg.

Sandal-wood and Timber.

59. All other items will be found detailed in the Statement above given, shewing the comparison of receipts in the two years.

Other items.

Part III.—Local Funds.

60. The sale of Stray Cattle and Pound Fund brought a sum of Rupees 1,473-9-2, and these are the only items from which any local funds are derived.

Sale of Stray Cattle.

61. Including arrears, however, the total amount now at the credit of Local Funds is Rupees 1,914-10-9.

Realization to credit at the end of year.

62. In consequence of the smallness of the funds, no expenditure has yet taken place; but I am prepared to apply for the construction of a much wanted road after the monsoon.

No expenditure.

Part IV.—Miscellaneous.

63. Irrespective of the amount of revenue business detailed in the Forms, submitted according to instructions, the Deputy Superintendent has daily to receive many visitors, who come either for advice, information, or business, and who often take up much of the day; and I look upon the amount of work to be done now as positively requiring the services of a Native Assistant for the Treasury and any other business deputed to him.

Alarming increase of business.

The Government have already accorded sanction to the appointment of a Native Assistant, but the selection of a Coorg Official for the post is beset with some difficulties, which will probably necessitate a special reference on the subject. L. B.

64. In addition to the Treasury transactions, which are very large and will be found under the head of Finance, the collection of revenue in this year under all heads, including balance of former years, is Rupees 4,50,660-1-5, or Rupees 1,79,000 more than in the previous year, and more than double the collection of the year before. This additional prosperity is more due to the great impetus derived by the country from the influx of capital and population than from official exertions of any kind. But, whatever the cause, we cannot but consider the result satisfactory, and hope for a continuance of bright prospects for the revenue of Coorg.

Review of the total revenue in 1862-63.

SECTION IV.—EDUCATION.

State of Education.

The eagerness shown by the Coorgs to avail themselves of the superior education recently held out to them is one of the most promising features in the administration of the District, and abundant evidence is forthcoming that the people gratefully appreciate the liberality of the Government in subsidizing the Central School at Mercara. The Deputy Superintendent has received authority to make the necessary advances for the pay of the School Masters referred to in paragraph 68, pending the adjustment of their allowances in the Audit Department.
L. B.

65. Mr. Richter has been good enough to report that Education in Coorg is now in a fair way of steady progress, great impulse towards it has been given by the warm and liberal response of the highest Authorities in India to the petition of the Coorgs (15th January 1863), praying Government to assist them in their endeavours for certain educational improvements. A site for the erection of the proposed Educational Establishments, in connection with the Mercara Central School, has been assigned by the Commissioner of Coorg, and a grant of Rupees 11,000 given by the Supreme Government to carry out those plans. Under the superintendence of Mr. Richter, the foundations of the large School-house are already laid, and the building is expected to be finished next season, when the erection of the Native Boarding Schools for Coorg boys and girls will be taken in hand.

Mercara Central School.

66. The "Mercara Anglo-Vernacular School" will henceforth be designated as "Mercara Central School," because all the Government Village Schools are affiliated to it, and Mercara is the centre of land. The Central School shows this year an increase of 33 pupils over last year; their number amounting at present to 112, amongst whom there are 96 Hindoos, 8 Mussulmen, and 8 Christians.

Village Schools.

67. The 20 indigenous Village Schools have, to some extent, taken a decided step in advance; five of the School Masters have received for five months an appropriate training at the Central School, passed an examination and resumed, with new zeal, their duties on an improved method. Whilst the average attendance of these Schools amounted formerly to 15 pupils, it stands now as high as 59; one School numbers even 80 boys and 6 girls. Printed books are now, for the first time, in use and eagerly read; Arithmetic with English figures introduced, and also Geography and Grammar taught. The books are purchased by the boys, and an occasional objection to their use is only raised on account of their having to be paid for. Seven new Village Teachers are at present under training at Mercara; and will soon be able to pass their examination. It is hoped that by the end of the year three-fourths of all the Schools will be remodelled and placed under the regular supervision of Mr. Richter, who is much gratified by the improvements already apparent.

To promote a more active interest amongst the Coorgs in educational matters, it has been arranged by Mr. Richter that in those Villages only the new Schools are to be established where the inhabitants build a proper School-house and a decent dwelling for the Master near it. Hitherto the Verandah of the Cutcherry used to be the School-room, and the Teacher lived several miles away. It is pleasing to observe that three new Schools are in course of erection by the spontaneous contributions of the Coorgs without any assistance from Government. The further requirements for these new Schools are a

few pieces of furniture, such as a black-board, a table and chair, and a small almirah; if these were furnished by Government, it would be a graceful token of its appreciation and encouragement of the exertions of the Coorgs.

The attendance at the five Village Schools under trained Masters amounts to 296, and that of the eight old Schools to 120. Seven Schools are closed on account of their Masters being under training at Mercara.

General Remarks.

68. It is greatly to be regretted that none of the five Masters, three of whom passed in June, and two in November, have yet received the promised and decreed increase of their pay,—a circumstance which greatly damps the first zeal and fond hope of the poor Village Teachers, who for the last five months have not even received their former pittance of Rupees 2½ per mensem.

To the credit of the Mercara Central School and to the young men concerned, it may, in conclusion, be stated that at the recent establishment of a Survey Department for Coorg, three Coorgs, former pupils, were found qualified for appointments.

SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Part I.—Roads and Bridges.

Roads.

The P. W. Budget for 1863-64 assigns Rupees 20,000 for communications, which, having regard to the total amount available, is, I consider, as large a sum as can fairly be assigned to the roads of the District. At the same time in a country so neglected as Coorg has been in this respect, there is scarcely any limit, except for financial reasons, to the sum which might be usefully expended on communications.
L. B.

69. The wants of the District in the matter of roads are unlimited, because the mountainous nature of the country has restricted the general communications on all sides to the roughest and steepest bridle paths. Every road made, therefore, is a direct profit to the State, and the question is one of expedience and prosperity, and not one of expense. If Government would accord sanction, in the latter spirit, for all roads recommended, Coorg would become one vast garden, and the capital expended would be immediately repaid one hundred fold.

I would draw immediate attention to the main lines of road running through Coorg north and south, and east and west. They require to be well metalled the whole length and kept in constant repair, which they have not been by the late Contractors. The road from Mysore between Fraserpett, Sontecoopa, and Mercara is covered in patches to some thickness with a brown earth which becomes in the first showers deep slippery mud, rendering the road unfit for ordinary traffic. The road which is now most required by the Public and the Planters is from Fraserpett *viâ* Seedapore to Veerajenderpett. A Report on this subject will be submitted. The road from Mercara to Codlypett was in an advanced stage of progress when the funds were stopped, and much injury will be done to it by the monsoon. Five miles will be completed from Mercara and open for cart traffic.

Bridges.

70. The bridge that is most wanted in Coorg is across the Cauvery on the Mercara and Cannanore line of road; and it is a work which I should wish again to bring before the notice of Government. Instead of a massive masonry construction, which would cost a great deal more, I would recommend an iron pile bridge sent out complete from England. The bed is solid rock, and the river shallow, and I think the bridge might be put up for about £3,000.

Part II.—Canals and Irrigation.

Canals and Irrigation.

71. There are no Canals in Coorg, and irrigation is almost purely from natural sources. If the attention of the Department of Public Works is directed to the prospect of remunerative works of public utility in this country, they would find that to restore the whole irrigation of Kiggutnaad and Nunjrajputten Talooks would take a small amount of capital and engineering skill in comparison to the returns immediately received from extended cultivation. But works of communication are what we want at present, and works of irrigation in this country stand second to roads, whether in importance, value, or remunerative return.

Part III.—Civil and Public Buildings.

Civil and Public Buildings.

It is probable that when the new Central School is completed, the present School will be available for the purposes of a Civil Hospital and Dispensary, and I believe that a few necessary alterations would suffice to make it a suitable building. L. B.

72. In the Mercara Fort are situated the chief Government Public Buildings of the Civil Department, and their annual repair has been effected this year under orders of the Deputy Superintendent, and not in the Department of Public Works. In future the same arrangements will take place annually. As nearly all the public buildings are such only as were left to us by the late Rajah's Dynasty, several requirements for new buildings might be enumerated, but at present it is unnecessary to do so. A Civil Dispensary and Hospital in Mercara, however, is positively requisite, as from the position it now occupies in the old Sapper Lines, the intentions of Government to provide shelter and treatment for the sick poor are stultified by the distance and inconvenience of the locality.

A Civil Hospital and Dispensary should be situated close to the station and populated parts of the Town, and I am prepared to point out a site for a building, and to propose that the funds for the same be raised by the sale of the present Hospital.

SECTION VI.—POST OFFICE.

Post Office.

The question of a revision of the postal communications is now under consideration. L. B.

73. My experience entirely disagrees with the statement made at paragraph 133 of last Report. The general Post Lines of Coorg work in a particularly unsuitable manner for the general community. There is no direct postal communication with Cannanore, the most important seaport town for this Province, and neither the line to Mangalore nor that from Madras is so punctual as it

might be. The Deputy Superintendent has been in communication with the Post Master General regarding a Post Office for Veerajenderpett, and will report on the matter hereafter. Also on the Anchay which was found in a most unsatisfactory state, and which is far from efficient now.

SECTION VII.—TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph.

74. A line from Cannanore to Mangalore has been sanctioned; but the Officer of the Department, deputed here to fix its direction, was of opinion that the line along the Coast was both unnecessary and expensive; whereas, by placing the new line along the main road from Mercara to Mangalore, the same communication would be obtained with much greater facility and far less cost. This recalls the curious anomaly that Mercara is at present connected with Mangalore by Post and not by Telegraph, but with Cannanore by Telegraph and not by Post.

SECTION VIII.—RAILWAY.

Railway.

75. Excepting a few pack bullocks, there is no indigenous carriage available in Coorg to take away its own produce to the Coast, and carts for that purpose are principally imported from Mysore. A light tramway from the foot of the ghauts would not only carry the whole of the produce and be a most inestimable boon, but it would make the Coorgs the most enlightened and civilized race in all India.

SECTION IX.—FINANCE.

Receipts.

The rapid increase in the revenue and the flourishing condition of the finances will, I think, justify an extension in the ensuing year of the Budget for Public Works, for the more Coorg is made an open way instead of a barrier between the adjoining provinces on the Coast and Mysore, the more its finances will improve; but this result can only be attained by an extra expenditure for some years on the roads of the District, which will facilitate exports and imports to and from the neighbouring territories. L. B.

76. The practical items under this head being Receipts and Expenditure, surplus or deficit, I shall restrict myself to their result during the year under report. In consequence of the collection of previous year's balance, this year's receipts considerably exceed the Budget Estimate, being, as I have before shewn under Revenue, upwards of 4½ lacs of Rupees. The balance of cash in this Treasury, on 1st May, was just over four lacs.

Expenditure.

77. The total Expenditure last year was Rupees 1,06,452-4-4 irrespective of Public Works; and this year it amounts to the sum of Rupees 1,57,027-3-10, leaving a much larger surplus than was ever before heard of in Coorg. But it must be remembered that we have a

large Military Expenditure chargeable against the Imperial Revenues, and consequently an equal portion must be contributed to the Imperial Revenues before it can be said that the equilibrium of income and expenditure has been attained.

Military charges.

78. Place the Military charges against our own Revenue as Rupees 1,80,000, add the actual expenditure for the year including that upon Public Works, and it will still be found that the annual income of Coorg is greater than the expenditure, and that the whole of last year's receipts put against expenditure will leave a considerable surplus in favor of the former.

Total Treasury Receipts and Disbursements.

79. That sum, however, by no means represents the transactions of my Treasury for the year, because, in addition thereto, I have received two lacs of Rupees from Mysore and about three lacs of cash in exchange for Bills, whereby the Treasury receipts are about nine and a half lacs of Rupees, and the disbursements 5½ lacs. In considering the work, the Establishment, and importance of the District of Coorg, this is a point which it is essential to remember.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

Political.

This question is under the consideration of Government. L. B.

80. In its political relations Coorg has always been a unique Province, independent in its nature of every other country, both by reason of its mountain fastnesses and by its peculiar race of inhabitants. The one point of political significance in regard to the new administration, which is regarded with uneasiness by the people of Coorg, is the junction of their country with a division of Mysore.

SECTION XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Population.

Population.

81. It will not be easy to get a proper census of the country for some years, as a vast number of the population are migratory; but on the large Estates many foreigners are already permanently settled, and I consider the present population cannot be less than 150,000.

Emigration.

Emigration.

82. Any number of emigrants from other countries will be cheerfully received and find plenty of labor in Coorg, for the demand is now so great that Government Peon's places under six Rupees a month often cannot be filled up. In another year it will be more than difficult to obtain an able bodied man to take a permanent situation under Government of Rupees four or five a month.

Agriculture.

Agriculture.

The Government are already in possession of full information on the subject of Coffee Plantations as affecting the interests of the people and the Government itself. L. B.

83. With the exception of the national rice fields and the dry cultivation in the North-Eastern Talook, land in Coorg for the future is not likely to receive any other kind of culture than that which appertains to the production of coffee, tea, or cinchona. Cardamums will die out before these, not because they are not a most valuable produce attained at very little expense, but because the forests are wanted for other more favorite modern cultivation. These forests have proved a source of large profit to the Coorgs, who have sold their leases and obtained the money which properly ought to go to Government as purchase money for occupancy of lands.

Coffee and Land.

84. The question of Haulut is inseparable from the question of coffee, as likewise is the latter from that of the sale of waste lands; and it is upon the final settlement of these questions that so much of our future prosperity depends. While the Land Revenue of Coorg is so small as to be insignificant, the finest forests have been granted or alienated from the Government through other hands without one Rupee payment to the State, and the cause of coffee planting and expenditure of capital has already received a fully sufficient impetus. The Government is now entitled to claim its share, and my Coffee Report will embrace every detail of the subject.

Export of Coffee.

85. I calculate the export of coffee from Coorg in the past year at 2,000 tons, upon which the annual increase, from this time forward, will be too large to estimate correctly at this time.

Forests and Arboriculture.

Forest and Trees.

It may be expected that, when the Government are pleased to pronounce an opinion upon the Report submitted regarding Forest Conservancy, all the valuable timber now in the District will be carefully preserved from wasteful spoliation. L. B.

86. In expectation of the formation of a Forest Department, the year 1862-63 has passed without any registry of all the forests in Coorg having been made, and, of course, consequently without any system for working these forests having been laid down. At the same time we have not been altogether idle. Two forests to the west have yielded 200 fine poon spars, some of which will be rafted to the Coast and sold, and in the Eastern Forests, I trust, after the monsoon, there will be some 1,000 logs of teak timber ready for sale.

Survey.

I feel convinced that the operation of the Survey for demarcating boundaries and defining the area of Coffee Estates will add materially to the substantial prosperity of the District. As observed by the Deputy Superintendent, any apprehension, which the Coorgs may have at one time entertained, that the Survey party would be directed to measure their jumma lands has been effectually dissipated by the ocular evidence which they now have,—that its object is simply to record accurately the extent of Coffee Lands and to settle their boundaries. L. B.

87. Towards the close of the official year under report, the Coorg Survey began its operations on the Coffee Estates in the Mercara Talook, and, at the time of writing, the surveys of ten Estates have been completed. The value of this survey cannot but be appreciated, when the assessments and settlement of lands have to be made. It is perfectly understood throughout the country that Coffee Estates and Coffee Land measurement only is the object of the Coorg Survey.

Civil Dispensary.

88. In connection with my Remarks at paragraph 72, I beg to append Statement of Patients treated in the Civil Dispensary during the year :—

	Number.
In-patients	80
Out-patients	1,918
Total ...	1,998

Vaccination.

89. I also subjoin a detail of Vaccination Report for the year :—

	Number.
Vaccinated	1,616
Successful	1,492
Failures	124

The Vaccinators got sick and were out of work for some time, but latterly they have recommenced with vigor.

Conclusion.

90. Finally, I beg to state that the numbers and salary of the Officials through whose assistance the results here reported have been obtained are comparatively small; but without their local knowledge, experience, and efficiency, I could not have carried out the instructions relative to the preparation and forwarding of this Report.

MERCARA;
The 16th May 1863.

(Signed) R. N. TAYLOR, *Capt.*,
Deputy Superintendent of Coorg.

CONCLUDING REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER.

IT is a pleasing duty to me to record the interest which Captain Taylor has shown in his charge. Such an interest has happily been shown by all the Officers who have served in Coorg, and it is to this cordial good understanding between the Rulers and the Governed, and to the ready attention which has been paid to all the wishes which this brave and simple race have expressed, that we are indebted for their faithful and undeviating allegiance.

It is to be hoped that this mutual good feeling will long continue to exist. Captain Taylor, who was selected last year for the charge of Coorg, is an Officer who, besides knowing the language well—a rare accomplishment, has experience in Judicial and Revenue matters, and has, during the brief period he has been the District Officer, discharged his duties in a manner alike satisfactory to the Government and to the people.

BANGALORE;
The 9th June 1863.

(Signed) L. BOWRING,
Commissioner of Coorg.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COORG DISTRICTS,

DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT ON EDUCATION IN COORG.

1862-63.

Mercara Central School.

THE English School at Mercara stands, both in its curriculum and numbers, next to the High School in Bangalore. It is ably conducted by the Reverend G. Richter, and contains 112 boys, being an increase of 32 over the number reported last year. This School will in future be designated "The Mercara Central School," as all the Government Provincial Schools are now affiliated to it, and Mercara is the centre of Coorg. At the recent establishment of a Survey Department for Coorg, three former pupils of this School were found qualified for appointment.

Village Schools.

The twenty indigenous Village Schools have taken a decided step in advance. Five of the School Masters have received a suitable training at the Central School and passed the required examination. They have resumed their duties on an improved method, and have hitherto given full satisfaction. Whilst the average attendance at these Schools amounted formerly to 15 pupils, it stands now as high as 59, one School even numbers 80 boys and 6 girls. Printed books are now, for the first time, in use, purchased by the parents of the children and eagerly read. Arithmetic with English and Canarese figures has been introduced, as well as Geography and Grammar.

Training of Masters.

Seven other School Masters are at present under training at Mercara, and will soon be able to pass their examination. It is hoped that by the end of the year three-fourths of all the Village Schools will be remodelled, and placed under the regular supervision of Mr. Richter, who is much gratified by the improvement already apparent.

School Premises.

To promote a more active intertest amongst the Coorgs in Educational matters, it has been arranged by Mr. Richter that new Schools are to be established in those villages only where the inhabitants build a proper School-house, and a decent dwelling for the Master near it. Hitherto the verandah of the Cutcherry, or a temple, used to be the School-room, and the Teacher lived at a distance which, especially during the monsoon, was a great impediment to regular instruction. Three Schools are now in progress of erection by the spontaneous contributions of the Coorgs themselves without any assistance from Government.

Attendance.

The attendance at the five Schools under trained Masters amounts to 296, and that of the eight old Schools to 120. Seven Schools are closed on account of their Masters being under training at Mercara.

Education in Coorg is now in a fair way of steady progress; a great impulse towards this has been given by the liberal response of the Government of India to the petition of the Coorgs, praying for assistance in their endeavours for certain Educational improvements.* A site for the erection of the proposed Buildings, in connection with the Mercara Central School, has been assigned by the Commissioner, and a grant of Rupees 11,000 given by the Supreme Government to carry out those plans under the superintendence of Mr. Richter; the Coorgs themselves having subscribed 6,000 Rupees. The foundations of the new School and Boys' boarding-house have already been laid, and these Buildings are expected to be finished next year.

Large Boarding School.

The total number on the Rolls in the Coorg School is 536, being an increase of 45 over the numbers reported last year. The average daily attendance is 406.

Total number of Scholars.

BANGALORE; *The 18th June* 1863.

(Signed) J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction in Coorg.

No. 1168.

FROM

CAPTAIN J. A. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Superintendent of Coorg,

To

THE SECY. TO THE COMMR. FOR THE AFFAIRS OF COORG,
Bangalore.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request you will be good enough to lay before the Commissioner the enclosed original Petition from the head men of Coorg.

2. I have the greatest satisfaction in being the medium of bringing this most interesting movement on the part of the people of Coorg to the notice of Government; and I beg to bear my testimony to the genuineness of the feeling expressed in this petition, both as regards the earnestness of the people to progress in knowledge, their readiness to make sacrifices in the cause, and the esteem in which they hold the present Head Master and his wife, to whom they have already given so much of their confidence.

3. The spot selected for a boarding-house is in every way suitable, and there is no objection whatever to a grant of it being made.

The extent of the land required is as follows:—

North side	...	..	...	625 feet.
South „	...	...	...	625 „
East „	...	...	...	460 „
West „	...	...	...	432 „

* The Coorg Petition and correspondence, relating to this subject, is appended to the present Report.

The enclosed Plan shews the situation.

4. The Petitioners, being anxious to ask for no more ground than they at first thought absolutely necessary, have proposed in their petition to leave the portion on the south side of the public road intact for the passing Arab horses. But, after actual measurement, it has been ascertained that the land on the north side is not of sufficient extent to contain the proposed buildings and the grounds desired to be attached to them.

5. Arab horses pass through Mercara only once a year, and there are other suitable encamping places for them; and as the direction of the public road can be altered without the least inconvenience to any one, there is no reason why the whole space included in the measurements given above should not be devoted to the excellent object the Petitioners have in view.

6. I trust the Commissioner will receive, with favor, the prayer of the Petitioners for a Grant-in-aid from Government, and that he will confer the required title to the land.

I have &c.,
(Signed) J. A. CAMPBELL, *Captain,*
Superintendent of Coorg.

The 17th October 1862.

FROM

THE HEADMEN OF COORG,

TO

CAPTAIN J. A. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent of Coorg.

SIR,

WE, the undersigned headmen of Coorg, being the Representatives of our countrymen, beg most respectfully to lay before you what is now uppermost in our minds, and what appears to us of the greatest importance for the welfare of our people. If our humble petition should meet with your favorable consideration and approval, we would further beg you to convey our wishes to the Chief Commissioner, L. Bowring, Esquire, with such recommendations and improvements as you should deem proper.

Through the noble generosity of the late lamented Chief Commissioner, General Sir Mark Cubbon, K. C. B., the blessing of education has been extended to us six years ago, though at the time we did not appreciate it as we do now. Our minds were darkened and full of prejudices as to its possible effect; but, through the influence of the established English School at Mercara, its steady progress, the temperate, judicious and devoted manner in which it has been carried on for the last six years, together with the encouragement from the successive Superintendents, have disarmed all our fears, and we most earnestly desire that all our children should be benefited by the instruction there given.

The great influx of European Settlers into our country makes the education of our children appear doubly necessary to our minds, since our own ignorance renders our intercourse with the Planters most difficult, unsatisfactory, and disadvantageous.

The peculiar circumstance, however, that Mercara, though the principal town, contains but a few Coorg houses, enables only a limited number of Coorg boys to attend the School. To remedy this disadvantage, we have resolved to collect amongst ourselves a sum of money sufficient to build and endow a boarding-house for about 100 boys, the Coorg Officials and Pensioners are ready to contribute half a month's pay which, together with the subscriptions of the farmers, will amount to about Rupees 6,000. This is all we can do for the present; but we earnestly wish that our daughters should also receive some education, and for them we would have to build a similar house.

The question now arises where to build these houses? Certainly near the School. The present English School-house, however, is on a slope of the hill on which the Fort is built and within Military limits, it is enclosed by two roads, the compound belonging to it very small, and in the vicinity no suitable building ground is available. The School-house itself, which was originally the Rajah's elephant stable, and had afterwards been turned into a Travellers' Bungalow, has no proper arrangements for a School, and does not admit of an increased number of scholars. It was the generous gift of Sir Mark Cubbon for the School, and has answered its purpose for the beginning very well; but now it is too small and larger premises are required.

We, therefore, most humbly beg that Government may give us a helping hand to carry out our plans. We propose to have all the required School buildings within the same compound, and under the eye of the resident Head Master; and for this purpose no other spot in Mercara seems to us in every respect so suitable as the site of the new Palace to the left of the public road from the gate to Mr. Mann's boundaries, leaving the right half intact as an encamping ground for the passing Arab horses. The site is central, spacious and healthy. The few remaining Palace walls would furnish some building materials, and the foundations might serve for the new School-house with the Head Master's dwelling; the compound would afford an extensive play ground and gymnasium, and enough for a garden, which is to serve as a model farm for our children who would have to cultivate it. We beg that this piece of ground be granted to us for these purposes.

We estimate the whole cost of the School-house, the Head Master's dwelling, the two boarding-houses and out-houses, the gymnastic apparatus, and the laying out of the garden, at about Rupees 20,000; towards which we bind ourselves to collect Rupees 6,000, from the sale of the present School-house about Rupees 3,000 may accrue, and if Government would grant the rest, we should feel deeply grateful.

Mr. Richter, the present Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School, who has conducted it for the last six years and won our entire confidence, has not only given the first impulse to this movement, but declares himself with his esteemed partner most willing to carry out the proposed plans; and as they have hitherto acted as father and mother towards our children, we have not the least hesitation in confiding them also for the future to their paternal care. The inner arrangements of the boarding-houses, however, would be managed by our own people.

On the proposed site our Rajahs built a Palace for the sole purpose of accommodating their English friends during their visits to Mercara, where they hospitably entertained and amused them with all the wild sports of our native country; how much nobler would be the task of our present benevolent Rulers if, on the ruins of the same Palace, they assisted us in erecting the desired buildings for the accommodation of our sons and daughters, and entertained them in the halls of wisdom and knowledge with sublimer sport than the wild Coorg jungles can furnish; and whilst even these ruins are in some degree honorable to our late Rajahs, we are fully convinced that the new buildings would be a more lasting and brighter memorial to the honor of the parental Government of India.

From the kind interest, which we rejoice to hear, our present Chief Commissioner entertains towards us, especially in Educational matters, we have great hopes of a favorable result of this petition.

Assuring Government of our deep gratitude for received favors and of our devoted loyalty,

We subscribe ourselves,
Sir,
Your humble and obedient servants,
SIGNED BY 65 OF THE HEADMEN OF COORG.

MERCARA;
The 26th August 1862.

No. 34.

To

E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

SIR,

I HAVE particular pleasure in submitting to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, together with a request, which may be deemed a national one, on the part of the Coorg people to be admitted to those benefits of Education which others, in more favored positions, have already received.

2. There is a genuineness of expression about this address, which I beg to send in original, that I feel assured will secure the hearty approval of the Government of India. It has probably rarely happened in India that a whole race has come forward in this manner, putting aside traditional prejudices, to meet half way the earnest wish of their Rulers that they should educate themselves, and it is especially remarkable among mountaineers in this country, as the hill races are generally far below those of the plains in their acquisition of knowledge.

3. I have informed the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, that I would lose no time in laying the address before His Excellency in Council, and that I feel convinced

that the Government will receive with peculiar pleasure the spontaneous expression of the good-will borne by the Coorg race towards their Rulers.

4. In respect to the site solicited there is no difficulty, and I have signified my assent to its being made over for the School in conformity with the existing practice in regard to building grants at Mercara.

5. With reference to the sum required to enable the people to carry out their wishes, I have no hesitation in soliciting that the sanction of Government may be accorded to the project being undertaken, so that the Coorgs may receive early intimation that their earnest wish for their own enlightenment has been made known to, and has been approved of by, the Viceroy in Council, as the knowledge of the interest taken in their welfare by the Head of Her Majesty's Government cannot but be an additional link to bind them to British rule. The detailed accounts required for the Budget can be estimated for in due course.

6. The Government of India may, perhaps, also be pleased to make known their approval of Mr. Richter's exertions.

I have, &c.,

BANGALORE; *The 27th October* 1862. (Signed) L. BOWRING, *Commissioner.*

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, No. 95, *under date the* 15*th January* 1863.

READ letter from the Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg, No. 34, dated the 27th October 1862, with enclosures.

REMARKS.

THE Commissioner of Coorg submits a petition from the "Headmen of Coorg" for the countenance and aid of Government in carrying out certain measures for the improvement of the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Mercara under the superintendence of Mr. Richter the Head Master.

2. Beyond a few Vernacular Schools, scattered over the country and maintained at a small cost by Government, it is believed that the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mercara (the principal town) is the only Educational Institution in Coorg. It was established in 1855 in the old Travellers' Bungalow, and in 1857 a salary of Rupees 250 per mensem was assigned to its Head Master. By the latest Returns (Administration Report of 1861-62) the average daily attendance at the School was 79.

3. The proposition made by the Headmen of Coorg is as follows :—

(1).—The establishment of a Boys' boarding-house in connection with, and in the same compound as, the School; the inner arrangement of the boarding-house being managed by their "own people."

(II).—The establishment of a similar Boarding-house for girls.

(III).—The selection of a new site capable of containing these buildings, and a new School-house and Head Master's dwelling to be erected therein. Gymnastic apparatus and a model farm, or garden, are also proposed to be made in the compound.

4. The object of the Boarding-houses is to enable a greater number of Coorg children to attend the School, it being observed that "Mercara, although the principal town, contains but a few Coorg houses," to the families living in which its benefits are at present confined.

5. The selection of a new site is stated to be necessary, as the old one is within Military limits, and has no available building ground near it.

6. The estimated cost of the new School-house, Head Master's dwelling, two Boarding-houses and Out-houses, gymnastic apparatus, and laying out of the garden is Rupees 20,000; of this about Rupees 3,000 is expected to be realized by the sale of the old School-house, and the Petitioners offer to collect Rupees 6,000 more if Government will give the site and the remainder of the required funds (say Rupees 11,000).

7. The Chief Commissioner has already signified his assent to the site selected being made over for the purpose, and now sends the petition with a warm recommendation for the grant of the funds solicited. The Commissioner remarks that the request "may be deemed a national one on the part of the Coorg people to be admitted to "those benefits of Education which others in more favored positions have already "received." "There is," he remarks further, "a genuineness of expression about the ad-"dress which, "he feels sure," will receive the hearty approval of the Government of "India."

8. The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of a sum of money not exceeding Rupees 11,000 for the purpose indicated.

9. His Excellency in Council also notices with approbation the exertions of Mr. Richter, the Head Master of the School in question, who is stated to have won the "entire confidence" of the people, and to have been the means of giving the first impulse to the present movement.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above Remarks be forwarded for information to the Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg.

Ordered also, that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Financial Department, with the remark that the amount mentioned can, it is believed, be met from the unallotted portion of the assignment for Education, Science and Art.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

FOR THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS IN COORG,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

During the past year the works in Coorg were, for the first time, entirely placed under the Chief Engineer in Mysore, with a regular Establishment for their supervision. Up to that time the maintenance of the Sumpenghee and Perambaddy Ghauts had been provided for out of the Madras Budget, while the rest of the work was met from a small special assignment for Coorg, with however no other supervision than that which could casually be furnished by the Mysore Department.

2. In the year under review, the Budget for Coorg amounted to Rupees 25,000, while subsequently Rupees 22,487 were provided partly by transfer from the Madras Budget, partly by assignments from the Income Tax. The expenditure under these allotments was as follows:—

		Allotments.			Expenditure in 1862-63.	Compared with sanctioned outlay.	
		In the Budget.	Additional sanction.	Total.		Less.	More.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coorg Proper ..	Original works including reserve ...	16,310	2,000	18,310	17,774	536	...
	Repairs	7,900	...	7,900	8,800	...	900
	Establishment... ...	790	...	790	2,299	...	1,509
	Total ...	25,000	2,000	27,000	28,873	536	2,409
Transferred from Madras Budget ...	Original Works ...	...	11,500	11,500	10,012	1,488	...
	Repairs	...	10,987	10,987	10,177	810	...
	Total ...	...	22,487	22,487	20,189	2,298	...
	Grand Total ...	...	...	49,487	49,062	2,834	2,409
	Less expended ...	...	...	...	425	...	...

3. Considering the very inefficient manner in which the works in Coorg had been provided for in previous years, it is almost needless to observe that on an Assistant Engineer being appointed specially for their supervision, it was found that roads, Travellers' Bungalows and other Government works were in a deplorable condition. Repairs

which had been sanctioned as long as five years previously had not been completed; Contractors who had received advances had made little or no progress with the works, &c.; it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that deviations from the Budget assignments have taken place.

4. This was in fact only to be looked for, and would have been quite proper had the Assistant Engineer adopted in all cases the correct mode of proceeding, and obtained the requisite sanction. This he failed to do in some instances, thereby producing inconvenience with reference to the accounts. He has, however, worked with the most praiseworthy energy, and it is fully recognized that the works and repairs carried out by him have been all highly judicious, and in nearly all cases absolutely essential to save the State from loss.

5. With this explanation regarding the expenditure on works, it is only necessary to note the difference between the amount Rupees 790 entered in the Budget for Establishment, and the actual outlay Rupees 2,209.

6. The first merely provided for a Sub-Overseer with the travelling allowance; subsequently, however, the Government of India saw fit to sanction a regular Establishment of one Assistant Engineer, and two Assistant Overseers with their Offices, which, taking effect from the 1st January 1863, necessarily entailed a larger outlay than had been originally provided for.

7. The expenditure under all main headings was approximately as follows:—

Class.	Department.	Original. works.	Repairs.	Total.
	I. From Budget.—Coorg Proper.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	Army	.....	433	433
Civil Administration ...	Revenue	4,064	880	4,944
	General	.....	91	91
	Educational	.....	91	91
	Judicial	.....	264	264
Public Improvement ...	Communications	13,710	7,081	20,791
	Total	17,774	8,840	26,614
	II. From Madras Allotment.			
Public Improvement ...	Communication	10,012	10,177	20,189

The total net cash transactions amounted to Rupees 51,246, the difference between which and the outlay shewn in the first table is due to Stock transactions, &c.

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

C. Revenue.

8. The outlay under this head Rupees 4,064 took place on the Frasrpett Distillery,* a work which having been undertaken by the Civil Authorities in the previous year on the understanding that it would be finished, was not provided for in the Budget for 1862-63. It was given out to contract under this Department, and was very nearly finished by the close of the year.

* Estimate Rupees 4,660.

L. Communications.

9. The chief outlay here has been on the new road† from Mercara to Coadlipett, 44¾ miles, upon which nearly Rupees 12,000 were expended in the year, making a total of Rupees 26,777 laid out on the work since its commencement; 18½ miles of the road were opened out to a clear width of 4 yards which, with the previous year's work, makes 42¼ miles completed in such a manner as to allow a cart to traverse it. The Assistant Engineer reports that it will be open from end to end early this monsoon.

† Estimate Rupees 20,000.

10. Much dense bamboo jungle had to be worked through, and rocky portions to be blasted, the amount of work executed must, therefore, be considered satisfactory.

11. As yet none but temporary log bridges have been provided, and a rough stone-causeway constructed across the deepest stream, (that at Madoopore) consequently a great deal of work still remains to be accomplished, in order to bring the road up to the requisite standard.

12. The original Estimate for this great length of road, through an extremely difficult country, was wholly inadequate, a revised Estimate for a large amount is, therefore, on the point of being submitted to Government.

13. The Assistant Engineer, Mr. A. Stoddard, felled some timber for the large bridges on the line; but no further action has been taken regarding them, awaiting the orders of Government on the project submitted last year.

14. From the amount Rupees 11,500 transferred from the Madras Budget under original works, Rupees 4,433 were expended in metalling 2⅛ miles of the Sumpengee Ghaut, between the 1st and 5th miles; and Rupees 5,579 on 3⅛ miles of the Perambaddy Ghaut, between the 36th and 39th miles. The heavy mileage outlay thus shewn is attributable to the expense of labor in this part of the country, &c.; it would, however, appear that the work has been executed in the most thorough manner.

PART II.—REPAIRS.

15. The expenditure under "Army" Rupees 433, and "Revenue" Rupees 880, took place at Mercara, and was chiefly confined to the Hospital and a few Military buildings, also to the Superintendent's Office and quarters. A trifling sum comes also under "Judicial" for the repairs of the Jail. The only large outlay occurred under

L. Communications.

Rupees 7,080 having been expended from the funds assigned to Coorg Proper, and Rupees 10,177 from the amount transferred from the Madras Budget.

16. Of these amounts, Rupees 2,398 were expended on the repair of 24 miles of the line connecting Mercara with Perambaddy Ghaut *viâ* Veerajendrapett, several portions of which were greatly improved by thorough gravelling.

17. Rupees 5,071 were expended in the repairs of the Fraserpett-Mercara and Sumpengee road, 39¼ miles, and Rupees 5,106 on the portion of the Mysore-Cannanore road in Coorg; 29 miles of the first named road were given out to contract with generally unsatisfactory results; but the Assistant Engineer reports that the other portion near Fraserpett was much improved under Departmental Agency.

18. The eastern portion of the Cannanore road, 21 miles, was taken over from the Madras Authorities in a very neglected condition, and several portions had so much deteriorated as to require thorough re-making.

19. A large amount, Rupees 4,680, falls to the sub-head *Accommodation for Travellers.* At the beginning of the year the Bungalows throughout Coorg were in a most wretched condition, and the outlay here shewn has only sufficed to avert their complete ruin. The Wottacolly Bungalow on the Perambaddy Ghaut had almost to be rebuilt.

PART III.—ESTABLISHMENT.

20. This has been sufficiently dwelt upon at the opening of the Report—only one of the Assistant Overseers sanctioned by Government (Mr. Plumbe) has as yet been appointed.

Bangalore; *The 1st July* 1863. } (Signed) J. CARPENDALE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E., Officiating Chief Engineer.*

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

1. THE peculiar characteristic of Mysore consists in its being essentially a Native State, in which, though under the administration of British Officers, Native usage, institutions, and agency have been hitherto, as far as possible, adhered to.

Former system of administration in Mysore.

2. In pursuance of this principle, viz., that the elements of a Native administration should be maintained in their integrity, and no radical changes permitted in the system inaugurated on our assumption of the Government of the country and carried on with success for nearly 30 years, every change in the Mysore administration which seemed to carry with it the spirit of innovation was introduced tentatively and with extreme care, the object being always to carry the people with the Government in any reforms. The European Officers were few in number, great latitude of authority being exercised by the Superintendents of Divisions, aided by one, or, at the most, two Assistants without any recognized or defined powers, and the check over the details of administration being, therefore, necessarily incomplete.

Changes rendered necessary by the progress of the Province.

3. Under this system the true interests of the Province, as is well known, materially advanced; but as years passed on, and population and revenue increased, serious inconvenience arose, and it became evident that the Executive Officers, already over-burdened with multifarious duties, could not undertake the additional labor which would be entailed on them by the necessity of a revision of the working of the different Departments, and the introduction of a more regular system in every branch of the administration. In fact, it became apparent that a Territory yielding an annual revenue of a crore of Rupees could not be efficiently administered with the same agency as that which was instituted when the revenue was not much more than one-half, and hence the year 1862-63 has been specially marked by a gradual re-organization and an extension of the agency for conducting the administration recommended to the notice of Government in June and sanctioned on the 18th September.

Former territorial distribution of Mysore and Establishment of the Commissionership.

4. The former Establishment of the Commissionership of Mysore consisted of—

1*st*.—The Commissioner's Staff at Head Quarters.

2*nd*.—Five Superintendents, one posted to each of the four Divisions of the Mysore Territory—Bangalore, Chituldroog, Ashtagram and Nugur,—and one to the Province of Coorg.

3rd.—Three Assistants and ten Junior Assistants to the Superintendents of Divisions.

4th.—The Court of the Huzoor Adawlut, (consisting of three Judges), originally intended as a superior Court for the adjudication of cases in which either the Maha Rajah of Mysore personally, or his immediate retainers, were concerned; but of late years disposing only of appeals from the Principal Sudder Moonsiffs and Moonsiffs, of whom there were 10 in the different Districts.

Revised distribution and agency.

5. The Commission has now been re-organized on the following plan :—Mysore and Coorg have been distributed into three Divisions, sub-divided into nine Districts, the Territory of Coorg included,* as below.

A Department of Audit and Account has been newly instituted at Head Quarters.

The Court of Huzoor Adawlut and the Moonsiffs' Courts have been abolished, a body of Native Assistants, analogous to the class of Extra Assistants in our own Non-Regulation Provinces, has been introduced, and a Small Cause Court established in the Cantonment of Bangalore.

No material changes have taken place in the designation of the Officers employed in the revised Commission, the names of Commissioner of Mysore and Superintendents of Divisions being retained, while the subordinates of the latter Officers are entitled Deputy Superintendents of Districts, or Assistants, as the case may be.

The former vast Divisions, averaging 7,000 square miles, have thus been broken up into two, each with a supervising Officer and an Assistant, European or Native, according to circumstances ; three such Districts being placed under the superintendence of a Divisional Officer, and Coorg being comprised in one of the Divisions.

Powers of Officers.

6. The orders of Government have conferred upon the Superintendents the Civil and Criminal powers exercised by a Commissioner and Superintendent in Non-Regulation Provinces.

7. The Deputy Superintendents are empowered to adjudicate Civil suits up to any amount, appeals lying to the Court of the Superintendents; and in Criminal matters are vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

8. The powers of the Assistants, European and Native, are dependent on the standard of examination passed by them under Rules on the subject prescribed by Government.

Formal introduction of the new system.

9. The necessary arrangements for giving effect to the orders of Government having been made, the Officers assumed charge of their respective Divisions and Districts, and on the 25th November a Proclamation was issued notifying the future Executive Divisions of the Province with

* Under orders subsequently received, the District of Coorg has been kept separate from Mysore.

the Districts and Talooks attached to each as shewn below, and intimating the abolition of the Huzoor Adawlut Court, as also those of the respective Principal Sudder Moonsiffs and Moonsiffs.

Nundidroog Division.			Nugur Division.			Ashtagram Division.		
Bangalore District.	Colar District.	Toomkoor District.	Shimogah District.	Cuddoor District.	Chituldroog District.	Mysore District.	Hassan District.	Coorg District.
Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.
1. Bangalore.	Colar ...	Toomkoor ...	Shimogah ...	Cudoor ...	Chituldroog.	Mysore ...	Hassan ...	Mercara.
2. Ooscottah	Baitmunglum.	Kortigiri ...	Chenagiri ...	Turikéré.	Davengiri ...	Perisapatam.	Maharajdroog.	Nunjerajpatam.
3. Davenhully.	Srinivaspore.	Mudgiri ...	Honnalli ...	Lakhowalli	Kankopa ...	Heggudavunkotta.	Munjerabad.	Puddinacknaad.
4. Doda Ballapore.	Moolwagul ...	Coonghul ...	Hurihur ...	Coppa ...	Moolcalmooroo.	Goondulpett.	Arkulgoode.	Yeddanaiknada.
5. Nellamunglum.	Goomnaikpollium .	Cudub ...	Shikarpore.	Wustara ..	Doderi ...	Chamrajnugur.	Nursipoor ...	Kugatnaad.
6. Closepett	Goribednoor.	Toorvakeri...	Anantpore ..	Chikmooglooor.	Hérioor ...	Nunjingode.	Aticoopa ...	Yeloosavirashemi.
7. Chennapatam.	Goodibunda.	Chickkanackenhully.	Soorub ...	Sacrapatam	Seera ...	Mysore Ashtagram.	Nagmunglum.	
8. Kankanhulli.	Ambajidroog	Honvulli ...	Sagur ..	Banawar .	Boodihal ...	Putten Ashtagram.	Kikéri.	
9. Anikul ...	Sidlaghut ...	Hoolioordroog.	Nugur ...	...	Hosdroog ...	Tulkad ...	Chenroypatam.	
10. Magree ...	Chota Ballapore.	...	Koulidroog.	...	Poughur ...	Mulawulli	Harnhulli.	
11. Kingery	Maloor ...	...	...	...	...	Mundium ...	Bailoor.	
12. Hoosgoor.	...	...	...	...	...	Mudoor.		
13. Yellahunka.	...	...	...	...	...	Yedatora.		

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS.

HEAD QUARTERS BANGALORE.

Commissioner.

Secretary.
Military Assistant.
Acting Auditor and Accountant.

Director of Public Instruction.
Deputy Inspector.

Surgeon Major.

Judicial Commissioner.

Small Cause Court.

1st Judge. | 2nd Judge.

Cantonment Police.

Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of Police.

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.

NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Bangalore.

Superintendent.

BANGALORE DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Bangalore.*	Deputy Supdt. 1 European Asst. 2 Probationary Assts. 2 Native Assts.
COLAR DISTRICT. *Temporary Head Quarters, Colar.*	Deputy Supdt. Native Asst.
TOOMKOOR DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Toomkoor.*	Deputy Supdt. 1 European Asst. 1 Native Asst.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Mysore.

Superintendent,

In charge Palace duties.

Durbar Surgeon.

MYSORE DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Mysore.*	Deputy Supdt. 1 European Asst. 1 Probationary Asst. 2 Native Assts.
HASSAN DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Hassan.*	Deputy Supdt. 2 Native Assts.
COORG DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Mercara.*	Deputy Supdt.

NUGUR DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Shimoga.

Superintendent.

Medical Officer.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Shimoga.*	Deputy Superintendent. 2 European Assistants. 2 Native Assistants.
CHITULDROOG DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Chituldroog.*	Deputy Superintendent. Native Assistant.
CUDOOR DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Chickmoogloor.*	Deputy Superintendent. 2 Native Assistants.

10. These measures have been noticed in detail, as the territorial transfers and changes of jurisdiction involved in them, coupled with the revision of subordinate Establishments, the introduction of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and the modern financial system of Budget and Account, have necessarily affected every public Department, rendering the disposal of Civil and Criminal business and the compilation of the Annual Returns of the year under report a matter of no ordinary difficulty.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

The year under review an exceptional one.

11. In the Judicial Department the past year must, for these reasons, be considered as entirely exceptional.

12. The number, constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts have been altered, the traditionary practice by which their operations were in a great measure regulated has been abrogated or materially affected by the introduction, from the commencement of the present calendar year, of the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, and the

new system has necessitated an immediate and complete change in all Judicial Forms and Returns.

Number of Courts.

13. At the commencement of the past official year the number of Courts for the transaction of Judicial business in Mysore amounted to 103, and was as follows:—

Judicial Commissioner	1
Huzoor Adawlut	1
Superintendents aided by their Assistants	4
Principal Sudder Moonsiffs	6
District Moonsiffs	4
Town Moonsiffs	2
Sudder Ameens	2
Amildars	83
Total ...	103

14. The Criminal Courts consisted of the above, with the addition of the Court of the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.

15. Under the present constitution of the Mysore administration, the following Officers hold Courts, either of original or appellate jurisdiction, in Civil and Criminal matters:—

1 Judicial Commissioner.
8 Superintendents of Divisions.
8 Deputy Superintendents of Districts.
2 Judges of the Small Cause Court, one European and one Native.
10 Assistant Superintendents, Europeans, of whom one is employed as Superintendent of Police in the Bangalore Cantonment, and three are Probationary.
15 Assistant Superintendents, Natives.
86 Amildars of Talooks.

Total ... 125

16. Of the above, however, the Judges of the Small Cause Court do not take any part in the Criminal, and the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore Cantonment, takes no part in the Civil work of the Province.

Compilation of Annual Returns.

17. It has been found impossible in preparing the Statistical Returns, especially those of the Civil Department, to adhere either to the present or past territorial distribution of jurisdiction, and it has been therefore considered advisable to embody the whole of the statistics into a system of Annual Returns, which show in a simple and comprehensive form the total amount of work performed in the aggregate during the whole year by the different classes of Courts throughout the Province.

18. In the preparation of the Annual Criminal Returns, however, an attempt has been made, with tolerable success, to recast the information procurable from the monthly Statements, and to submit the whole of the statistical data of the Criminal Administration, in accordance with the present territorial distribution, which must, therefore, be presumed to have taken place from the commencement of the official year, and not merely from the date on which the re-organization actually took effect.

19. These Returns are given in full: Appendices A, B, C, D, and E.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1.—Original Suits.

Number of Suits filed, Appendix A., Table No. 1.

20. The total number of suits filed during the past year, 1862-63, amounted to 19,129, shewing an increase of 2,857 over the institutions of the preceding year. Including the 947 suits remaining undecided at the close of the previous official year, there was an aggregate of 20,076 suits under disposal during the year, or 18·7 per cent. more than in the previous year. The number decided during the period under review amounted to 18,667, or 2,694 more than in the previous, showing an increase of 16·9 per cent. in the decisions; but notwithstanding this enhanced out-turn of work, the balance of cases remaining undecided at the end of the year was left at 1,409 as against 947 of the year preceding.

21. This, comparatively speaking, somewhat unfavorable result, was, of course, mainly due to the great increase in the number of suits filed, which amounted to 2,857 or 17·6 per cent. over the institutions of the previous year, but must also in some measure be attributed to the several disturbing causes to which allusion has been made.

Causes of increase.

22. Independently of the general causes usually assigned for an increase of litigation, the introduction of Stamp Paper in November 1862, in supercession of fees chargeable at the end of a suit, led to a large accession of new suits being filed in the Courts during the few months which intervened between the promulgation of the Stamp Rules and the date on which they actually came into force.

Nature of suits, Appendix A., Table No. 2.

23. The large increase in the number of suits filed in the last year was solely in claims relating to personal property, debts, loans and other personal suits. The total increase in the above suits amounted to 3,010; but from the aggregate the decrease of 109 in suits relating to landed property and of 44 in other suits of a miscellaneous nature having been deducted, there is a net increase of 2,857 in the total number of suits filed during the year as compared with the institutions of the previous year.

Value, Appendix A., Table No. 3.

24. The aggregate value of the suits litigated during the past and preceding years was Rupees 17,44,261-3-2½ and Rupees 20,69,345-7-2 respectively, the average value of each suit in the past year being Rupees 108-2-10, while in the former it amounted to Rupees 107-3-1.

25. The average duration of each original suit during the past year was 75·1 days, while in the preceding year it amounted only to 59·4 days. This is an unfavorable result, but is mainly attributable to all the causes previously detailed, and which undoubtedly tended in a very great degree to retard and impede the administration of Civil Justice during the past year.

Duration, Appendix A., Table No. 4.

26. The percentage of Decrees passed during the last year in favor of Plaintiffs to the total number is 76·6, being 3 per cent. less than in the preceding year.

Percentage in favor of Plaintiffs.

27. The number of suits remaining undecided at the end of the year, according to the length of standing on the file, as contrasted with the preceding years, shows also an unfavorable result.

Number of suits undecided, Appendix A., Table No. 5.

28. The Returns hitherto submitted do not admit of a comparison of the relative costs and value of suits, but this omission will be supplied in future Reports.

2.—Appeal Cases.

29. The past year contrasts, on the whole, favorably with the previous one, inasmuch as the percentage of cases appealed to the total number decided is less, as well as the percentage of reversals of the original decrees appealed from to the whole number. The decrease is apparent, equally when the comparison is made with reference to the result of appeals from the decisions of the Amildars, and with regard to the result of the appeals from decisions passed by the superior Courts. It will, however, be seen that, as in the case of original suits, there were a greater number of appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of the past year under review than at the close of the preceding year, which must be accounted for in the same way.

Percentage of appeals to original decisions, Appendix A., Table No. 6.

30. When the large amount of original work disposed of by the Courts in general is taken into consideration, and when the great labor and difficulties (which mainly fell upon the Appellate Authorities during the re-organization of Establishments,) are taken fully into account, the Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that there has been no lack of zeal or activity in regard to the disposal of suits by the Officers concerned. The average duration of the appeal cases disposed of during the two years, and the period for which the number of appeals which remained undisposed of at the end of the past year, in comparison with similar results for the preceding year, are given in Tables Nos. 7 and 8. The former is favorable, while the latter shows a decidedly unfavorable result.

Duration of appeal cases, Appendix A., Tables Nos. 7 and 8.

31. In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner there were 195 appeals filed during the year, which added to 8, the number pending at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate of 203. Of these 197 appeals were disposed of during the period under review, leaving a balance of 6 cases undecided at the close of the year, none of which were of long standing ; and of these 4 were disposed of within a few days after the close of the year.

Appeals to Judicial Commissioner.

32. The number of applications for execution of decrees which remained undisposed of at the end of the year preceding that under review was 1,069, while 7,222 applications were preferred during the latter, making an aggregate of 8,291. The whole of these have been disposed of during the year with the exception of 1,421 cases, which can hardly be deemed unsatisfactory, as there is scarcely any part of the Civil work practically so difficult and laborious as the execution of decrees.

Execution of Decrees Appendix A., Table No. 9.

33. As has been already stated, the system of fees has been abolished from the 1st of last November, and with it has also ceased, as a rule, its concomitant system of imposing fines under certain circumstances in Civil suits. In lieu of the former system, which entailed an ever increasing balance of fees, which, imposed as they were after the decision of suits both by the original and appellate Courts, were found very difficult to realize, and proved, not unfrequently, perfectly irrecoverable, it has, under the revised Stamp Rules, been made incumbent upon litigants, except in the case of pauper suitors, to pay, as in Her Majesty's Territories, an institution fee in the shape of a Stamp paper, on which the plaint is written, and which is of value corresponding with the sum claimed. This new system will, of course, entirely do away with the necessity of imposing and collecting fees, and it is hoped that the accounts under this head may be closed before very long, as the greater part of the outstanding balance can never be realized. The Comparative Statements, &c., are given in Appendix A., Table No. 10.

Fees and Fines Appendix A., Table No. 10.

34. The Return of Civil Debtors shows an improvement, both as regards their number and the period of their incarceration. Throughout the Province 34 individuals only were confined in the Civil Jails, which, with 7 remaining in confinement at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate of 41 under custody. Of these 7 only remained in Jail at the end of the year none of whom suffered imprisonment for more than 5 months, whereas in the preceding year the period of imprisonment extended in some cases even to 9 months. The great majority of the Civil debtors during the past year were discharged within two months, while 10 of them only remained in Jail for terms varying between 2 and 5 months. There was formerly no limitation recognized by the Courts in Mysore as to the period of incarceration for Civil debtors, but the Rules prescribed in Section 278 of the Civil Procedure Act No. VIII. of 1859, which impose a very salutary limitation of the term for which Civil debtors can be rendered liable to duress, have now been adopted.

Appendix A., Table No. 11.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

35. The general system upon which the Criminal Returns for the past year have been framed has been before explained, but it will be advisable to add that although the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes were nominally introduced from the 1st of January 1863, and remained in force until the close of the official year, it has been found necessary, in the returns, to retain the same method of classification and nomenclature of offences which was previously in force in Mysore, as it was found impracticable to frame the returns for the whole year in any other form than that which has hitherto

appeared in all the Annual Statements which have from time to time been submitted to the Supreme Government.

Classification of offences, Appendix B., Table No. 2.

36. The several Criminal offences range under one or other of the following four general heads :—

I.—Offences against person.
II.—Offences against property.
III.—Miscellaneous offences.
IV.—Petty offences.

In the first Class, besides murder with or without robbery, manslaughter, and other crimes properly coming under that head, the crimes of gang and highway robberies, although coming equally under the category of offences against property, are included. Under the 3rd Class are comprised the crimes of perjury, forgery, bribery, and the like.

No. of cases and prisoners, Appendix B., Table No. 1.

37. There was a net increase of 491 cases, and of 1,871 prisoners in the number apprehended during the year, for disposal by the several Courts in the Province; and in the number actually disposed of, inclusive of those which remained at the close of the preceding year, there was a marked increase of 616 cases decided, and of 2,271 prisoners acquitted or convicted, over the operations of the preceding year. The whole number of cases disposed of in 1861-62 being 15,104, and in 1862-63 15,720, and of prisoners in the former year being 30,256, and in the latter 32,527. The balance at the end of the past official year was greater than in the preceding year by 47 cases and 55 prisoners, but this increase must be considered as affording no unfavorable result, and as reflecting no discredit on the Courts, when the actual amount of work performed by them during the year, greatly in excess as it was over the work of the preceding year, is taken into consideration.

Percentage of convictions, Appendix B., Table No. 3.

38. The percentage of prisoners convicted to the total number of prisoners disposed of was 63·4 in the past year, being nearly four per cent. below that of the preceding year, when it was 67·1. This result has probably arisen in some measure from the introduction of the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes during the last quarter of the year, as there is no doubt that their provisions were not very readily understood and acted up to in the first instance, and that from the want of a thorough knowledge of the new Criminal Law and Procedure on the part of the subordinate Magisterial Courts many of the prisoners under trial owe their discharge and acquittal.

Appendix B., Table No. 4.

Nature of crime, Appendix B., Tables Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

39. There has been a decrease during the past year of the crimes classified as offences against property, but the number of cases and persons under trial for the graver offences against the person has increased, for which no solution which would be considered satisfactory can be offered.

Punishments, Appendix B., Table No. 5.

40. The details of the punishments inflicted during the past year require no special remark further than that the primitive punishment formerly resorted to in the case of vagrants and individuals

belonging to the predatory tribes, styled "banishing the jurisdiction," has been discontinued.

Prisoners confined pending trial, Appendix B., Table No. 6.

41. The average period during which each prisoner was either in confinement, or on bail pending trial, *i. e.* previous to conviction or acquittal by the Courts, has been 5·1 days during the past year, a result which is almost identical with the year before.

Number for disposal, Appendix B., Table No. 7.

42. The total number of prisoners remaining for disposal at the close of the year under report was slightly greater than in the preceding year, but the details of the duration of their confinement under trial are certainly much more favorable and satisfactory than those of the preceding year, viz., 1862-63.

43. The average number of prisoners implicated, convicted and acquitted in each case disposed of in the last year was respectively 2·07, 1·3 and ·77 as against 2·, 1·34 and ·66 severally of the year before last.

Ratio of crime to population.

44. The Population Returns of the Province are of the same uncertain character as elsewhere, and no calculation has been made of the ratio of crime to population based on the returns of this year.

45. If the population be assumed to have been stationary since 1861-62, the returns show, one Criminal trial for each 248·36 individuals, one accused prisoner for every 119·89, and one convicted prisoner for every 189·15.

Value of property stolen, Appendix B., Table No. 8.

46. The aggregate value of property stolen during 1862-63 was Rupees 75,076-0-6 as against Rupees 68,794-9-5 in 1861-62, and the aggregate value of property recovered was Rupees 25,498-8-0 in the past year as against Rupees 34,944-7-2 in the previous year. The average value of property alleged to have been lost in each case affecting property was Rupees 27-9-2 in the past year, and Rupees 24-4-0 in the preceding one, while the average value of property recovered by each case was Rupees 9-6-0 in the former year and Rupees 12-5-0 in the latter. Much reliance, however, can never be placed on these pecuniary statistics, which are apt to be disturbed by miscalculations and gross exaggerations on the part of the complainants, by a few heavy and exceptional robberies, or by any very lucky seizures or recoveries of property in either year, and they can never be looked upon as affording safe criteria for comparison or for consideration in judging the character of the criminal administration during any particular period. In the present year the returns of the Nugur Division have been materially affected by one robbery alone, which occurred two days before the close of the year, in which property valued at Rupees 19,544 was alleged to be stolen, and so included in the amount of property stolen during the year.

Fines levied, Appendix B., Table No. 9.

47. Fines were levied in 10,521 cases during 1862-63 as against 9,672 cases in 1861-62. The amount actually realized during the past year was Rupees 28,545-6-6 as against Rupees 20,894-3-7 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rupees 7,651-2-11 in the amount paid into the Treasuries of the Local Government. The amount of fines imposed averaged, on the number of cases in which this sort of punishment was inflicted

Rupees 2-11-5 in the year under report, and Rupees 2-2-7 in the one preceding, while the average on the number of prisoners concerned and punished was Rupees 1-11-3 and Rupees 1-4-0 respectively.

Sessions Cases.

48. There were 45 Sessions cases committed to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner during the past year. These, with 8 cases remaining undecided at the close of the previous year, made a total of 53 Sessions cases, which, under the former criminal procedure, were before that Court for disposal during the year. Of these 52 cases were disposed of before the close of the year, one only remaining on the file; this case, however, had also been disposed of, as far as the Judicial Commissioner's Court was concerned, sentence of death having been recorded against the prisoner, and the proceedings forwarded for approval to the Commissioner, whose final orders, in confirmation, were passed on the 28th May 1863.

49. The Superintendents of Divisions having been vested with the powers of Sessions Judges since November last, the number of Sessions cases actually disposed of in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, during the year under report, has been less than in the former one. Under the provisions of the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, the Judicial Commissioner is vested with the powers of the Sudder Court. Sessions cases, in which sentence of death has been passed on the prisoners, are forwarded for confirmation to his Court, which is one of final reference, of revision and of appeal in all Judicial proceedings.

PART III.—POLICE.

No regular Police in Mysore.

50. Except in the Cantonment of Bangalore, a regularly organized Police Force was unknown in Mysore. From the Amildar, the recognized Head of Police in the Talook, down to the lowest Talook Peon, the officials have been hitherto employed promiscuously as Police in serving Judicial processes, in supplying the wants of travellers, and in Revenue duties of all kinds.

51. The Police, which was founded on the remains of the old Cundachar or armed militia of the country, and closely identified with the agricultural population, have always been strictly localized, and as the men were rarely removed from the vicinity of their own village, and under mere nominal supervision, they were, as a necessary consequence, entirely devoid of discipline and training.

Changes effected during the year.

52. During the past year it was not found practicable to introduce any great changes into the constitution of the Force until the other numerous alterations of system had been fairly inaugurated; but considerable steps have been taken in advance by effecting reductions in their numbers and increasing the rates of pay. The most inefficient men having thus been got rid of, the character of the Force has been improved, and it is now possible for the men to live on their pay, which was clearly not the case when the average rate of a Peon's pay was Rupees 3 per month.

53. The Police generally are now confined to their legitimate duties; a separation having been made between the Revenue and Police peons. The Bangalore Cantonment

Police has been improved, and is now in a very satisfactory state, and special Police Establishments have been formed for the Pettah or Town of Bangalore, and for Mysore, Toomkoor, and Shimoga, instead of the former system of detaching men in rotation from the Talooks, or from a separate Establishment attached to the Division Head Quarters.

54. A complete and systematic re-organization of the Police, however, remains to be carried out, and is at present engaging the attention of the Superintendents.

55. The inefficiency and want of education in the superior grades will probably be found to be one of the greatest difficulties in carrying out a systematic reform of the Police in Mysore.

PART IV.—JAILS.

Number of Prisoners in confinement, Appendix C., Table No. 1.

56. There were, at the end of the past year, 1,529 prisoners in confinement in the several Jails of the Province; of whom 1,419 were undergoing their respective terms of imprisonment, the remainder being under trial.

57. During the year there were altogether 3,709 prisoners admitted, which, added to the 1,666 remaining in Jail at the close of the preceding year, makes an aggregate of 5,375 prisoners under confinement during the year.

Employment.

58. As almost all were employed in road gangs and on out-door labor, the money value of the work performed cannot be estimated with any approach to accuracy. The most important work executed has been effected by the Bangalore prisoners, and consists in filling in the ditch and levelling the ramparts of the Pettah of Bangalore.

Mortality, Appendix C., Table No. 2.

59. The mortality among the prisoners, especially in the Mysore or Ashtagram and in the Shimoga or Nugur Jails, has been very heavy. In the former Jail no less than 32 prisoners died within a few days from a sudden outbreak of Cholera, at a time when the ravages made by the disease were proportionately heavy in the Town and immediate neighbourhood of Mysore. The prisoners were promptly removed from the Jail into camp, at some distance from the Town; a measure which proved of the greatest advantage, and immediately arrested the further progress of the disease.

60. The Shimoga Jail has long been notoriously unhealthy, and it is in consequence of its character in this respect, which is supposed to arise from local and irremediable causes, that a new Jail has been sanctioned and ordered to be constructed in a more salubrious locality.

61. The average mortality in the Jails of the Nundidroog Division to the number of convicts under confinement amounted to about one per cent., but the average mortality in all the Jails to admissions reached 2·97.

Charges.

62. The accounts hitherto kept do not admit of an exact and reliable calculation of the cost of each prisoner, including guards and all contingencies; but this will be ascertained and brought into comparison with the results of the present year at its close.

63. The Returns submitted show, however, that the charges have been high, resulting, in a great measure, from the cost of Guards and Establishments maintained for several separate Jails, which will be absorbed on the completion of the Bangalore Central Jail.

64. At present there are no less than three small Jails at Bangalore, each of which has an expensive guard, permanent and contingent, and a fixed Establishment of Jailors, &c. The consequence is, the charges on these particular heads are very heavy, and tend materially to augment the average cost of each prisoner. In the same manner, during the construction of the new Jail at Shimoga, a much larger guard is required for the due custody of the prisoners in the old, sickly, and wretchedly constructed Jail in which the prisoners are at present confined, than will be hereafter required. There have been other incidental charges, connected with guarding and subsisting certain outlying gangs of prisoners, which have helped to augment the general charges on account of Jail management during the past year; but these have now been removed.

Jail management and discipline.

65. The subject of Jail management has received much attention during the past year, but a good deal still remains to be done before the general arrangements, organization, and discipline of the Mysore Jails can be deemed to have been placed on an altogether satisfactory and efficient footing.

66. A new scale of Jail dietary framed by Dr. Kirkpatrick, the Surgeon to the Commission, has, after full and complete consideration of the views of all the Superintendents in the matter, and after an experimental trial in two or three of the Jails, been promulgated for general adoption in all the Jails of the Province.

67. A system formerly prevailed in the Mysore Jails of supplementing each prisoner's daily allowance of Ragee grain with a money allowance of a few pie per diem, to enable them to buy firewood, vegetables, tobacco and other luxuries. This arrangement, so pernicious and destructive of discipline, has been entirely put a stop to.

68. Circular instructions on many important points, connected with Jail discipline, and with the dietary and clothing of prisoners, have been issued, and copies of Dr. Hathaway's Punjab Jail Manual have been furnished to all the Superintendents and District Officers who have been directed to look upon the general Rules and principles of Jail management therein inculcated as an authoritative guide for their adoption in all matters connected with the internal economy and discipline of the Jails under their charge.

GENERAL REMARKS.

69. The year 1862-63 has been emphatically one of transition. Mysore had reached a point beyond which it was neither desirable nor practicable that the Judicial administration should be continued on the primitive system instituted in 1835, and it may be well to glance at the inconveniences which the late changes are designed to remedy.

70. The Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction were presided over by Officers too under-paid to secure tolerable integrity. The bulk of the appeals lay to the

Moonsiffs' Courts, and ultimately to that of the Huzoor Adawlut, the efficiency of which depended on the character of the Judges for the time being. The procedure was cumbrous and dilatory, much devolving on unchecked petty subordinates, and the Judicial Officers were entirely untrained.

71. In criminal matters great irregularity prevailed in all preliminary enquiries, and offences were so vaguely defined that no conclusions could be formed from the Returns of the nature of offence committed.

72. In both Departments, Officers of all grades were hampered by the Punchayat system, under which the finding of a few illiterate and often corrupt individuals too often formed the basis of the Court's decision, a practice which, from the repeated and flagrant violation of justice it entailed, had fallen into deserved contempt.

73. The pressure of their multifarious duties rarely admitted of the European Officers trying even important cases themselves; and this, added to the circumstances abovementioned, rendered their control over the proceedings of the Courts very superficial.

74. The pay of the Amildars has now been raised, by which the services of more efficient and trustworthy men will be obtained. The Moonsiffs and Judges of the Huzoor Adawlut are represented by the class of Native Assistants on liberal and progressive salaries, and whose promotion depends on departmental examination tests. A complete but simple Code of Rules for the guidance of Amildars, in the decision of Civil suits, compiled partly from the Punjab Rules and partly from the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, has been drawn up. It has been carefully translated into Canarese, and is being printed for distribution to the Talook Courts. The Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure define offences, give the measure of punishment, and regulate the procedure, without entirely excluding the co-operation of Juries.

75. The reduction in the size of Districts admits of the European Officers assuming their legitimate duties of trying cases themselves as Magistrates and Judges, and of their exercising a strict control over the proceedings of the subordinate Courts.

76. The system of Registers and Returns has been revised, and, when perfected, will ensure greater despatch in the disposal of Judicial business of every description.

77. As regards the results, little can be inferred from the limited experience of the last few months. The introduction of any entirely new system, however perfect in theory and advantageous in practice it may afterwards prove, cannot but be attended, at the outset, with much difficulty, and it would be unreasonable and futile to expect that any such fundamental changes in the Law and Judicial system, as those lately effected, could be suddenly and simultaneously inaugurated without causing a certain amount of confusion and temporary suspension of the harmonious and satisfactory working of the administration.

78. The translation of the Codes has been found a difficult matter. They cannot be understood and intelligently administered without study and practice, and, in the opinion of the most experienced Officers, some time must elapse before the working is satisfactory. Many of the older officials are averse to any change in the system under

which they have been brought up, and the minds of all have been, more or less, unsettled during the year, partly in consequence of the revision of the administration, and partly from political causes.

79. At the same time the Judicial Commissioner reports a marked improvement in the preparation of cases. The District Officers represent their subordinates as generally ambitious of reputation under the stimulus of improved prospects, and, on the whole, it is confidently believed that a sound foundation has been laid for the progress of an improved Judicial system.

80. The Small Cause Court in Bangalore, which was instituted on the 1st January 1863, in supersession of the former Cantonment Police Sudder Moonsiff's Court, has been very satisfactory, the ability of the Judges and the prompt despatch of business having secured the confidence of the public, and rendered the Court the most popular in Mysore. The report of the Judges and the statistics of the Court are given in Appendix D., Nos. 1 to 13.

81. Although it has been considered prudent to speak with some reserve of the prospective result of the particular changes adverted to, I entertain no doubt that, in all Judicial matters, it is better, both for the Judge and for the suitors, well defined Codes of Procedure should be their guide, and I believe that the intelligence of the people generally has advanced so far that it would not be safe to entrust their interests to the hands of individual Officers passing orders according to their own ideas of justice, however well intentioned they may be.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

I.—Land Revenue including Forest and Abkari.

1. Land Revenue.

82. All lands in Mysore have lately been classified, under the Budget system, according to the tenure on which they are held, which is shown below :—

Village Settlements.

1. Permanently settled Villages, (Kayem Geota).
2. Villages on a progressive rental, (Shriah).
3. Villages rented for one year, (Kalavady Ezrah).
4. Jody, or lightly assessed Villages.

Individual Settlements.

Govt.	1.	Ryotwar, (Candayum or assessed Government lands).
	2.	Buttace, or division of produce.
Enam.	1.	Ardha Manium, Ootar, &c., lands.
	2.	Jody, or lightly assessed lands, viz.,— Granted to Village servants. Ditto Bramins, Fuckeers, and Devustanums. Ditto private Chuttrums and Topes.

83. They are subdivided, as is usual in the south of India, according to the nature of the cultivation into "Wet or Irrigated," "Dry," and "Garden," the collections being shown in account as "Money Payments" and "Buttaee," *i. e.*, division of crop between the Government and tenant.

84. The settlement for the year amounts to Rupees 65,98,146-8-9, which shows an increase of Rupees 1,01,502-3-5 over that of 1861-62.

The proportions of Revenue derived from wet, dry and garden lands held directly from Government are—

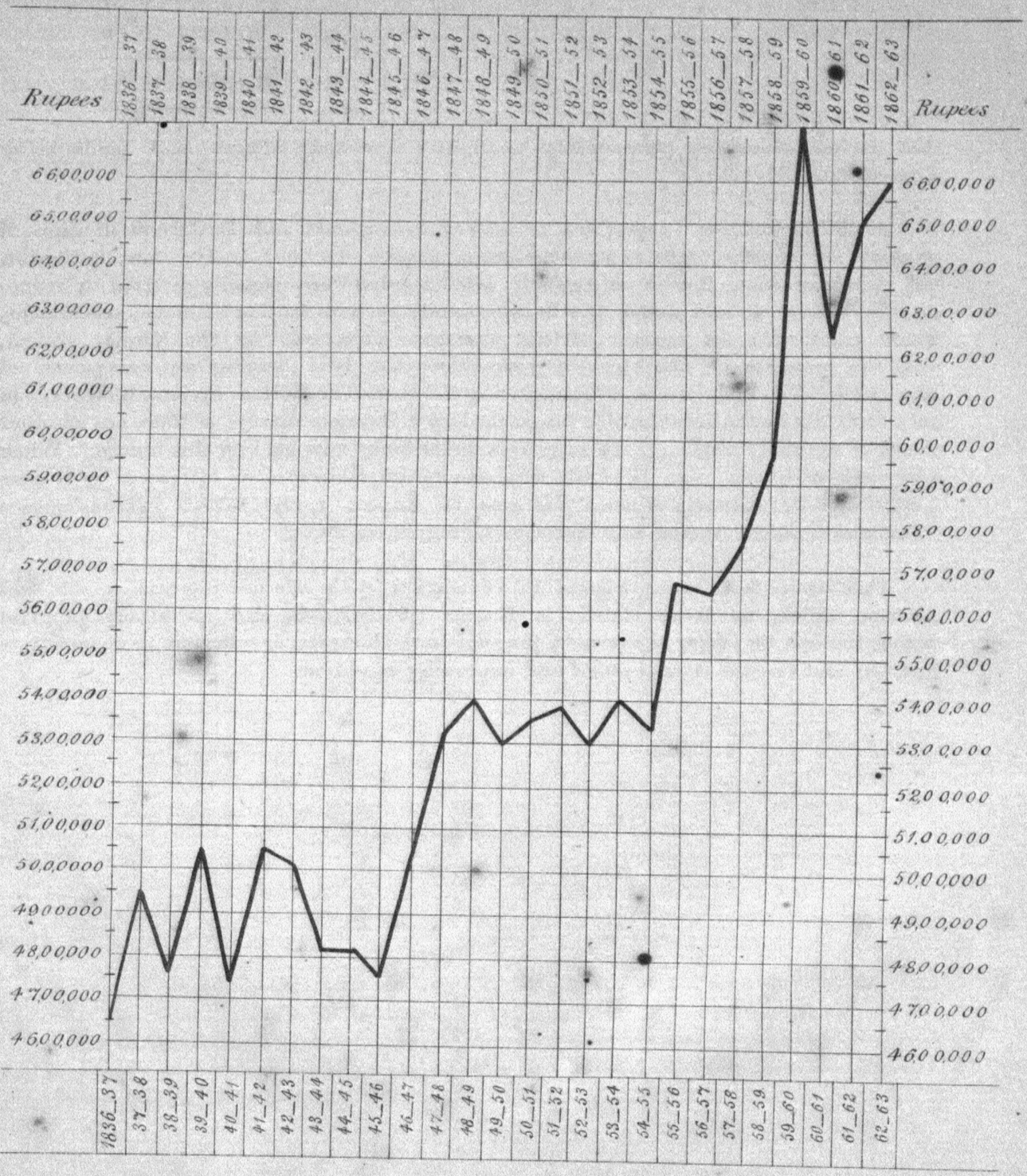
	Rs.	As.	P.
Wet	24,70,165	5	6
Dry	28,55,969	9	7
Garden	9,17,829	15	0
Total ...	62,43,964	14	1

that derived from the permanently or lightly assessed villages and lands being Rupees 3,54,181-10-8.

85. The relative proportions of money assessments and Buttaee or division of produce are Rupees 55,64,362-15-3 against Rupees 6,79,601-14-10. As noticed in the Administration Report of 1861-62, attention has been steadily directed to reducing the extent of land under the Buttaee tenure by substitution of money assessment, where practicable, on account of the numerous objections to the former system, and the accounts of the present year show that land bearing an assessment of Rupees 40,297-1-7 has been so assessed during the year. The Buttaee system, however, can only be finally and satisfactorily extinguished by a Revenue survey, as there are no other means of equitably assessing the large area under tanks now held on this tenure. When compared with the year 1861-62, assessments in money have increased by Rupees 2,30,272-14-9, showing a *bonâ fide* rise of Rupees 1,89,975-13-2 in consequence of extension of cultivation and increase of progressive rents.

This latter fact, when viewed in connection with the net increase in the land revenue, which, as above stated, is Rupees 1,01,502-3-5, and its steady progress during the last 20 years, as shown in the subjoined Diagram, is sufficient to demonstrate that the land revenue is in a sound and improving condition.

LAND REVENUE IN MYSORE from 1836-37 to 1862-63.



Tax on Coffee produce in lieu of Land Assessment.

86. An excise duty of 4 Annas per maund is leviable on Coffee produced in Mysore; and being essentially a tax on the land, it is incorporated with the land revenue. It is realized almost entirely in the Nugur and Ashtagram Divisions in the proportion of more than two to one in favor of the former. The collections during the past year being—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Nugur	62,925	13	3
Ashtagram	30,411	12	10
Nundidroog	55	8	7

The total, or Rupees 93,393-2-8, is an increase of Rupees 25,279-7-5 over the revenue of 1861-62. The subject of the cultivation of Coffee has been further noticed in Section IX., under the head "Agriculture."

Miscellaneous.

87. The principal miscellaneous items of Land Revenue under the late classified headings are—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Fruit Trees (Amroye).	Rents and Taxes on groves, orchards and trees ...	85,528	4	8
Farms and Licenses.	Lac	22,670	4	11
	Honey and wax			
	Jungle pasture			
	Iron furnaces			

The collections from these sources necessarily fluctuate considerably, and the revenue of 1862-63 is lower than that of 1861-62 by Rupees 21,074-7-8, mainly in consequence of the season having been in many places an unfavorable one for fruit and other trees, the produce of which is annually rented. It is remarked that these trees rarely bear equally well in successive years.

88. 2.—FORESTS.

Including the following:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Timber sales	59,882	2	3
2. Sandal wood	1,87,138	2	5
3. Seignorage on timber and bamboos ...	30,814	13	8
4. Rents of cardamum and pepper jungles	396	6	8
5. Jungle pasture	74,461	15	7
Total ...	3,52,693	8	7

The timber sales in Ashtagram were injuriously affected by the prevalence of cholera in the Town of Mysore, which necessitated the postponement of one sale at the close of the year, as no bidders attended. In Nugur no public sales of teak were held, though some logs were disposed of by private sale, and a few lots of black jungle wood, and bastard teak, were sold by auction.

In Ashtagram the sandal was in the same position as other wood, no sales having taken place since October, and a considerable quantity has, therefore, accumulated in the Sandal Stores.

In Nundidroog a smaller quantity of sandal wood was offered for sale than in the previous year; and in Nugur, also, there was a trifling decrease under this head.

Chiefly from these causes the Forest Revenue of 1862-63 is below that of 1861-62 by Rupees 64,804-12-0.

89. 3.—ABKAREE.

Including { Toddy. Arrack. Gunjah.

During the year the direct manufacture of spirits by Government was entirely discontinued, and the Abkaree Revenue temporarily farmed, prior to the contemplated introduction of the Sudder Distillery system as followed in Oudh. Contracts will, however, be continued in the case of the toddy-yielding date-palm, which forms a considerable branch of the Abkaree Revenue.

The gross revenue for the year 1862-63 is Rupees 9,37,393-11-2, and the result of the substitution of the renting, for the Amani system of management, is an increase in the net proceeds over those of 1861-62 of Rupees 12,342-11-11.

II.—ASSESSED TAXES.

90. This tax, which, till a late period, included a variety of vexatious imposts founded on no uniform principles, was revised in 1860, and comprises now the following:—

Mohturpha.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Taxes on Houses	1,56,882	14	1
„ on Shops	1,07,924	10	1
„ on Looms	83,960	7	0
„ on Oil-mills	14,849	15	3
Total ...	3,63,617	14	5

The principal fact to be noticed in connection with the Mohturpha is the diminution in the number of looms, the dearth of cotton having thrown many of the weavers out of employment. With this exception, the Mohturpha collections will probably not vary much from year to year for some time. There is a small increase during 1862-63 over the collections of 1861-62, amounting to Rupees 4,624-7-1.

91. The only other direct tax in Mysore is the Plough Tax, revised simultaneously with the Mohturpha, in substitution of the former miscellaneous taxes on ploughs, castes, professions, &c., styled "Chiller Bab." The amount derived under this head is Rupees 83,510-8-7 against Rupees 78,902-11-0 in 1861-62, which has been

transferred from the general Revenues to Local Funds, the administration of which will be referred to under that head.

III.—Customs.

92. The main stay of the Customs duties in Mysore is the excise on sooparee or betel-nut; but the areca palm is liable to a disease resulting from excessive or unseasonable rain, which affects the fruit-stalk, and causes the nut to fall off before it has had time to ripen, and the revenue from the halut on sooparee is, therefore, uncertain. The produce in the Nugur Division has been very deficient compared with 1861-62, occasioning a fall in the collections of that Division of upwards of 73,000 Rupees.

93. The crop of tobacco, which is the item next in importance on which excise is levied, was also inferior, the collections contrasting unfavorably with those of 1861-62.

94. The extensive exportation of cotton from the neighbouring districts of Her Majesty's territories has had, as seen in the case of the Loom Tax, a marked effect on the manufacture and importation of Native piece goods, which is evident from a decrease in the duty on these articles. It is an ascertained fact that here, as in other parts of India, the greatly enhanced price of cotton has compelled the weavers to suspend their manufacture, and betake themselves to other employments.

95. These various causes have reduced the Customs Revenue of 1862-63 by nearly a lac of Rupees. The total realized from all items is Rupees 10,45,910-0-10.

96. The duty on cotton exported has been abolished during the year, and the extra Town duties or Octroi levied on tobacco, in the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore and in Mysore, have been set apart as Municipal Funds for conservancy purposes under Municipal Committees.

IV.—Salt.

97. Imported Sea salt pays no duty, but pans for the manufacture of earth salt are rented annually. They produced during 1862-63 Rupees 17,370-4-1.

V.—Stamps.

98. As previously noticed, revised Stamp Rules were introduced on the 1st November 1862. Stamps are leviable on bonds, deeds of sale and gift, agreements, contracts, and such documents, and also on plaints and other judicial proceedings.

The Stamp Revenue amounted to Rupees 71,633-11-0 during the year; but as this includes all amounts which, under the former system, would have been exhibited as Judicial fees and fines, there is a larger apparent than real increase in the Stamp Revenue as compared with 1861-62. The present scale of rates was introduced experimentally, and their operation, when compared with those leviable under the British Stamp Act, will be carefully considered during the current year.

VI.—Post Office.

Post Office.

99. The collections of Her Majesty's Post being an item of Imperial Revenue, are not shown in the accounts of Mysore. The revenue from the Mysore Anchay or local Post amounted to Rupees 26,281-5-6, which is further noticed under Section V.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

100. The items of Miscellaneous Revenue, not included in the above, amounted to Rupees 2,53,121-1-7 against Rupees 2,96,790-9-10 in 1861-62.

Demand, Collections and Balances.

101. The total demand, on account of the current revenue of 1862-63, including the lately formed Local and Municipal Funds, amounted to Rupees 99,51,273-6-9, of which Rupees 97,16,964 had been collected up to the end of April.

102. Destraint for arrears of Land Revenue was only resorted to in ten cases for the aggregate amount of Rupees 194-4-9.

Concluding Remarks.

103. With the exception of the years 1859-60 and 1861-62, in both of which the current revenue exceeded a crore, the revenue of 1862-63 is the highest ever realised in Mysore, (including arrears), the gross revenue of the year is Rupees 1,08,15,789-8-5; and when it is remembered that the Land Revenue is flourishing, and that the decrease shown in the items of Forest and Customs is probably referrible to temporary causes, the settlement may be regarded as an indication of the advancing material prosperity of the Province.

Revenue Measures.

Discontinuance of Annual Pottahs.

104. The annual renewal of Ryotwar Pottahs has been, as far as possible, discontinued, and existing Pottahs confirmed for five years, pending the introduction of a Revenue Survey. The measure was not carried out in all the districts; but wherever it has been introduced, the reports are favorable, as regards the additional security to the Ryot against the fraud of the Shanbogue, and the great saving of unnecessary labor to the Government officials; 207,431 Pottahs, which would otherwise have been re-written and issued to the Ryots, have thus remained unaltered during the year.

Construction of Irrigation works by private individuals.

105. Encouragement has been given to private individuals to undertake the repairs of tanks, the Revenue return from which does not hold out the prospect of the repairs being remunerative to Government by prescribing such low rates of assessment on dry land converted into wet as will secure to the Ryots a tangible profit; and, in the case of persons constructing new works, such as tanks or wells at their own expense, the former dry land rate of assessment will be continued on the equitable principle, not hitherto generally recognized, that a man should reap the profits of capital laid out by himself.

Despatch of public business.

106. To enable the Superintendents to conduct their new duties on a well recognized system, general instructions on the most important administrative subjects were issued for their guidance, and no difficulty was experienced in establishing the revised system at once throughout the Province.

Subsequent instructions, regulating the distribution of work and routine of business, have been issued in detail, and considerable progress has been made in arranging and consigning to destruction the masses of records which had accumulated in every Office.

Relative proportion of work.

107. It would be premature to form an opinion regarding the relative heaviness of each charge, but the Returns show that a large amount of work has every where been got through since the new Districts were formed, and although the number of Revenue cases pending is apparently large, it is believed that the great proportion is of a comparatively simple nature, and that the number will shortly be much reduced.

Classification of Revenue cases.

108. The cases have been classified as below, periodical Returns of their disposal introduced, and the whole system of Revenue procedure, by regular and summary process, is under examination.

CLASS A., PROPERTY IN LAND, SIRKAR AND INAM	*a. Original Titles* ..	1. Inam Lands. 2. Charitable endowments.
	b. Transfers ...	1. Sale Mortgage Gift Endowment. 2. Inheritance. 3. Exchange and Surrender. 4. Decrees of Civil Courts. 5. Sales for Government Revenues.
CLASS B., MERASI RIGHTS		1. Potail. 2. Shanbogue. 3. Barabalothe.
CLASS C., SUMMARY SUITS		1. Rent. 2. Exaction. 3. Ejection.
CLASS D., DISPUTED CLAIMS		1. Lands. 2. Boundaries. 3. Irrigation Rights.
CLASS E., CLAIMS FOR AND AGAINST GOVERNMENT		1. Land Revenue, changes in Assessment, &c. 2. Sayer. 3. Abkaree. 4. Mohaturfa. 5. Local Taxes. 6. Land taken up for public purposes.
CLASS F., MARAMUT		1. Irrigation. 2. Other works.
CLASS G., CHARGES AGAINST PUBLIC SERVANTS		1.

109. Material advantage has been attained by the new Establishments, so far as the Commissioner is concerned, in the improved and more mature form in which Reports, Returns and Memoranda are now submitted by the Superintendents. Voluminous papers forwarded in the Vernacular and Canarese Reports, frequently lay for a whole year in the Commissioner's Duftur (or Native Revenue Office) undisposed of. The arrears have all been cleared off, but the system was unsatisfactory, and difficult and intricate matters were rarely treated with promptitude and attention. Precedent and custom,

consequently, in the absence of any well digested Rules on Revenue subjects, too often formed the basis of the conclusions arrived at, and though much that was good was maintained, a great deal that was bad was not eliminated.

110. Although the numerous uncertainties of tenure, inequalities of assessment, and anomalies in Revenue procedure in Mysore, can only be rectified by a regular survey, which is the pressing want of the Province, it is certain that the revised system admits of the introduction of more definite principles of action, greater uniformity in practice, and more speedy disposal of cases, than has ever been possible hitherto.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Number of Scholars.

111. It is gratifying to observe that the desire for education continues to increase. In the Schools established by, or receiving aid from, the Mysore Government, there are now 2,317 scholars, being an increase of 1,059 over the number reported last year, of whom 1,450 are learning the English language, and 722 educated up to the University Entrance Standard.

The classes are :—

Hindoos	...	...	...	1,304
Mahomedans	...	...	...	492
Others	...	...	...	530

New Schools.

112. Three new Schools have been established during the year at Chennapatam, Chickmoogloor, and Chintamony.

Arrangements are in progress for opening seventeen other Schools in various parts of the Territory. Six new School-rooms are under construction by the Public Works Department; and in those Talooks in which premises are not at present to be built, alterations are being made in houses rented for the purpose to adapt them for Schools.

Grants-in-aid have been made to nine Schools in Bangalore, Mysore and Toomkoor.

Institutions for general Education.

Appendix. E.

113. The annual examination of the Bangalore High School was satisfactory, the attendance has increased, and numerous applications for admittance have been unavoidably refused for want of room. In the older established Schools at Toomkoor, Shimoga and Hassan the attendance has been regular, and the progress, on the whole, fair; but the scholars cannot be retained at School long enough, and the Masters have the mortification of seeing their most promising boys constantly removed before they are properly qualified for the public service, or able to carry on their studies satisfactorily at their own houses.

Grants-in-aid, Appendix E., Table No. 2, Bangalore.

114. In Bangalore six English and five Vernacular Schools receive aid from Government to the extent of Rupees 8,460. The English Schools are principally attended by European and East Indian children, many of them children of European Pensioners; they pay a small fee, according to their means, and receive an education

and training suited to their condition in life. The average daily attendance has been 434.

115. Of the Vernacular Schools three are for Hindoo girls,—one of them is entirely under Native management and remarkably well conducted; the others are under the care of Ladies connected with Missionary Societies, and one of them is designed exclusively for orphan girls. The remaining two Vernacular Schools were established by the Mussulman inhabitants, and contain 458 boys.

Mysore.

116. In the City of Mysore grants-in-aid have been made to two English Schools established by the Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Missionaries, the average daily attendance at which is 188.

There is also an English School supported by His Highness the Rajah, containing 250 boys. A well qualified Master has lately been appointed to this Institution.

Institutions for special education, Appendix E.

117. The Normal School, Bangalore. This comprises in its objects—

1.—The training of Masters for English Schools.
2.—The training of Masters for Vernacular Schools.
3.—A Practising School.

Since the establishment of the English Branch, 11 students have been appointed Assistant School Masters, and one a Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools. They have been found so much more efficient than untrained men, that applications are frequent for Normal Class students. The Vernacular Branch has only been in operation six months. A special Survey Class has also been lately established, and, in the opinion of the Officiating Chief Engineer, satisfactory progress has been made, particularly in Drawing.

Applications for the establishment of Schools.

118. Applications have been received from 27 Talooks, proving an increased desire for education; and, as the strongest inducement which can be offered to the people, a Notification, similar to that issued by the Government of Bengal on the 9th June 1855, has been sent forth, intimating that, as a general rule, after the 1st January 1864 no person will be appointed to any Government situation, the monthly salary of which is more than 9 Rupees, unless he can read and write his own language.

In Appendix E. full information will be found of the details of educational operations in Mysore. The sum expended during the year was Rupees 53,572-9-7.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The detailed Report of the Chief Engineer was submitted *in extenso* to Government on the 25th July.

Expenditure.

119. The approximate outlay during the year amounted to Rupees 12,61,007.

Civil Administration.

120. Eight Talook Cutcherries have been completed, or are progressing fairly. The old Palace at Seringapatam has been converted into a Sandal Store. The clearing of the site for the proposed Public Offices at Bangalore has been proceeded with, and the Central Jail, commenced in October 1862, has made fair progress. It is built on the radiating plan employed in the Punjab, and being capable of containing 1,000 prisoners, will provide for all life and long-term convicts in Mysore.

Public Improvement.

121. The Bangalore Cantonment drainage works have been finished very satisfactorily, and the water of the Ulsoor Tank is now effectually secured from being contaminated (as was formerly the case) by the sewage of the Bazar and Cantonment.

122. Among the Agricultural projects, the Muddoor Anicut, which is the most important irrigation work now in hand in the Province, may be specially noticed. It comprises the construction, at an estimated cost of Rupees 63,000, of a masonry dam across the Shumsha River, in lieu of an old Native work at the same place, and will feed an irrigation channel with eight tanks under it; arrangements had been made for completing the work before the close of the year, but a most unprecedented fall of rain in March crippled operations to a great extent.

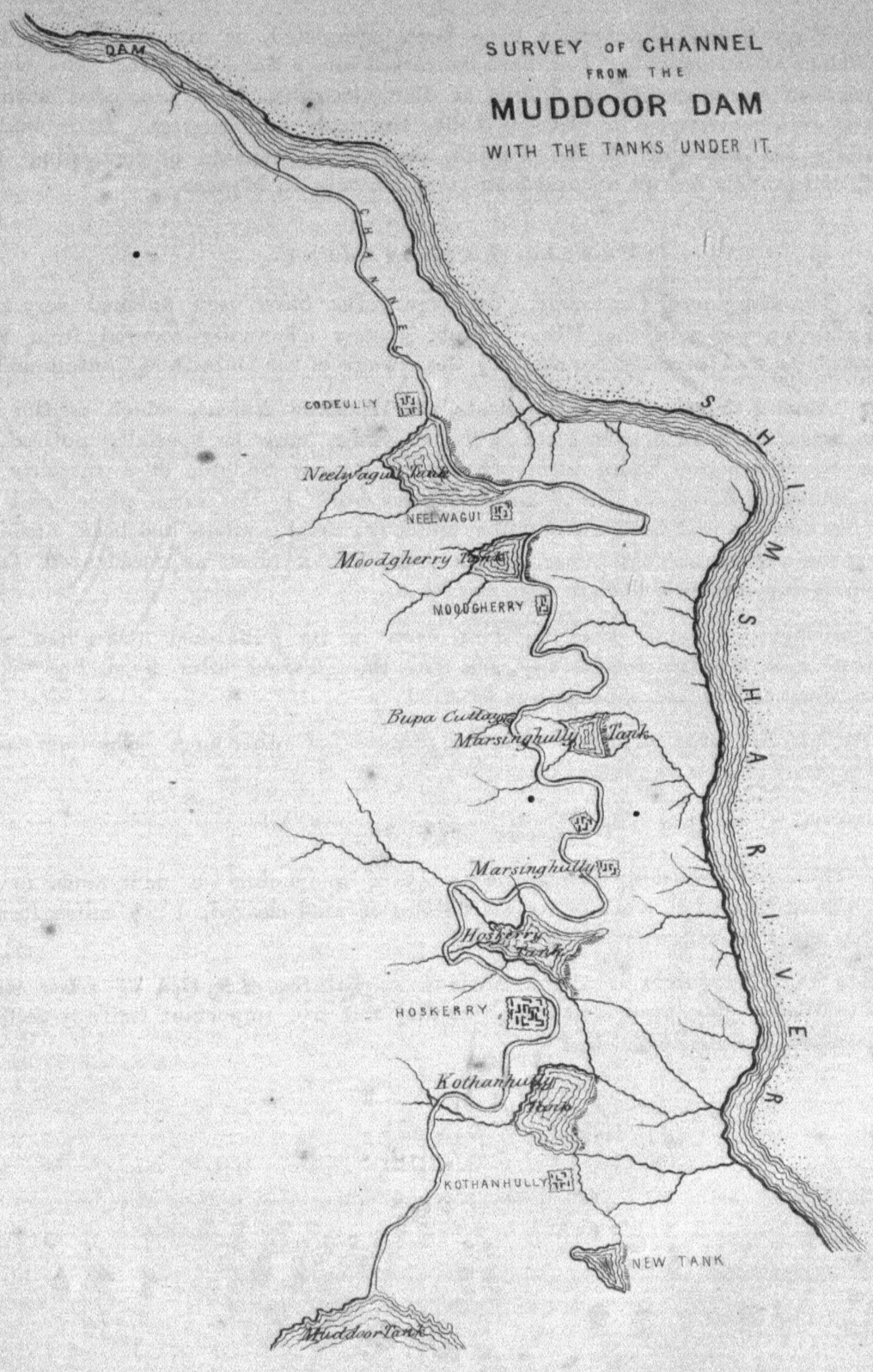
It is satisfactory to state that the dam, even in its unfinished state, has withstood the action of the river successfully, and that, though flood after flood has poured over it, no injury of any consequence has occurred.

Cholera has interfered seriously with the progress of other large irrigation works, which, however, will now be pushed on rapidly.

Communications.

123. Much has been done during the past year in opening out new roads in the Province; the aggregate of work being 125½ miles of road cleared, 112½ miles formed and bridged, and 101 bridges and drains built.

The line from Bangalore to Cuddapah is now, with the exception of a few small works on the Madras side, open for through traffic, and five important Railway feeders, east of Bangalore, are nearly finished.


SURVEY OF CHANNEL
FROM THE
MUDDOOR DAM
WITH THE TANKS UNDER IT.
DAM
CHANNEL
SHIMSHARA RIVER
CODEULLY
Neelwagui Tank
NEELWAGUI
Moodgherry Tank
MOODGHERRY
Bupa Cottage
Marsinghully Tank
Marsinghully
Hoskerry Tank
HOSKERRY
Kothanhully Tank
KOTHANHULLY
NEW TANK
Muddoor Tank

Forty-nine miles of the Mysore Manantoddy road have now been opened, and various important lines in Chituldroog and Nugur are well advanced.

Several Bungalows and Musafir Khanas have also been built during the year.

Repairs.

124. The chief outlay was confined to Agricultural and Communications, the expenditure under the former head amounting to Rupees 1,64,058, and under the latter to Rupees 2,47,784. The number of Irrigation Channels and Tanks repaired, or reconstructed, was 41 and 189 respectively; and though it is necessarily a difficult matter to estimate the value of agricultural repairs, a general idea of the results may be gathered from the statement that the revenue secured by the repairs of channels, aggregating 142 miles in length, amounted to Rupees 39,170, and that the anticipated increase of revenue from the repairs of 79 tanks in Chituldroog, at an outlay of Rupees 76,647, is Rupees 26,991.

125. One thousand nine hundred miles of road, being an aggregate of all classes of communication with tunnels and bungalows, were put in order during the year. Several of these lines require to be raised to a higher class than they are at present, but the general results are satisfactory.

Classification of Roads.

126. The Geographical position and physical features of Mysore combine to render a complete system of roads one of the most important considerations connected with the Public Works of the Province; and in fact so much more attention has been paid to the subject here than in most parts of India, that the country is already studded with thoroughfares, the result of the work of many years, a considerable number of which are in excellent condition, most being bridged, and a few metalled.

127. It was, however, desirable that the actual state and requirements of the Province, in regard to communications, should be reviewed as a whole, in order to determine the principles to be generally adhered to in the selection and construction of new roads, and in raising roads from a lower to a higher class, as well as to determine the agency to be employed in both cases.

128. The principal hinderances to determining accurately the classification of roads in Mysore are—

1*st.*—The difficulty of foreseeing the effect of opening out any particular new line of communication, (in consequence of the rapid extension of English settlers in the western parts of the Province,) or of linking together lines at present separated by breaks in the communications, the result of which may be to give trade a tendency to follow a new channel.

2*nd.*—The diminishing importance, excepting as Railway feeders, of the roads left to the rear of the Railway in its progress westward.

Lastly.—The sub-division of the former Civil Divisions, which renders the construction of particular roads an absolute necessity, while before they would have been only regarded as a probable convenience.

129. These contingencies having been borne in mind, as well as the fact that, however convenient a classification of roads may be for reference, it must, at the best, be somewhat arbitrary; a classification has been adopted which, it is believed, fairly represents the character and requirements of the Province in regard to communications, and will be found convenient for the guidance of the Public Works Department and the Civil Officers.

Classification.

I.

130. First Class Roads or Imperial Lines, running right through the Province and continuing on to Head Quarter Stations in Her Majesty's Territory, opened to fast traffic all the year round. Such roads to be bridged and macadamized throughout, to be ten yards wide, with 16 feet of metalling.

II.

Second Class Roads, or Provincial Lines, connecting the various Sudder Stations in Mysore Territory not situated on Imperial Lines. This class will also include Railway feeders and secondary Ghat lines on the Western Coast. Such roads to be (with the exception of Ghat roads) eight yards wide, with four yards of metalling, and to be bridged as 1st Class Lines.

III.

Third Class Roads, or District Lines, to connect Tehseels with the Sudder Station, and with one another, as well as the principal marts of each District. These roads to be six yards wide with say four yards of metalling, and to be bridged.

IV.

Fourth Class Roads, or Village Lines, opening up routes from one village to another.

The first three of these Classes are under the sole control of the Public Works Department, and the fourth Class comprise such roads as can be constructed without difficulty by the Civil Officers from the Plough Tax Fund.

The roads falling under the first and second category are particularized below, references being made to the Map for the details of each Class:—

Under the first Head or Imperial Lines are comprised—

1.—The road from *Bangalore* viâ *Toomkoor to Herioor*, whence two lines branch off, one towards Bellary, and the other to Hurrihur on the Toombuddra, the main road to Bombay. Both of these branches are great Postal Lines.

2.—From *Bangalore to Seringapatam, Mysore and Hoonsoor* (the Commissariat Station), whence one line runs through Coorg to Cannanore on the Coast by the Periambaddy Ghat, and the other by Fraserpett, Mercara, and the Sumpajee Ghat to Mangalore.

Under the Second Head or Provincial Lines we have—

I.—Radiating from Bangalore.

1.—From *Bangalore to Cudoor* viâ Toomkoor (up to which point the route follows an Imperial Line), and thence to Arsikera, to which there is already a 2nd Class Line, and so on by Banawar to Cudoor, which is a Sudder Station.

2.—*Bangalore to Hassan,* by the Savandroog Hill to Coongúl, (the Horse Breeding Establishment), and thence by Chenroypatam to Hassan, another Sudder Station. Portions of this line are already second Class, and the rest third Class.

3.—*Bangalore to Colar,* a Sudder Station viâ Ooscottah, and on towards Palmanere (already a 2nd Class road).

4.—*Bangalore to the Cuddapa Frontier* viâ Ooscottah, and the Ambajeedroog Hill (already 2nd Class).

5.—*Bangalore towards Pennaconda* on the Hyderabad Line, viâ Davenhully (already 2nd Class).

6.—*Bangalore to Oossoor* viâ Hebgod (already 2nd Class).

Railway Feeders.

7.—*Colar to Coppum,* to bring down the produce from the northern part of the Colar District, both for Bangalore and Madras.

8.—*Baitmunglum to Coppum,* to connect the eastern corner of the District with the same places.

9.—*Ooscottah to Kurgoori,* a short road to connect the Colar Line of traffic with the first Railway Station out of Bangalore.

II.—Radiating from Mysore.

10.—*Mysore to Shimoga,* (Head Quarters of Nugur Division) viâ Chenraipatam, whence a short line diverges to Hassan, and from Chenraipatam viâ Arsikera, to Cudoor, and thence to Shimoga viâ Benkipore. The intermediate part of this line is at present in course of construction as a 2nd Class road, and the two ends are already of that Class, including the branch to Hassan from Chenraipatam.

11.—*Mysore to Wainâd* viâ Kakuncottah, already a 2nd Class road.

12.—*Mysore to the Neilgheris,* by Nunjengode, already a 2nd Class road.

13.—*Mysore towards Guzzelhutti and Coimbatore,* by Nunjengode and Chamrajnugur, already nominally a 2nd Class road.

III.—Radiating from Shimoga.

14.—*Shimoga towards North Canara* viâ Sagur and Gairsoppa, to connect the northern part of the Nugur Division with Honawar, to be gradually worked up to the standard of a 2nd Class road.

15.—*Shimoga to Hurrihur,* viâ Honhully, to connect Nugur with Dharwar. This is already a 2nd Class road.

16.—*Shimoga to Chituldroog,* viâ Benkipore (where the Budra River is crossed) and Chunagiri. As Chituldroog will be in daily communication with Shimoga, this road will be absolutely necessary.

IV.—Radiating from Cudoor.

17.—*Cudoor to Chituldroog,* either by Ajumpoor and Holalkhera, or, should the hilly nature of the country admit of it, by Hosdroog. Some communication between these two Sudder Stations will be indispensable, as they adjoin one another, and are both comprised in the Nugur Division by the new arrangements.

18.—*Cudoor to Hassan,* viâ Bailoor and Chickmoogloor. As these two Districts adjoin one another, rapid and direct communication will be indispensable, the present route viâ Arsikera being much out of the way.

V.—Radiating from Hassan.

19.—*Hassan to Coorg Frontier at Codlipet.* This communication is very desirable.

VI.—Radiating from Chituldroog.

20.—*Chituldroog to Chellekeri* on the Bellary High Road, to connect the two Sudder Stations.

All the above mentioned lines are indispensably necessary for the proper opening up of the country, and for speedy communication between the several Districts. There remain—

Ghat Roads of 2nd Class.

21.—*Munzerabad Ghat,* to connect Hassan and its Coffee-growing Talooks with Mangalore. This line is now used, part of it west of Munzerabad being a 3rd Class road, but the whole road should be worked up to 2nd Class standard.

22.—*Boond Ghat* to connect Cudoor and the Coffee Talooks of Chickmoogloor, Warstara, and Bailoor with Mangalore. Parts of this line are at present third Class, parts second Class, and the remainder only in contemplation.

23.—*Agoombee Ghat.* This comprises two branches—1, from *Shimoga* through the Cowlydroog Talook, and 2, through Lukhowllee and Coppa, all Coffee-growing Talooks. Both lines meet at the Agoombee Ghat, whence the road runs on to Mangalore, the great central point on the Western Coast for the Coffee of Mysore.

24.—*Cooloor Ghat.* This Ghat is due west of Shimoga; but as it does not lead to any prominent point on the Coast, it may be omitted for the present.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

131. A thorough re-organization of the Departmental Establishment took place during the year, which is reported by the Chief Engineer to be on a far more efficient footing than formerly, as shewn by the fact that the progress of works in hand has improved 50 per cent. since last year.

Contracts.

132. This result is not, however, entirely due to the improved position of the Establishment, much of it being, doubtless, owing to the increasing facility with which works have been given out and executed on contract.

Tenders can now be received for the execution of two-thirds of the work done by the Department, even under the rigid enforcement of the rule of making no advances; and there can be little doubt that in a few years all Departmental work can be executed by contract on the most favorable terms.

Labor.

133. The dearth of labor in Nugur, and in the country generally along the Western Ghats, has been very much felt, and with the increasing competition caused by the extension of Coffee Plantations and the large works undertaken by the Bombay Government in North Canara, promises to increase rather than diminish.

Considering the great difficulty in procuring labor, skilled and unskilled, in many parts of the Province, the Khalihaut Corps will be maintained at its present strength.

Minor Works.

134. The Revenue Officers have, during the past year, availed themselves to a much greater extent than formerly, of the powers entrusted to them for the execution of minor works, and very beneficial results may be looked for hereafter, as still more extended powers will shortly be confided to them.

LOCAL FUNDS.

135. Local Funds have been established from the collections of the Plough Tax, Ferry Funds, sale proceeds of stray cattle, and fines for cattle trespass.

136. The amount so raised is excluded from the general revenues and placed at the disposal of the Civil Officers for the construction of 4th Class Village roads, subsidiary to the communications under the charge of the D. P. W.

137. Less progress than could be wished has been made this year, the expenditure being only Rupees 74,945-3-11 out of Rupees 2,25,548-2-0 to the credit of the Funds, which is to a great extent referrible to the time and attention of the Officers having been fully occupied by the organic changes in the administrative system.

138. Rules for the execution of these works and the management of the Funds have been prepared, and the Establishments defined, which will, it is believed, result in a more satisfactory progress hereafter.

Local Funds.

Divisions.	1. Balance on 30th April 1862.	2. Settlement for 1862-63.	3. Collections for 1862-63.	4. Total of columns 1 and 3 being the amount to the credit of the Funds on 30th April 1863.	5. Expenditure.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Ashtagram ...	42,307 14 4	32,682 1 10	30,106 0 7	72,413 14 11	39,096 6 8
Nundidroog ...	50,678 8 4	32,233 4 11	32,237 8 0	82,916 0 4	26,316 2 6
Nugur ...	39,209 4 9	31,008 13 0	31,008 14 0	70,218 1 9	9,532 10 9
Total ...	1,32,195 11 5	95,924 3 9	93,352 6 7	2,25,548 1 0	74,945 3 11

Municipal.

Formation of Municipal Committees.

139. Municipal Government, in the strict sense of the word, has not yet been introduced into Mysore; but Municipal Committees composed of Official and Non-Official Members, acting under the control of the Commissioner, have been formed in the Cantonment and Pettah or Town of Bangalore and in Mysore, and this experimental measure has been, on the whole, successful.

Composition of Committees and sources of Funds.

140. The date of formation and composition of the different Committees, with the sources from which funds have been raised, are as follows :—

District.	Town.	Date of formation of Committee.	Amount of Funds allotted during the year.	Sources from which derived.	Committee now composed. European. Official.	European. Non-Official.	Native. Official.	Native. Non-Official.	Remarks.
			Rs. As. P.						
Bangalore.	Cantonment.	1st Aug. 1862.	37,509-0-0	Town dues including Tobacco, Octroi; unclaimed or confiscated town lands or houses, sale proceeds of building sites, &c.	1	3	2	1	*President.* Superintendent of Police. *Members.* Official. Naib Sheristadar. Sur-Ameen. Non-Official. Hindoos. 1 Mussulman. 3 Others.
Ditto...	Pettah	May 1862 ...	21,661-1-6	Ditto	2	0	4	4	*President.* Assistant Superintendent. *Vice-President.* Head Sheristadar, Commissioner's Office. *Members.* Official. Executive Engineer. Native Asst. Supt. Residency Sheristadar. Bangalore Amildar. Non-Official. 4 Hindoos. 4 Mussulmen. 4 Others.
Mysore	Mysore	24th July 1862	23,369-15-0	Ditto	4	0	2	2	*President.* Superintendent of Division. *Members.* Official. Dy. Superintendent. Executive Engineer. Officer Commanding Mysore. Amildar. Sur-Ameen. Non-Official. 1 Hindoo. 1 Mussulman. 1 Other.

BANGALORE CANTONMENT.

Works performed.

141. The resumé of operations since August, submitted by the Cantonment Municipal Committee, shows an expenditure of 33,950 Rupees classified under the following heads :—

		Rupees.
I.	Original Works.	
	1. Public Buildings	4,424
	2. Roads	4,208
	3. Compensation	11,184
II.	Repairs.	
	1. Public Buildings	2,711
	2. Roads	1,204
III.	Conservancy	5,717
IV.	Lighting	177
V.	Establishments	1,747
VI.	Purchases and Miscellaneous	2,218
	Total ...	33,590

I.—Original Works.

Public Buildings.

142. The principal building undertaken is a large market in a central position in the General Bazar. Three sides of the market square are occupied by shops, those at the angles being two-storied terraced buildings, and in the centre is a public well, over which is erected a handsome clock tower. The building is approaching completion, and will be a convenience to the community and an ornament to the Cantonment.

Ten new double latrines have been erected at a cost of 2,000 Rupees.

New Roads.

143. The anticipated opening of the Railway from Madras to Bangalore pointed out the necessity of providing, as early as possible, easy access from the Terminal Station to all parts of the Cantonment and Town, and two important roads, one passing through the most over-crowded portions of the Native Bazars, and bringing the Cantonment into direct communication with the Terminus, and the other opening out the whole of the north side of the Town, are nearly completed.

Compensation.

144. These improvements have necessitated the removal of about 300 houses and huts, which explains the large sum shown as paid for compensation. The expenditure, though heavy, is not to be regretted, as the roads run through most densely populated and filthy parts of the Town, and it can scarcely be doubted that, in a sanatory point of view, great advantages will result.

II.—Repairs.

Buildings.

145. The necessary repairs have been carried out with respect to the existing markets, slaughter houses, &c.; and various improvements, suggested principally by Major Puckle, the late President, have been effected.

Roads.

146. The most favorable season for road repairs having passed before the formation of the Committee, less was done than could be wished, but many minor improvements in extending, widening, and repairing roads by which the danger from collisions is lessened have been carried out.

III.—Conservancy and Lighting.

147. The conservancy arrangements are satisfactory, and call for no particular remark, as the Establishments had been, for the most part, organised before the formation of the Committee. Measures are in progress for providing iron lamp posts, where required.

Survey.

148. An accurate survey with the Theodolite has been completed, and the mapping is in progress.

BANGALORE PETTAH.

Classification of Works.

149. The distribution of the year's outlay under the prescribed headings was as follows:—

Class	Heading.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishments.	Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Town Buildings ...	6,701 14 0	28 13 6	1,463 12 4	8,194 7 10
2.	Markets ...	2,952 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,952 4 0
3.	Paving and Streets ...	1,484 11 0	314 7 0	12 4 0	1,811 6 0
4.	Lighting ...	910 8 0	0 0 0	28 6 11	938 14 11
5.	Water Supply ...	1,422 4 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,422 4 1
6.	Sewage ...	2,320 0 0	282 2 5	417 1 7	3,019 1 0
	Total ...	15,791 9 1	625 6 11	1,921 8 10	18,338 8 10

Original Works.

150. Of these the most important consisted in levelling the old ramparts which surrounded the town, filling in the ditch, and constructing a town wall and gate. On the west side of the Pettah sufficient space has been reclaimed to admit of laying out several new streets, and the land being advantageously situated with regard to water supply, and possessing other advantages, realised a high price when disposed of in convenient building lots. It is expected that the town will extend rapidly in this direction, when the Magady Road which enters it on this side is completed and direct communication between the Mysore Road and the Railway Terminus through the new streets is effected.

151. Under the head of Markets some considerable works have been commenced. The slaughter houses in the Pettah have been disused, consequent on the erection of others outside, and all places of burial and cremation within the town closed.

Repairs.

152. Fair progress has been made in improving the communications and drainage, and a commencement made towards lighting the streets.

MYSORE.

153. In Mysore the Committee found it necessary to undertake first the repairs of the roadways and measures of conservancy, postponing the construction of new works till the communications and drainage, which had been much neglected, were improved. The sum so spent amounted to Rupees 8,623-7-4, leaving a large balance to be carried to the credit of the Fund during 1863-64.

154. Rules have been issued for the guidance of the Committees as regards the expenditure of the Funds, which is controlled by the Budget system on the model of the Public Works Department.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

MYSORE ANCHE OR PROVINCIAL POST.

155. With the exception of such changes as were rendered necessary by the formation of new Districts and certain alterations in the Head Quarters Establishment, the Postal Department is continued on the same footing as formerly.

156. The Mails have been conveyed by Mail-cart between Bangalore and Mysore, and by Runners on the other lines throughout the Province; but the Mail-cart Service has been found disproportionately expensive and unsatisfactory, and will be discontinued in future.

Conveyance of Mails.

Number of Offices and Receiving Houses.

157. The number of Anché Offices and Receiving Houses now established is as below :—

Division.	1861-62.			1862-63.		
	Head Quarter Offices	Subordinate Offices.	Receiving Houses.	Head Quarter Offices.	Subordinate Offices.	Receiving Houses.
Head Quarter Office	1	...	...	1	...	...
Nundidroog	...	53	2	...	55	2
Ashtagram	...	35	...	...	38	...
Nugur	...	37	...	...	42	...
Total ...	1	125	2	1	135	2

158. As the distances on the cross lines have not yet been accurately measured, the total distance traversed by the Mails, and average cost of conveyance per mile, can only be stated approximately, and is as follows:—

Distance and cost of conveyance of Mail.

Division.	Mail-cart. Miles.	Runners. Miles.	Total.	Average Cost per Mile. Runners.	Average Cost per Mile. Mail-cart.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Nundidroog	43	655	698	1 12 2	15 0 0
Ashtagram	42	641	683	1 10 5	15 0 0
Nugur	...	869	869	1 10 3	0 0 0
Total ...	85	2,165	2,250	1 10 11¼	15 0 0

159. The total number of Paid and Bearing letters passing through the Anché in 1862-63 was 645,072, being an increase of 73,562 over 1861-62. This is exclusive of Official letters and "Service Banghy," viz., Accounts, Proceedings, &c., between which, till lately, no distinction was drawn; the total transmitted through the Anché during the year being 916,752.

Number of Letters.

160. No extra postage is levied by Mysore on letters received for transmission to Her Majesty's Territories through the British Post Offices, or on those received for delivery in the Province. The number so disposed of was in 1861, 134,782; and in 1862-63, 149,755. As the collection of postage on bearing letters so received was attended with great inconvenience and complication of accounts, it has been decided, in communication with the Post Master General of Madras, that hereafter paid letters only should be received for delivery by the Mysore Anché.

H. M.'s Post Office.

Europe letters are, however, excepted, and are delivered as usual.

161. The Receipts show an increase of Rupees 1,627-11-5, and the Disbursements a decrease of Rupees 2,309-14-6 as compared with 1861-62; the former principally from an increase in the postage collections, and the latter from a revision of the Head Quarter Establishment.

Receipts and Disbursements.

162. The Division, District and Talook Establishments have been accommodated to the late changes of Civil Jurisdiction, and Anché houses have been provided, or are in course of construction, where required. The former practice of sending money parcels by Anché, which retarded the progress of the Mail, and was in other respects objectionable, has been abolished; the charges for Express Tappals regulated, and attention has been given to various other matters of detail, to which it is unnecessary to refer, but which will add generally to the efficiency of the Department.

SECTION VI.—POLITICAL.

163. His Highness the Rajah's claim for the restoration of the country has not yet been decided, and no other circumstance deserving special notice under this head has occurred during the year.

SECTION VII.—MILITARY.

Constitution of the Mysore Local Force.

164. The Mysore Horse or Sillahdars are maintained by Treaty, and, on the assumption of the country in 1831, were avowedly disorganized and comparatively useless; but since they have been under European supervision, they have greatly improved, and are now probably as efficient as any other body of Sowars of the same class.

Mysore Horse or Sillahdars.

165. There can be no doubt that they are held in great repute by the people of the country, and the Force opens to numbers of Mussulmen and Mahrattahs,—the former the descendants of Tippoo Sultan's relations, and the latter the remote offspring of Mahrattah Horsemen,—a service which is highly acceptable in consequence of its ranks containing members of the best families in the Province, and because the Regimentdars being themselves Native Gentlemen, there is an identity of interest from the highest to the lowest grades, which, if the Commandants are carefully selected, gives the Government a material hold over the body.

Bar or Infantry.

166. In the time of Hyder Ali these troops were the Regulars of Mysore, and from that period to the present day they have been regarded in the same light. They are very useful men, well behaved, and constantly employed in Police duties; while they are held in esteem by the population, who regard their presence at the Head Quarters of a Talook as a material source of protection. They guard Treasure and Prisoners at the Cusba of every Talook, and escort both to the District Head Quarters when necessary.

Changes in strength of Regiments and rate of pay.

167. The pay of a Trooper in the Mysore Horse was fixed in 1835 at Rupees 20. In those days this pay was ample; but since then prices in Mysore have risen considerably, as in other parts of India, and Government have this year sanctioned the rate being raised to Rupees 22, and the gradual reduction of the existing strength of the seven Regiments from 2,500 to 2,100, or 300 men for each. No change in regard to the other grades was considered necessary.

168. The total strength of the four Battalions of the Bar will also be reduced from 2,161 to 2,000, the pay of first Class Sepoys being raised from Rupees 6-8 to 7, and second Class from Rupees 5-8 to 6, with a corresponding increase for Non-Commissioned Officers.

169. When these measures are fully carried out, the result will be a reduction of Rupees 45,000 in the annual cost of the Sillahdars, and a trifling increase of Rupees 3,840 in that of the Bar; greater efficiency will be secured, and a spirit of contentment thrown into the ranks of this useful body of troops.

Classes and castes of men.

170. The last Returns show the different classes and castes of the Sillahdars and Bar to be—

Castes.	Sillahdars.	Bar.	Total.
Christians	17	118	135
Mahomedans	1,373	1,816	3,189
Brahmins and Rajpoots	276	149	425
Mahrattahs	888	156	1,044
Gentoos	2	24	26
Other Castes	121	392	513
Total ...	2,677	2,655	5,332

Horses.

171. The relative proportions of horses and mares in the ranks of the Sillahdars are at present 718 and 1,856, a number of the former, generally Candaharri and Persian, having been entertained during the last two years in consequence of no mares being brought from the Mahrattah country for sale in Mysore.

At Coonghul there are good stables and paddocks for brood mares and 128 colts and fillies, the produce of Government stallions; English, Cape and Arab have been dropped during the year 1862-63.

Re-distribution of the Force.

172. In fixing the complement of the Mysore Local Force, the wants of the whole Province have been carefully considered, and the troops utilized as much as possible by re-distributing them according to the requirements of the newly-formed Districts. With this object, both Sillahdars and Bar, instead of being scattered over the country in small parties, have been concentrated by being withdrawn from those out-posts where their presence was not necessary, and stationed at the Head Quarters of Districts, and on main lines of road.

173. The out-posts of the Sillahdars are told off in "Biradaries" of 12 to 15 men, and the Detachments of Bar are composed of 1 Havildar, 1 Naik and 6 Sepoys, or 8 in all, a Pahra in Southern India consisting of 6 instead of 8 as in Bengal.

174. The Head Quarter Stations of the Regiments allotted to each District are as follows:—

MYSORE SILLAHDAR HORSE.

1st Regt.	Head Quarters	at	Shimogah.	5th Regt.	Head Quarters	at	Colar.
2nd do.	do.		Toomkoor.	6th do.	do.		Bangalore.
3rd do.	do.		Chituldroog.	7th do.	do.		Hassan.
4th do.	do.		Mysore.				

INFANTRY.

1st Regt.	Head Quarters	at	Shimogah.	3rd Regt.	Head Quarters	at	Bangalore.
2nd do.	do.		Mysore.	4th do.	do.		Toomkoor.

Distribution.

DIVISION.	District.	Distribution.	SILLAHDARS. Commissioned Officers.	SILLAHDARS. Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	BAR. Commissioned Officers.	BAR. Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.
NUNDIDROOG ...	Bangalore ...	Head Quarters	9	387	16	507
		District ...	1	63	1	145
	Colar ...	Head Quarters	7	244	7	140
		District ...	1	81	1	122
	Toomkoor ...	Head Quarters	6	220	8	168
		District ...	1	203	1	76
ASHTAGRAM ...	Mysore ...	Head Quarters	5	164	14	264
		District ...	3	151	2	148
	Hassan ...	Head Quarters	3	92	4	118
		District ...	1	81	3	72
NUGUR ...	Shimogah ...	Head Quarters	5	245	14	292
		District ...	2	117	1	113
	Cudoor ...	Head Quarters	...	...	...	8
		District ...	3	171	6	179
	Chituldroog...	Head Quarters	4	107	7	95
		District ...	4	223	2	121
		Total ...	55	2,549	87	2,568

Accommodation.

175. Measures are in progress for providing Barracks and Huts at the Stations where such accommodation did not previously exist.

Her Majesty's Forces serving in Mysore.

176. Appended is a Return, lately received, showing the strength and distribution of the Troops under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army serving in Mysore :—

Stations.	Corps.	General Officer.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Chaplains.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.	Deputy Asst. Quarter Master General.	Major of Brigade.	Fort Adjutant.	Aide-de-Camp.	Deputy Judge Advocate Genl.	Pay Masters.	Engineers.	Commissariat Officers.	Comy. and Deppy. Comy. of Ordnance.	Conductors and Sub-Conductors.	Troop Quarter Masters.	Riding Masters.	Apothecaries, &c.	Native Commanding Officers.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Trumpeters and Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File.	Regiment Horses.	Natives attached.	Sick of all Ranks.
Bangalore ...	Division ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Cantonment ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3rd Royal Horse Brigade Artillery ...	...	1	3	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	4	4	35	6	7	228	391	638	15
	Her Majesty's 1st Regiment K. D. Guards ...	...	1	3	13	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	34	10	7	494	533	669	34
	Foot Artillery A. Battery 14th B. R. A. ...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	2	5	169	117	175	9
	No. A. Battery 23rd ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	3	124	115	191	6
	Her Majesty's 66th Regiment...	...	2	5	15	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	40	16	...	814	...	23	75
	14th Regiment N. I. ...	...	1	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	39	13	...	575	...	77	27
	22nd „ ...	...	1	5	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	46	15	...	558	...	72	14
	33rd „ ...	...	1	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	41	16	...	538	...	65	11
French Rocks	6th „ ...	...	1	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	46	15	...	546	...	75	11
Hurrihur ...	16th „ ...	...	1	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	46	16	...	581	...	78	5
Mysore ...	Detachment 6th Regiment N. I.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	81	...	1	...
Hoonsoor ...	Detachment 25th „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	52	...	1	...
	Local Details ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	13	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	9	29	72	5	11	3	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	19	87	357	114	22	4,773	1,156	2,065	207

Destruction of Guns in the Fortress of Seringapatam.

177. The attention of the Madras Government was drawn in 1861-62 to the large number of Guns remaining in the Fortress of Seringapatam, where the Gun-carriage Manufactory of the Madras Army was formerly located. The Guns have all been burst, and arrangements made for disposing of the shot and shell remaining in the Fortress. A considerable quantity of the cast-iron balls have been thrown into the Cauvery. The wrought iron shot have been made over to be worked up at the Factory of the Ashtagram Sugar Company, as some Members of the late Firm have undertaken to remove the whole on condition of retaining such as could be utilized by their machinery.

The total weight of iron is roughly estimated at 2,500 tons.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

Establishments, Gratuities and Pensions.

178. The general re-organization of the Commission has been already described, and it only remains to notice the revision and reconstruction of the subordinate Executive Establishments (which was found to be indispensable owing to the formation of the new Districts and the abolition of the Huzoor Adawlut and Moonsiffs' Courts,) with the manner in which the agency in the Province has been affected by the recent changes, and the general financial results.

Revision of subordinate Establishments.

179. The first step taken was to analyse and thoroughly examine the Schedules of the Establishments in the four old Divisions, while at the same time the results of Mr. Cust's labors were procured from the Punjab, as the Establishments formed on his recommendations were believed to combine uniformity, efficiency and economy. The Mysore Establishments having been arranged under corresponding departmental heads, a revised scheme of Establishments, both as to proposed pay and numbers, was prepared by a Committee of the Superintendents, with due advertence to the peculiarities and requirements of the Province and the claims of the Native officials.

180. The adaptation of the former numerous and heterogeneous Establishments to an orderly system was found to be a work of considerable difficulty; but it is believed that the Schedules adopted, which have since received the approval of Government, represent a very efficient working Establishment, and that the revision has been carried out with great care and consideration for the claims of the officials in employment at the time.

Effect of the changes in the agency employed.

181. The following Statement shows the former and present organization of the higher Officers of the Commission :—

Former.	Rs.	Present.	Rs.
Commissioner	4,083	Commissioner ...	4,083
Secretary	1,400	Secretary	1,750
Military Assistant	1,600	Military Assistant ...	1,600
2nd Assistant	900	Auditor and Accountant ...	750
3rd "	700	Judicial Commissioner ...	3,166†
4th "	500	3 Superintendents ...	6,000*
Judicial Commissioner ...	3,500	2 Deputy Superintendents, 1st Class	3,000†
4 Superintendents	6,400	3 " 2nd "	3,600
10 Junior Assistants	5,000	3 " 3rd "	3,000
Deputation allowances for a Sub-division ...	400	Commissioner's Treasury Officer ...	250
Deputation allowances for Cantonment Joint Magistrate	350	1st Judge Small Cause Court ...	1,000
Deputation allowances for Commissioner's Treasury	250	2 European Assistants, 1st Class	1,400
3 Native Judges, Hoozoor Adawlut ...	1,500	4 " 2nd "	2,400
10 Sudder Moonsiffs	2,950	1 " 3rd "	500
		3 " 4th "	1,200
		3 Native Assistants, 1st Class	1,800
		4 " 2nd "	2,000
		4 " 3rd "	1,600
		4 " 4th "	1,200
Total ...	29,533	Total ...	40,299
		Increase per month ...	10,766

	Rs.
* 1st and 2nd years ...	2,000
3rd and 4th years ...	2,200
5th and all succeeding years	2,500

† The salaries of present incumbents are not affected by this revision, and stand as follows :—

	Rs.
Judicial Commissioner ...	3,500
Two 1st Class Deputy Supdts. formerly Superintendents ...	3,200

182. Of the principal Native Officers affected by the new arrangements, those whose standing and services entitled them to notice were selected for the post of Native Assistants, the list including 2 Judges of the Hoozoor Adawlut, 3 Head Sheristadars of the former Divisions, and 8 Moonsiffs. Six individuals, who were found ineligible for the new class of appointments, were permitted to retire on suitable pensions. The number of superior appointments opened to Natives has been increased from 13 to 15, and the average salary raised from Rupees 342 to 440 per mensem.

183. The result attained by the revision of the Talook Establishments has been a reduction in the number of under-paid officials and a rise in the pay of the higher grades as shewn below :—

Former.			*Present.*	
OFFICE.	No.	Average pay.	No.	Average pay.
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Amildars	86	77 0 0	84	161 0 0
Peishkars	95	21 12 0	86	40 0 0
Sheristadars	86	21 7 0	84	36 2 0
Killadars	93	18 6 0	84	38 6 0
Shaikdars	846	6 10 0	500	14 0 0
Total ...	1,206		838	

184. The Divisional, District and Talook Establishments were re-organized by the Superintendents personally. Such of the old officials as were found efficient were confirmed; in many cases the sons of old and worn out men, if qualified, have succeeded to their fathers' appointments; and when this arrangement could not be made, gratuities on the graduated scale followed in the British Provinces have been allowed. Superannuation pensions have been recommended, to a limited extent, for those men the nature and length of whose service deserved especial consideration.

General Financial result.

185. The general financial result of these measures, including the revision of the Commissioner's Head Quarters Establishment for the formation of the Audit and Account Department is an increase of Rupees 12,412 monthly. The details of the classification of Talook Establishments are given in Appendix F., No. 1.

Commissioner's Head Quarters Establishment.

ESTABLISHMENT.	FORMER. No.	FORMER. Rupees.	PRESENT. No.	PRESENT. Rupees.
Clerks and other educated men for all Departments	246 ...	14,303. ...	217 ...	13,088
Uneducated	586 ...	3,645 ...	336 ...	2,359
	Total ...	17,948		15,447
			Decrease, Rupees ...	2,501

Division and District Establishments.

Establishments.	Former. Rupees.	Present. Rupees.
English Offices	1,667 ...	4,545
Judicial „	2,655 ...	3,756
Revenue „	8,208 ...	6,524
Treasury „	1,659 ...	1,950
Office Attendants	2,251 ...	2,525
Petty Works and Post Establishments ...	483 ...	1,025
Adawlut and Moonsiffs	7,221 ...	5,670
Jail Establishments	1,973 ...	4,002
Town Police Establishments	2,724 ...	4,500
Cantonment Establishments	3,595 ...	3,188
Talook Establishments of all Departments	94,166 ...	92,193
Total ...	1,26,602	1,29,878

Increase, Rupees ... 3,276

Pensions.

	Number.	Amount.
Head Quarter Officials	24 ...	Rs. 553
District „	16 ...	„ 318
		= 871

Add increase for salaries of additional European and Native Officers ...	10,766
Total, Rupees ...	14,913
Deduct decrease in cost of Head Quarters Establishments	2,501
Net increase per month, Rupees ...	12,412

Gratuities.

The gratuities given amounted to Rupees 12,400-1-0 distributed to 643 persons.

General Remarks.

186. In carrying into effect a measure so extensive as re-casting the Establishments of an entire Territory, involving considerable numerical reductions, it is to be expected that individual cases of hardship will occur; but it is believed that the present revision has been attended with immediate satisfactory results, and will be followed by still more beneficial effects hereafter.

187. In the case of the higher grades, the more distinguished officials received actual promotion, a few retired honorably at the close of their service, and the introduction of a superior class of appointments is calculated, as anticipated by Government, to encourage the Native officials to attain a higher standard of efficiency, and to promote the convenience and welfare of the people.

188. In revising the subordinate Establishments, the great object to be attained was to give adequate pay without employing an undue number of men, and yet to cause as little dissatisfaction as possible. The prospect of fair allowances is now held out to men who were miserably under-paid, and in effecting this as little injury has been done to existing incumbents in regard to reductions as was compatible with the scheme of revision.

Introduction of the Budget System.

189. Under the orders of the Government of India, directing the introduction of the Budget system of accounts, an experimental Budget was prepared for the year 1862-63; but owing to the accounts of the Province being kept and rendered during the year in the Canarese forms, the classifications of which differed materially from that of the Budget, it was found impracticable at that time to bring into operation the checks of the English system. Towards the close of the year, an Officer of the Financial Department of the Government of India was appointed to the post of Auditor and Accountant of Mysore, and measures have been taken for the complete introduction of the new system.

Treasury Accounts.

190. As a preliminary step, the Rules for conducting Treasury business and the Forms of Account in use in the British Treasuries, adapted to the special requirements of the Province, have been prescribed for observance in the Treasuries from 1st May 1863; and the Budget heads of Account are now in force throughout, being initiated in the accounts of the Tuloock Amildars, in the vernacular characters and in simple forms suited to their transactions and the means at their command. From the original vernacular accounts, English Treasury accounts in the Budget form of classification have been ordered to be compiled in the principal Treasury Office of each Division, and submitted to the Mysore Department of Account, where the necessary checks will be exercised.

Pre-audit.

191. Under the former system of accounts, the pre-audit of expenditure was unknown, and the control over it was necessarily defective; from 1st May, however, all Bills for pay of Establishments &c. are submitted in English to the Auditor, and passed by him under the Rules in force before payment at the Treasuries.

192. In connection with a reformed system of Treasury business, Rules have been laid down for the conduct of remittance operations in specie, and by Bills for desposit accounts; and for the due security of Treasury currency Notes and Stamps in all the Treasuries, various minor Rules of practice have also been enjoined with the view of placing them on the matured footing of the Treasuries in British Territory. The complete attainment of this object, and the practical introduction of the Budget system in a Province which has been financially administered on Native models, both before and since the introduction of British agency, must necessarily be a work of time; but having regard to the short period since the reforms were begun, and to the local difficulties to be overcome, the progress already made may be deemed satisfactory.

Introduction of Currency Notes of the Government of India.

193. During the year 1862-63, in obedience to the orders of Government, measures were taken for the introduction of the Currency Notes of the Government of India. A Paper Currency was previously

unknown in Mysore, and it was to be apprehended that the Natives would be disposed to look upon any such medium with distrust, more especially as the Notes, apart from their novel character, were devoid of any inscription in Canarese indicative of their value, or the conditions under which they were issued. Under these circumstances it was determined, besides accepting them in payment of Government revenue, to issue them freely when asked for, both in payment of demands and in exchange for cash, and to afford all practicable facilities for cashing them when presented at the District and Talook Treasuries of the Province, in order to familiarize them to the Native community, and give confidence to the holders in their ability to obtain cash for Notes. How far these measures were successful may be judged by the fact that, since October 1862 when the first supply was sent from Madras up to 30th April 1863, Notes were received at the Commissioner's Treasury at Bangalore to the value of Rupees 4,87,750. The value of Notes issued at the Commissioner's Treasury was Rupees 1,37,450, and at the District and Talook Treasuries Rupees 72,150.

194. Doubtless, a large proportion of the Notes, especially those of the higher denominations, were employed for remittances to Madras by the wealthier classes; but it is probable that of those issued from the District and Talook Treasuries, which were principally supplied with Notes from 10 to 100 Rupees, a portion was used for transactions in the Province, and thus circulated, though to a limited extent, among the other classes. A supply of one lakh of Bombay Notes has recently been obtained for circulation in the Northern and Western Districts of the Province, where they will, it is supposed, be readily taken by traders and others having transactions with the Bombay Presidency; but at the present moment the unreserved issue of Notes has been arrested in consequence of objections raised by the Accountant General of Madras, which have been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

Copper Currency.

195. The Copper Currency of the Province has long been in an unsatisfactory state; the coins in circulation are the British pyse or quarter anna, double pyse and pie piece, and the pyse marked XX cash,—a coin no longer issued from the Mints, but which is understood to be generally current in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, it is valued at one-third of an anna. Besides these, there is a Copper coin, issued during the Rajah's time and also from the local Mints, which were kept up for some time after the introduction of British authority; it is popularly known as a Dood or Doody, and has a large circulation, but is of rude mintage, and so easy of imitation that it is to be apprehended that spurious coins resembling it are circulated to a large extent. The uncertainty and inconvenience of a two-fold currency, the one British and the other Native, added to the special objection referred to, has led to an arrangement for displacing the Native Doods by importing a supply of British coin from the Madras Mint, and measures for the gradual withdrawal of the former are about to be introduced.

196. The Abstract Statement of Receipts and Charges in the prescribed form, as well as that exhibiting the income of His Highness the Rajah for the year 1862-63 are given in Appendix F., Nos. 2 and 3.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—Population.

Numbers.

197. The population of the Province, as given in the Returns of the year, is 3,872,209. It is remarkable that this number should be considerably below that given in 1861-62, but it is believed that the principal cause of this is the greater accuracy with which the census of the Cantonment and Pettah of Bangalore has been taken under the Municipal Committees. The houses have now been numbered, and it was ascertained that in the Cantonment the same houses, appeared in several Returns furnished from different sources, the population having thus been much over-rated.

198. The census was taken on the 1st February 1863 in the Cantonment and Pettah with the following results:—

Cantonment.

Europeans	3,558
East Indians	1,481
Mahomedans	12,688
Hindoos, &c.	39,466
Total ...	57,193

Bangalore Pettah.

199. In the Bangalore Pettah, the number of males of all classes was 18,723 and females 17,579, being a total of 46,302. The general average for a house throughout the Province is found to be 4,151.

Public health.

200. The year has not been generally favorable to health: fever, cholera and small pox having prevailed, more or less, in all the Districts. Toomkoor may perhaps be excepted, as the general health in that part of the country is represented by the Deputy Superintendent to have been good.

Cholera.

201. Cholera broke out in a very severe form in Mysore and the adjacent villages. The prisoners in the Jail suffered considerably, and in the town the epidemic lasted two months causing great panic. The Police Reports gave the number of deaths as between 7 and 800 of all ages, but a general impression prevails that many deaths were not reported, for, in some parts of the town, nearly every house lost one or more inmates.

202. In the Nugur Division, the disease committed great ravages in the Chituldroog District, and extended, more or less, over the whole Division in the latter part of the year; although in June, when it has generally been found to prevail with most violence, no cases occurred.

Cantonment of Bangalore.

203. In the Cantonment of Bangalore, according to the Register kept at the Police Office, 278 residents (exclusive of the European Military) were carried off. In January there were 9 deaths,—February 1, March 4, April 110, May 48, June 3, July 2, August 77,

September 18, October 6, and in the rest of the year none; or it may be said, there were several cases in January, a few epidemic cases up to the 18th April, when the disease became epidemic, and continued so till about the 12th May; after which, till the 10th August, there were merely a few dropping cases. From the 10th till the 25th August, there was another slight epidemic, which gradually subsided till the 20th October, after which to the end of the year there were no deaths. Out of the whole number of deaths only 4 were under 2 years of age.

Pettah.

204. In the Pettah 105 deaths from cholera took place, of which 82 were in January and 11 in September.

205. Dr. Kirkpatrick in his Annual Report has observed that a comparison of the daily range of the Ozonometer, with the number of deaths by cholera in the Cantonment and Pettah, does not corroborate the idea that the prevalence of cholera is associated with a deficiency of Ozone in the atmosphere, but merely leads to the conclusion that there is no connection between the two phenomena.

206. It is confidently hoped that the sanatory measures in progress in Bangalore and Mysore may prove beneficial in mitigating the severity of these visitations, and that the Native inhabitants, at present so apathetic on the subject, may be gradually induced to interest themselves in promoting cleanliness and ventilation. The attention of the District Officers will be directed to the subject of enforcing Conservancy in all the Head Quarter Stations of Districts.

II.—Emigration.

207. At present there appears to be no great inducement to the inhabitants of Mysore to emigrate. The country is not over-populated, and the Coffee plantations offer fair remuneration to the superfluous agricultural laborers, at a comparatively short distance from their own villages, to which at intervals they almost invariably return. The increasing demand for labor of this class will, probably, prevent any sensible increase in emigration for some time.

208. The number of emigrants, Natives of Mysore, who proceeded to, and returned from, the Mauritius from the 1st January 1862 to June 1863, according to the Registry kept in the Colonial Emigration Office and that of the Protector of Emigrants, is as follows:—

	Adults.		Children.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Proceeded	30	10	11	7
Returned	5	...	...	...
Total ...	35	10	11	7

The Emigration Agents of the French Government appear to have been unsuccessful in Mysore.

III.—Agriculture.

Rain-fall.

209. The difficulty of obtaining correct Returns of the fall of rain, except when the Registers are under the immediate charge of European Officers, is well known, and no reliance can be placed on any but those received from some of the Head Quarters Stations of Districts. In Bangalore the Register kept at the Pettah Hospital gives a fall of 38 inches and 13½ cents between the 30th April 1862 and 1st May 1863. The Deputy Superintendent of Bangalore observes that the greatest fall in the District appears to have been at Magree 25 miles to the west of Bangalore, and gives the average for the whole District as about 38 inches. In Toomkoor the rainfall was carefully gauged by the Apothecary, and ascertained to be 34 inches and 25 cents. No Returns were received from the Ashtagram Division, and in Nugur the fall at Shimoga was 22 inches and 10 cents.

Season and Crops.

210. In Bangalore the season was considered generally favorable. In Colar, though the rains were irregular, the out-turn of the crops was considered superior to that of any harvest for ten years. In Toomkoor the season began favorably with showers in May, but owing to the failure of the rains anticipated in June and July, and the prevalence of boisterous winds, some loss was experienced, and the land had in many places to be re-sown. The latter rains were abundant, and the tanks generally received an adequate supply of water without injury. The yield of raggi, the chief cereal, was a full average, but there was a partial failure in some of the pulse crops.

211. The grain harvest in Ashtagram was one of best known for years, but the season was unfavorable to tobacco, sooparee, chillies, and some other products.

212. The season throughout the Nugur Divison, as compared with that of 1861-62, was generally more favorable, notwithstanding a diminished rain-fall, but it varied much in the three Districts, and cannot be pronounced to be a good year, or even above the average of the past eight or ten years, during which the seasons appear to have undergone a change unfavorable to agriculture, chiefly from the scanty falls of rain. In the Shimoga District the early crops were good, but the latter were affected by the uncertainty of the rains. The areca-nut trees suffered much, as well as the dry crops in some of the open Talooks. In Cudoor the coffee crops are reported as successful, but in the Chituldroog District the season was an unfavorable one for cotton, and the dry crops generally were a failure.

Area under cultivation.

213. In the present condition of the land measures in Mysore, it would be hopeless to expect that any Statement could be produced which would exhibit with tolerable accuracy the area of

land under cultivation; but by the Returns now received, the extent of land under the different classes of cultivation is—

Wet	Acres	3,90,641
Dry	„	23,60,808
Garden	„	96,528

which, compared with the settlement of the year, would give an average assessment per acre on the land assessed in money, of—

Wet land per acre	Rupees	5	12	0
Dry „	„	1	3	0
Garden „	„	9	5	0

Prices.

214. The prices of the principal grains were lower than in 1861-62, but are still considered high with reference to those prevailing a few years ago. The sales of the Government shares of the buttaee grain were, on the whole, decidedly lower, and the maximum price per candy of 160 seers, realised in 1861-62, was not reached in any instance during the year under review. Cotton was in great demand, the exports to England having completely cut off the supply from Bellary and other cotton-growing Districts, and the price was higher than it has ever been known to be in Mysore.

215. At the present prices agriculture is admitted to be profitable, and it seems reasonable to anticipate that, with an increasing population on the Nilgheris, in Coorg, Wynâd and the west of Mysore, dependent to a great extent on Mysore for agricultural supplies, and with improved communications, prices will be maintained at remunerative rates, though the character of the climate which gives rise to marked differences in the season, even in contiguous Talooks, will always impart uncertainty to agricultural operations.

216. Among the special measures requisite for the encouragement of agriculture, the maintenance of the countless irrigation works is one of the most prominent, and the scheme elaborated during the past year for placing to a great extent the tanks and channels under the charge of the Civil Officers, who may naturally be supposed to be most interested in their preservation, will, it is hoped, conduce materially to this end. The confirmation of Pottahs for five years, the removal of restrictions on the construction of tanks and wells by private individuals, and the conversion of the buttaee into money assessment, alluded to in the Revenue Section of this Report, are, in themselves, and in the present condition of the land tenures, important and beneficial measures; but it must be admitted that they are, at the best, only temporary expedients for palliating evils, for which a Revenue Survey is the only effectual remedy.

Special products.

217. Among the special products deserving notice the principal are sugar, coffee, cotton and silk.

Sugar.

218. The area cultivated with sugar-cane was 10,599 acres, being an increase of 1,795 acres over the extent under similar cultivation in 1861-62, but the higher price of rice has a tendency to retard the extension of sugar-cane cultivation, as the cane requires a greater supply of water for a longer period.

Coffee.

219. Coffee is traditionally supposed to have been originally introduced from Arabia by pilgrims resorting to the celebrated Mutt of Baba Booden on the Hills of the same name in Nugur, but the cultivation has now extended to several Talooks both in Nugur and Ashtagram. An Approximate Statement of the number of acres taken up for coffee cultivation in both Divisions, framed during the past year, shows the extent to be as follows:—

Divisions.	Talooks.	Extent in acres.	Distribution in acres.	
			Europeans.	Natives.
Ashtagram	3	45,000	20,000	25,000
Nugur	6	30,000	2,650	27,350
Total ...	9	75,000	22,650	52,350

but late Returns from Ashtagram give a total of 56,958 acres in that Division, showing an increase of about 12,000 acres, of which 85 per cent. is in Native holdings. Of the above the vast majority of grants are held by Natives, generally for small areas, while the larger holdings are in the possession of Europeans.

220. In Ashtagram the average area is given as 933 acres for each European Planter, and six for each Native; in the case of the latter the maximum and minimum ranging from 1,200 acres to a plot of less than one acre. The best land has, in most places, been already taken up, and it would not be possible for any European gentlemen now to secure an estate of the extent of that held by Mr. Middleton in the Munzerabad Talook, which has been estimated as comprising an area of 16 square miles.

221. It is not easy to estimate accurately the produce of the Coffee Plantations, for the yield varies greatly according to the locality, and according to the experience and energy of the Planter. The following Table may be taken as approximately correct:—

Locality.	Produce per acre.		Value.
	Maunds.	Cwt.	
Ashtagram and Nugur new Plantations.	25	6¼	at 6 Rs. per maund=150 Rs.
Old Munzerabad Plantations ...	18	4½	Ditto =108 „
Native Plantations	5	1¼	Ditto = 30 „

222. Lands granted for coffee cultivation are held on Pottahs, the principal feature of which is to declare that an average minimum number of 500 coffee trees must be planted in every acre within the period of five years; and that, if this provision is not observed, the Government may resume summarily the whole, or any uncultivated portion, of the land; the latter provision, however, has been much relaxed by subsequent orders. The *Halut*, or Government demand, fixed originally at one Rupee per maund, but afterwards reduced to four annas, is declared to be in substitution of the ancient *Warum*, or Government share of the produce, and to be subject to revision, while any evasion of it is visited with penalties. In its present shape, although popular with the Natives from its indirect incidence, it is a heavy tax, and a greater burden on the productiveness of the land than a light acreage would be. It is objected to by European Planters on the just grounds that it falls most severely on those estates which have been brought into a flourishing state by enterprise and capital. The question, in all its bearings, has been already submitted to Government.

223. Great difficulties have to be encountered in ascertaining the amount of land granted to coffee cultivation, owing to allotments having been made at first without any limit, and to its not having been for many years compulsory to take out and register Pottahs. Fair progress has been made during the past year in bringing up the Registers, but the means at command are insufficient for determining and marking out, in a reliable manner, the boundaries of each estate, and consequently great delay is expe- rienced in issuing Pottahs. A Survey Establishment alone could meet this difficulty.

224. Mysore has held out substantial advantages for the investment of European capital, and the presence of the numerous English gentlemen, now resident in a part of the country formerly considered as the least promising, besides affording moral support to the Government, confers numerous indirect advantages. They have acted as Pioneers in a new country, their undertaking has been shown to be successful, and the Natives of all classes are now awake to the value of land, and anxious for its possession. Communication between the Coffee Districts, and the Talooks in the plain country, is more regular and frequent; new markets for grain and other agricultural produce have been opened by the location of bodies of Coolies on the estates, and the increased value of labor, besides raising money wages from three and three half Rupees to four and five Rupees per month, (and in some cases even more,) has had the effect of improving the condition of the numerous body of "Jeetgars," or aboriginal agricultural laborers, whom the once powerful Potails were able to retain at merely nominal wages as their hereditary bondsmen.

225. As far as has been yet practicable, attention has been paid to the convenience of the Planters by arrangements for Postal communication, also for cashing their Bills, exchanging and supplying Currency Notes, and providing copper coin in sufficient quantities at the Talook Treasuries. They have been exempted from visits of Toddy-drawers and other petty jungle contractors, and measures are in progress for opening up the Coffee Districts by the construction of roads and ghauts.

226. The total area under cotton in Mysore is approximately acres 46,127. The principal cotton-growing Talooks are in the Nugur Division, which borders on the Dharwar Collectorate, and the Memorandum in the margin shows approximately, in acres, the extent of land taken up for the cultivation of foreign and indigenous cotton in each of the Districts and the whole Division.

Cotton.

	Shimoga.	Cudoor.	Chituldroog.	Total.
Foreign ...	5,416	1,794	12,615	19,825
Indigenous	12,327	437	6,243	19,007
Total....	17,743	2,231	18,858	38,832

227. Taking the whole Division, about an equal extent is under indigenous and foreign cotton ; but in Chituldroog, where the cultivation has spread more rapidly from superior adaptation of soil and climate, the foreign has, to a great extent, supplanted the indigenous, and more than doubled its extent. From the unseasonably heavy rains in March and April, however, the foreign cotton failed.

228. There can be no doubt that, from the enhanced price and larger and more ready market for foreign cotton, especially during the past two years, and from the increased demand made on the Mysore cotton, even while yet on the ground, a great stimulus to its cultivation has been created ; and it is to be hoped that, in spite of bad seasons, the people may be induced to persevere until the foreign seed shall have become perfectly acclimatized, and the growth fairly established. The hardier nature of the indigenous plant tends, where the seasons have been so irregular as during the last few years, and where the means of the cultivator are barely sufficient to tide him over one bad season, without the risk of falling irretrievably into the hands of Native Bankers, to make him cling to it with considerable tenacity, and a comparison of the two crops, as they stood on the ground last year, was sufficiently striking to remove surprise on this point.

229. Dr. Forbes, the experienced Superintendent of the Cotton Gin Factory at Dharwar, states that in Dharwar also the American cotton crop had a narrow escape from faliure by blight caused by insects, which took place chiefly in the south and eastward portions of the Collectorate, in other words in the tract bordering on Mysore. The plants are stated to have suffered only in foliage ; but, being young and favored by season, were able to throw out fresh leaves, which they did plentifully ; but had the attack taken place at a later period, Dr. Forbes is of opinion that the crop would have been lost. He goes on to say—" It is difficult to explain the cause of these occurrences with regard to foreign cotton ; but as far as Dharwar is concerned, it is satisfactory to be able to say that failure in the crop is far less frequent now than during the early period of the introduction of the plant, and probably the same will take place in new Districts before it acquires the entire confidence of the cultivators as it has done here." It is also his impression that seed undergoes a naturalizing as well as climatizing effect, and he recommends seed to be obtained always from the places where the plants were most flourishing the year before, taking care not to sow it too near the place in which it was grown. These views, the result of experience and observation, are well worthy of being generally known, and calculated to give confidence to people undertaking the introduction of the foreign cotton.

230. In 1861 Mr. Davis was appointed Supervisor of cotton cultivation in Mysore, with a view to encourage the introduction of foreign seed. A large quantity, amounting

to 4,652 maunds, was procured from Dharwar and distributed, but proved insufficient to satisfy the demand, and the cultivators obtained also from the same quarter a considerable supply for themselves. Early in February last saws and brushes for cotton gins were received from England, and handed over to Mr. Davis, who has since completed nearly thirteen gins, six of which have been sold for what is considered a fair price, and seven are nearly ready for issue, other seven being in hand. Gins are in great demand, but the present arrangements for their manufacture and distribution are defective, and it is proposed to import them direct from England in future.

231. The duty formerly levied on cotton exported from Mysore has been abolished, and attention directed to improving the communications in the cotton-growing Talooks. The want of a bridge over the Toombudra at Hurrihur, to which point the produce of the Shimoga, Cudoor and Chituldroog Districts converges, is a serious impediment to all traffic in that part of Mysore.

Silk.

232. The cultivation of the mulberry, and the preparation of silk, which are supposed to have been introduced into Mysore by the Mussulman followers of Hyder, or Tippoo, are increasing considerably. The total area under cultivation is now acres 11,586, the assessment on which is Rupees 79,696-0-4.

233. Considerable competition arises for patches of ground suitable for the purpose, but there is great inequality in the rates on the land so cultivated, which amounted in one Talook to 700 in number, ranging from Rupees 29-10-6 to Rupees 1-1-0, with an average of Rupees 6-1-8 per acre. Most of the Silk is exported to Bellary, Dharwar, and other localities where Native manufacturers are located, and a considerable quantity is said to find its way to Hyderabad, and even further north. The merchants give advances through their local agents to the spinners, who generally are also the tenants of the mulberry gardens.

234. Silk pays an *ad valorem* Customs duty of 5 per cent.; but being an article of high value in small bulk, it is generally believed that the duty is extensively evaded. The quantity of silk which paid duty during the year was maunds 11,029-18-19½, estimated at Rupees 11,22,876-7-0 in value.

IV.—Forests.

235. It is to be regretted that at present reliable information of the number of trees now standing in the various Forests is not easily attainable; but it is anticipated that more attention will shortly be paid to the Forest Department than was hitherto found possible.

236. Amongst all the varieties of valuable wood to be found in the Province, those noted in the margin are in great demand, and the cutting of them without the permission of Government has been for some years prohibited. Owing, however, to the want of properly organised Establishments, the finest trees are felled to make one cart-load, and logs of 50 feet are cut up because there are no means of bringing them out of the Forest. No systematic trimming or thinning of the trees is practicable

Poon { Of special value for Bombay Naval purposes, the spars being superior to those of any other tree.

Teak.
Black-wood.
Ebony.

and those that are to be felled are not previously marked. The consequence is that fine young saplings are ruthlessly cut down, instead of being carefully preserved, thus entailing great loss on the Government. Logs are not stacked, nor is the brushwood cleared at the proper season, so that great havoc is committed by the fires which occur periodically in the jungles. In addition to this, the forests are in some parts so dense, and the population in the neighbourhood is so sparse that little is known of them, a portion of the hill ranges never having been visited by European Officers. In such cases there is absolutely no check upon the wild Curoobas or other forest tribes, who cut down the most valuable trees indiscriminately, in many instances destroying fine timber in order to raise a scanty crop of grain from the ashes. This species of cultivation, called in the language of the country *Koomree,* is very common in some parts, though prohibited by Government.

237. An evil of great magnitude is also growing, which requires immediate correction, namely, the increasing scarcity of fire-wood, which in Bangalore has trebled in price of late years. The same fact is observable at other stations, and hills which, within the recollection of some of the older Officers in the Commission, were formerly covered with wood, yielding an ample supply for the wants of the neighbouring towns, are now quite denuded of trees. These points, with the general preservation of the Forests and the control of the Sandal-wood Depôts, can only be satisfactorily disposed of by an efficient Conservancy Department.

238. In Ashtagram, the Mysore and Malabar Frontier Forests have been, till lately, under the joint conservancy of an Officer of the Madras Forest Department; but the working of the Forest remained with the Superintendent of the Division. This arrangement has ceased, and the Ashtagram Forests are at present under the charge of the District Officers, by whom sales are held periodically at Mysore.

239. The Forests of Nugur are immediately under the charge of the Assistant Conservator Dr. Oswald, who has now superintended them for some years. Timber sales are held annually with reference to the demand and the amount of wood in store, and the wood is classed as teak, black-wood or jungle-wood. No teak has been felled in Nugur during the year, or for some time previous; the present wood in store consisting of what has been, after careful search, recovered from the forests, of wood formerly felled when no regular conservancy existed. No public sale of teak was held during the year, although some logs were disposed of on private sale. The quantity in store consist of 2,363 logs containing 44,720 cubic feet of timber, valued at half a lakh of Rupees. A plantation for rearing young teak trees was commenced, two years ago, on the banks of the Budra, near Luckwally, and 8,475 young trees have now been planted out; it is intended to put down 5,000 more during the ensuing rains. Some of the young trees planted two years ago now measure 14½ feet in height and 8¼ inches in circumference at the base. Seed is obtained from the Malabar Coast, and a small Establishment is employed to superintend the plantation. The ryots have been allowed to obtain the bastard teak poles not exceeding 18 feet in length and 15 inches in circumference, for the past two years, on payment of Rupees 7-8-0 per hundred. They have been readily bought for building and other purposes, and 16,045 have accordingly been sold during the past year, yielding Rupees 1,203-5-0. The price for

these poles was originally Rupees 5½ per hundred, but was raised without any diminution in the number of applications.

240. Of black-wood 113 logs, and of jungle-wood 3,833 logs, were sold by auction during the past year, realizing the sum of Rupees 19,582-13-6, a good price, considering the timber was short and of inferior quality. There now remain in store 217 logs of black-wood and 4,229 of jungle-wood. With the exception of a small number of large sized logs, which were collected during the previous year, this wood is the remains of what was cut and collected by the Department some four years ago for Railway purposes, but not required. As jungle-wood rapidly deteriorates, it has not been considered advisable to collect more than a small number of large sized logs during the past year. These latter are not yet included in the accounts, as the contracts on which they were cut have not been concluded.

241. The average income for the last five years from sandal-wood and timber in Mysore has been sandal-wood Rupees 1,78,702, and timber Rupees 38,008; but the system of management, as observed above, needs revision, and the question of introducing really effective conservancy was brought to the notice of Government in August 1862, and is now under consideration.

V.—Mining.

242. The quantity of iron manufactured in Mysore during the year is estimated at nearly 1,200 tons, of which about 280 tons were exported and the remainder retained for home consumption.

VI.—Survey.

243. There are no Survey operations to record. The necessity for a Revenue Survey has been represented to Government and provisionally sanctioned, the details being still under consideration.

VII.—Hospitals, Dispensaries and Vaccination.

Changes in Establishments.

244. The re-organization of the Commission rendered an addition to the numbers of the Medical Department necessary, and accordingly a scheme to provide for the increased medical wants of the Commission was proposed, and has since been sanctioned by Government. To meet the immediate want of medical aid for the new District Establishments, application was made to the Madras Government, and three Assistant Apothecaries and ten Dressers were transferred to Mysore. No alterations have been made in the Establishment of the Bangalore Pettah, Cantonment Civil Hospital, or the Lunatic or Leper Asylums, and in that of the Shimoga Hospital only a slight change among the menial servants, involving no additional expense.

Buildings.

245. Several very considerable improvements have been effected in the drainage, lighting, ventilation and accommodation of the Pettah Hospital. A Plan for a new Hospital for the Cantonment on another site, and of a different design from the present building, has been matured, and obtained the conditional sanction of Government. The design, which has been

highly approved by Government, follows generally the arrangements of La Riboisiére Hospital in Paris, and is peculiarly adapted for India from the facilities it presents for segregating particular castes or classes of disease, and for improved ventilation. When the Hospital is built, the present ill adapted and badly situated building will be disposed of, and the Civil population of the Cantonment will have available Hospital accommodation of a superior nature, and most conveniently situated. The Lunatic Asylum has been very considerably improved during this year, and at Hassan a house for the Assistant Apothecary, containing a room for the District Dispensary, has been completed, and was occupied in January.

Number of sick treated.

246. The following is an Abstract Statement of the number of sick treated at the Bangalore Hospitals :—

Hospitals.		Remained 30th April 1862.	Admitted. 1862. May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1863. January.	February.	March.	April.	Total.	Grand Total.	Died.
Pettah Hospital	In.	60	76	63	60	88	68	83	88	70	54	45	48	65	828	888	37
	Out.	92	1,147	1,187	1,059	1,265	1,101	1,216	1,340	1,262	1,139	1,115	1,125	1,119	14,075	14,167	3
Cantonment „ ...	In.	30	69	66	64	80	61	72	61	56	52	49	47	45	725	755	96
	Out.	18	130	165	188	155	174	178	174	184	184	151	119	167	1,969	1,987	3
Police Establishment ..		1	1	8	3	3	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	25	26	..
Cantonment Jail ...		9	27	33	28	34	28	49	35	58	45	34	37	46	451	463	4
Total ...		210	1,450	1,522	1,422	1,625	1,433	1,599	1,702	1,630	1,475	1,396	1,378	1,444	18,076	18,286	143

247. As compared with the preceding year, there has been a slight falling off in the number of in-patients, particularly at the Pettah Hospital, and a small increase of out-patients at both Hospitals, and in the total of sick treated. The average daily number of in-patients at the Pettah Hospital was 54¼, of out-patients 86¾; at the Cantonment Hospital 48 in-patients, and out-patients 10½. The average stay in Hospital of those discharged was 28 days in the Pettah, and 23 in the Cantonment Hospital; but the average is much heightened by the long stay in Hospital of a considerable number of chronic cases. The proportion of deaths to treated was 4·1 per cent. at the Pettah, and 12·7 at the Cantonment Hospital; of the deaths, 3 at the Pettah and 17 at the Cantonment Hospital were caused by cholera. As has been the case hitherto, all castes of the native community have sought admission, and, as usual, the largest proportions of the sick have been of the Brahmin, Mussulman, Pariah, Gentoo and Canarese castes.

Lunatic Asylum.

248. The admissions have been nearly the same as in former years; the most common cause assigned for this disease being the abuse of intoxicating drugs; but very few are brought into the Asylum till they have been some time deranged, and till the resources of Native art,

particularly conjuration, have been expended on them. The inmates have generally been quite manageable, and many of them have been regularly employed in the Hospital garden, raising vegetables for their own use. Of the 113 treated 45 have been cured, or so much relieved that they could be restored to their friends.

	Remained 30th April 1862.	Admitted.													Grand Total.	Died.
		1862.								1863.				Total.		
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.			
Lunatic Asylum ...	57		3	2	12	6	4	5	3	0	3	1	4	56	113	13

Leper Asylum.

249. *Annual Return of Lepers in the Asylum in* 1863.

	Remained 30th April 1863	Admitted.													Grand Total.	Died.
		1862.								1863.				Total.		
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.			
Leper Asylum ...	30	1	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	13	43	3

Divisional and District.

250. The following Table shows the number of sick treated by the Apothecaries attached to the several Division and District Establishments, and by the Medical Officer in charge of the Nugur Division at the Shimogah Hospital. A considerable number of followers and ryots, in addition to the Government servants, have received the advantages of medical aid :—

Remained on 30th April 1862.	Admitted during the year.												Total.	Grand Total.	Died.
	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.			
142	649	575	608	557	532	601	716	595	597	468	471	641	7,010	7,152	65

Vaccination.

251. Doctor Kirkpatrick observes that there was unusual difficulty in keeping up vaccination in Bangalore, the numbers attending for it being less, and the people being unwilling to bring their children a second time to furnish lymph for fresh subjects, a fact which is also noticed by Dr. Oswald at Shimogah. The Returns, however, show the total number vaccinated

in the Bangalore Civil Hospitals and at the District Dispensaries to be 99,538. The quality of the lymph in use has been ascertained to be good by the Medical Officers of five Districts, and by Dr. Kirkpatrick during a tour in the Province. The number of Vaccinators employed has fluctuated between 72 and 82.

Expenditure.

252. The Expenditure for the Medical Department has been as follows:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Bangalore	35,914	2	8
2.	Divisions and Districts	17,940	7	0
3.	Vaccination	11,160	0	5
	Total ...	65,014	10	1

VIII.—Bangalore Poor House.

253. Under the special sanction of Government the Friend-in-Need Society receives a monthly grant-in-aid of Rupees 450, on the part of the Mysore Government, towards the Funds of the Institution, subject to regular Reports on the operations of the Society.

254. The detailed Report of the Secretary for the year ending 30th April 1863 is satisfactory, showing that the Committee, which, in addition to several Civil and Military Officers of the Station, includes the Chaplains and Superintendent of Police as ex-officio members, exercise a vigilant control over the Funds, and that the distribution of relief has been impartial and judicious.

255. The disbursements consist of assistance to destitute travellers passing through the Station, relief to paupers, temporary assistance and trifling pensions to aged and indigent persons, with charges for the Poor House Establishment and contingencies. A grant of Rupees 500 was voted towards the erection of a Juvenile Reformatory under the charge of the Superintendent of Police in connection with the Cantonment Jail, and Plans and Estimates are under preparation for the erection of a few Alms-houses. The sum to the credit of the Society on the 30th April 1863 was Rupees 10,504-11-11.

IX.—Railways.

Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway.

256. The Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway, in his last Report to the Directors regarding the progress, during the official year 1862-63, of the works on the Bangalore Branch, dated 12th February 1863, stated that the works and permanent way of 12½ miles of the 1st District were finished, and that it was anticipated that at least 24 miles of the line would be available for an engine in six months from that time. A large embankment had then to be completed, and several rock cuttings, of somewhat formidable dimensions, had still to be got through; but, all things considered, it was predicted that the Bangalore Branch will be ready for opening early next year. The station works at Jalarpett Junction, Bangalore, and intermediate stations are well advanced, and, although they may not be completed when the line is opened, they will afford all temporary accommodation.

X.—Botanical Gardens.

257. The Laul Bagh continues to improve under the charge of Mr. New, whoes care and taste have rendered it a beautiful place.

258. The fountain garden in front of the Green-houses, which was in progress at the close of last year, is now completed, and in this portion of the grounds have been planted two of the Araucaria Excelsa, presented by His Excellency Sir W. Denison, which are now ten feet high. Balustrades have been added to the flights of steps leading to the Green-houses, and two curved terrace walks with flights of stone steps have been constructed, connecting the Band-stand with the main carriage drive.

259.. A collection of Ferns, Cycades, Ardisias, &c. obtained by Mr. New in botanical excursions to Coorg, the Nilgheris, and Nugur, has been placed in the shaded part of the garden, and many other useful and interesting plants have been added to the collection during the past year. The most valuable are those raised from 265 kinds of seeds supplied by Dr. Anderson of the Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Dr. Jameson, Seharunpore, has supplied 233 kinds of timber and shrub seeds, including a large supply of tea seed. Dr. Bidie of Hoonsoor has forwarded Taraxacum and other seeds, chiefly medicinal. The garden is also specially indebted to Nabob Salar-Jung, the Minister at Hyderabad, for cuttings of the celebrated grape vines of Aurungabad, and to Dr. Leslie of Coonoor, for the fresh fruit of the Theobroma Cocoa from which healthy chocolate plants have been raised. Some of the tea seed received from Dr. Jameson was sown in the garden, but the greater part was distributed to 22 European and Native Coffee Planters in Coorg, Munzerabad and Nugur; two of whom state that the seed has sprouted. The sale of seeds, plants and other produce has realised Rupees 1,770, exclusive of what has been furnished to His Highness the Rajah for his gardens at Mysore, to the Soldiers' Gardens at Bangalore, and the Bangalore Hospital Garden for which no charge has been made.

260. The introduction of wild animals into the Laul Bagh has added to its attractions for the public, though the number is small and the arrangements for their accommodation are still defective.

261. During the year 9,837 carriages and 3,997 equestrians entered the garden, and it has now become also a favorite resort of the Natives of the Town of Bangalore.

XI.—Government Press.

262. The Government Press, under the active superintendence of Mr. Garrett, Junior, has been found of essential service during the year. In addition to supplying printed Forms of the new Budget and Treasury Accounts, a variety of Notifications and Circulars, the promulgation of which was rendered necessary by the resent changes, have been issued in print, which has ensured the speedy diffusion of information, indispensable to the public and to the Officers of Government.

263. Several Educational works of importance and the Manuals of instructions on departmental subjects have been completed, or are in progress; and much miscellaneous

work has been executed for all Departments in Mysore as well as for Coorg. A few of the principal works are entered in the List below, which includes some for the use of the Bombay Government :—

NAME.	Number printed.	Description of the Work and Remarks.
Manual for the Stamp Department ...	24	Royal 8vo., 8 pages (in part).
Mahomedan Law in Canarese ...	300	Demi 8vo., 80 „ „
Moral Class Book in Canarese ...	2,500	„ 12mo., 192 „ „
Abridged History of India ...	2,000	„ „ 24 „ „
Canarese and English Dictionary ...	500	„ „ 320 „ „
History of England	3,000	„ „ 312 „ „
History in Canarese	1,000	„ 18mo., 144 „
First Book in Canarese	3,000	„ 18mo., 48 „

264. The estimated value of the Stock of Type, Presses, Furniture, &c. is Rupees 20,667-12-8, the cost of Establishment during the past year was Rupees 7,797-5-6, and the estimated value of the Work (exclusive of paper,) according to the scale of charges current in Madras and Bangalore, Rupees 13,942-2-0.

Presses worked by private Individuals.

265. The Returns from the Civil Officers give the number of Presses worked by private individuals as seven. They are all located in Bangalore, the establishment of a Press at any of the other large towns not having yet been attempted as a speculation. The character and circulation of the periodicals at present printed in the Province is given in Appendix G.

CONCLUSION.

266. Having thus passed in review the various Departments under their several headings, it may not be inappropriate to say a few words as to the results of the past year's labors.

267. It has been my endeavour to carry out any change which has been effected, with due regard to the former circumstances of the Province, and to enlist on the side of the Administration the interests of the more influential classes. It must be admitted, however, that, owing to the political causes which have unsettled the minds of the people during the year in question, this has been no easy task, and that unceasing vigilance and supervision are needed to consolidate such improvements as have been introduced. I think it necessary at the same time to point out, that the successful results which attended the late Sir M. Cubbon's long and popular administration, were, in reality, owing to the vitality and esprit infused into every Department by the European Officers, without whose vigilant supervision and control the abuses of the former Native rule would have continued as rife as ever. It is a mistake to suppose that, were this

supervision withdrawn, the affairs of the Province could be as successfully conducted as before. When the former Foujdars were removed and their places taken by the European Superintendents of Divisions, the Rajah remonstrated against what he regarded as an innovation upon a Native system of administration; but there can be no doubt that the change was attended by the happiest results, and that it was solely owing to the check thus put upon the lawlessness and rapacity of the subordinate officials that the people were protected from the spoliation and tyranny to which they had long been subjected. Under the directions of Lord William Bentinck revised forms of Civil and Criminal procedure were introduced, the revenue system was ameliorated, new modes of accounts were enforced, and, in fact, the whole fabric of the administration was remodelled, and an organized Government substituted for one of irregularity and confusion. It is not to be supposed, however, that any system can be a stereotyped pattern of excellence, unsusceptible of improvement, nor was there any reason why Mysore, more than other parts of India, should stand still in the course of progress. All that seemed necessary was to effect changes with ordinary caution, and to maintain intact what was of undoubted value.

268. My principal object has been to introduce uniformity of system, which, owing to the great latitude of authority formerly exercised by the Superintendents resulting in a wide divergence of practice, was greatly needed. In this work I have received most valuable aid and support from the Officers appointed last year to the charge of the new Divisions, and I look forward confidently to the best results from their labors. It must be allowed that the more we consolidate and systematize the working of the administration, the further we depart from the Native standard of government. It is only in the earlier stages of our assumption of rule, however, that individual Officers need be invested with unlimited and almost despotic control, it being eventually safer to prescribe authoritative instructions for guidance, than to trust to the judgment and force of character of those exercising large executive powers. This argument has increased weight if the number of Officers is extended as has been the case in Mysore, and especially so in respect to those who are wanting in previous training and experience.

269. While I feel assured that, to ensure efficiency, the supervision of European Officers is indispensable, the Mysore service now offers to Native Officials opportunities of advancement which are highly appreciated. The honorable position of Native Assistant, which was constituted last year under the orders of Government, is one which, both in regard to authority and pay, is much coveted by the Native Officials, and which is peculiarly well adapted to the circumstances of a Native State. So far as I am able to judge, the Officers who have been appointed under this designation have given great satisfaction, and are earnestly disposed to win for themselves the approval of Government.

270. For the many important improvements in the Judicial Department, which have been introduced during the last year, I have to thank Mr. Saunders, the Judicial Commissioner, who has taken especial trouble in devising Rules suited to the circumstances of the Province, and which will be most useful as a guide to the Officers generally.

271. The three Superintendents, Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbs, Captain Pearse, and Captain Elliot, C. B., have all labored most indefatigably in carrying out the revised system of administration sanctioned by Government, and my best thanks are due to them for the exertions they have made in laying down Rules for the guidance of their subordinates, and for the close supervision which they have maintained over the Officers under them.

272. All the Deputy Superintendents have worked cheerfully in the discharge of their duties. Some of them have had but limited experience, and, as the revision has only been in operation for a few months, it would be premature to offer any decided opinion upon their respective merits; but the following Officers have submitted Reports which do them much credit:—Lieutenant Tredway Clarke, Major J. Puckle, Major T. MacHutchin, and Captain J. Campbell. Owing to want of houses in the new Districts, some of the Deputy Superintendents have been more migratory than I consider advisable; but this circumstance has enabled them to make themselves well acquainted with their Districts, and is not, therefore, to be regretted.

273. The Assistants, European and Native, have done their work well and with a good spirit. I refrain from particularizing their names for the same reason that I have adduced in referring to the Deputy Superintendents.

274. The two Judges of the Small Cause Court, Mr. L. Ricketts, and Mr. Numboor Krishnia, have given general satisfaction by the soundness of their decisions, and the efficient working of the Court.

275. The post of Superintendent of Police was for a part of the year filled by Major Puckle, who is an excellent Officer. The duties have latterly been discharged with much credit by Lieutenant C. Pearse.

276. Commendation is due to the following Heads of Department among the staff of Native Officials. Vejearungum Naidoo, Head Sheristadar; Arnachellum Moodeliar, Feriad Bukshy; Sham Rao, Khazana Bukshy.

277. Captain Ramsay, Military Assistant, is entitled to much praise for his efficient superintendence of the Mysore Horse and Foot, which are now in a high state of discipline.

278.. The Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Garrett, has devoted much attention to the cause of Education, and I look forward confidently to the results which the Government may anticipate from his labors in the Province.

279. Mr. Hudson, who was recently appointed as Deputy Auditor and Accountant, has exerted himself most strenuously in revising and perfecting the system of accounts in accordance with the Budget system, and I beg to acknowledge the valuable assistance which, in a short space of time, he has already afforded me.

280. The Department of Public Works was, for the greater part of the year, supervised by Colonel Lawford, Chief Engineer, who was unsparing in his efforts to improve its working and to repair any defects formerly observable. Since his departure Lieutenant-Colonel Carpendale has performed the duties with equal efficiency and entirely to my satisfaction. The exertions of Major Sankey, who, for a short time, was

in charge of the Chief Engineer's Office, have, on several occasions, called forth the approval of Government, and I beg to add my own sense of his great ability and the aid which he has rendered to the Department. The Executive Engineers, as a body, have exerted themselves to bring about that more efficient working of the Department which is now apparent, and which has been recognized by the Government of India. The task was one of no small difficulty.

281. I have further to record the valuable services of Doctor Kirkpatrick, Surgeon to the Commission, an Officer of much experience, and deservedly popular. I also beg to acknowledge the exertions of Doctor Oswald, in charge of the Nugur Division. Doctor Houston, Acting Durbar Surgeon, has readily given the benefit of his advice to the Civil Establishment at Mysore, though his doing so was quite voluntary, and not within the strict line of his functions.

282. The duties of the Secretary were, for half the year under report, performed by Captain Pearse, to whom my thanks are due for his assiduity and prompt despatch of business. During the latter portion of the year, these duties have devolved on Captain Hay, the present Secretary, who has been of material assistance to me in re-organizing the Commission, and whose superior ability and especial capacity for the post of Secretary I have great pleasure in bringing prominently to notice.

BANGALORE;
The 19*th September* 1863.

(Signed) L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

Appendix A.—Table No. 1.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Cases.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Years.	Courts.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of					Remaining on 30th April.
					In favor of the Plaintiffs.			In favor of the Defendants.	Total.	
					Fully.	Partly.	Total.			
1861-62	Superintendents' and other Courts	287	3,545	3,832	1,772	588	2,360	1,059	3,419	413
	Amildars' Courts	361	12,727	13,088	7,609	2,744	10,353	2,201	12,554	534
	Total ..	648	16,272	16,920	9,381	3,332	12,713	3,260	15,973	947
1862-63	Superintendents' and other Courts previous to the re-organization	412	2,421	2,833	1,451	492	1,943	890	2,833	...
	Deputy Superintendents' and Assistants' Courts subsequent to the re-organization	1	524	525	311	105	218	112	330	195
	Bangalore Court of Small Causes	...	805	805	342	98	440	283	723	82
	Amildars' Courts	534	15,379	15,913	7,434	4,268	11,702	3,079	14,781	1,132
	Total ...	947	19,129	20,076	9,340	4,963	14,303	4,364	18,667	1,409
	Increase ...	299	2,857	3,156	...	1,631	1,590	1,104	2,694	462
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix A.—Table No. 2.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Classification of Original Suits.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Years.	Nature of Suits.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of: In favor of the Plaintiffs. Fully.	Partly.	Total	In favor of the Defendants.	Total.	Remaining.
1861-62	Suits affecting land	158	837	995	369	237	606	205	811	184
	Personal suits	482	15,313	15,795	8,962	3,064	12,026	3,017	15,043	752
	Other suits	8	122	130	50	31	81	38	119	11
	Total ...	648	16,272	16,920	9,381	3,332	12,713	3,260	15,973	947
1862-63	Suits affecting land	164	728	892	313	129	442	272	714	133
	Personal suits	772	18,323	19,095	9,010	4,807	13,817	4,062	17,879	1,261
	Other suits	11	78	89	17	27	44	30	74	15
	Total ...	947	19,129	20,076	9,340	4,963	14,303	4,364	18,667	1,409
Increase	Suits affecting land	6	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...
	Personal suits	290	3,010	3,300	48	1,743	1,791	1,045	2,836	509
	Other suits	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	299	3,010	3,300	48	1,743	1,791	1,112	2,836	513
	Net	299	2,857	3,153	...	1,631	1,590	1,104	2,694	462
Decrease	Suits affecting land	...	109	103	56	108	164	...	97	51
	Personal suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other suits	...	44	41	33	4	37	8	45	..
	Total ...	...	153	144	89	112	201	8	142	51
	Net	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix A.—Table No. 3.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Value of Suits.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Disposed of					
				In favor of the Plaintiffs.			In favor of the Defendants.	Total.	
Years.	Value of suits which remained at the commencement of the year.	Value of suits filed during the year.	Total.	Fully.	Partly.	Total.			Value of suits remaining undisposed of.
	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1861-62	2,49,424 13 5	17,44,261 3 2½	19,93,686 0 7½	7,41,239 1 0	2,96,589 13 0½	10,37,828 14 0½	6,39,057 12 8	16,76,886 10 8½	3,16,799 5 11
1862-63	3,16,799 5 11	20,69,345 7 2	23,86,144 13 1	7,96,434 6 9	3,74,177 1 4	11,70,611 8 1	7,51,820 6 10½	19,22,431 14 11½	4,63,712 14 1½
Increase	67,374 8 6	3,25,084 3 11½	3,92,458 12 5½	55,195 5 9	77,587 4 3½	1,32,782 10 0½	1,12,762 10 2½	2,45,545 4 3	1,46,913 8 2½
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BANGALORE;
The 12th August 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix A.—Table No. 4.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Duration of Original Cases disposed of.

Years.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.	Above 12 Months.	Total.	Total Number of days.	Average duration.
																Days.
1861-62 ...	8,542	3,127	1,070	1,305	619	481	254	259	104	147	81	21	13	15,973	9,49,117	* 59-4
1862-63 ...	6,484	3,437	2,650	1,853	1,352	1,321	660	349	196	147	98	63	57	18,667	14,03,015	75-1
Increase ...	...	310	1,580	548	733	840	406	90	92	...	67	42	44	2,694	4,53,898	15-7
Decrease ...	2,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix A.—Table No. 5.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Detail of Original Cases pending.

Years.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.	Above 12 Months.	Total.
1861-62	273	274	184	52	38	18	37	34	17	12	3	5	...	947
1862-63	261	93	101	98	163	74	257	116	43	31	22	19	49	1,327
Increase ...	...	...	...	46	25	56	220	82	26	19	19	14	49	380
Decrease ...	12	181	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BANGALORE;
The 21th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix A.—Table No. 6.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Appeal Cases.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Years.	Courts Appealed From.	Remained at the commencement of the year	Received during the year: Number of cases appealable.	Received during the year: Number of cases appealed.	Received during the year: Per cent.	Total of columns 3 and 5.	Disposed of: Confirmed.	Disposed of: Per cent	Disposed of: Modified	Disposed of: Per cent	Disposed of: Reversed.	Disposed of: Per cent.	Disposed of: Total.	Disposed of: Per cent	Remaining.
1861-62	Superintendents' and other Courts	42	1,656	381	23·0	423	150	39 8	72	19·1	155	41 1	377	89 1	46
	Amildars' Courts ...	24	8,221	740	9·0	764	272	36 5	156	21·0	316	42 5	744	97 4	20
	Total ...	66	9,877	1,121	11·3	1,187	422	37 6	228	20 4	471	42 0	1,121	94 4	66
1862-63	Superintendents' and other Courts previous to the re-organization	46	1,119	364	32·5	410	142	38 4	92	24 8	136	36·8	370	90·2	40
	Deputy Superintendents' and Assistants' Courts subsequent to the re-organization	0	322	68	21·1	68	7	46·7	2	13 3	6	40·0	15	22 1	53
	Amildars Courts ...	20	9,621	769	8 0	789	266	37 9	1·5	26 4	250	35 7	701	88 8	88
	Total .	66	11,062	1,201	10 9	1,267	415	38 2	279	25·7	392	36 1	1,086	85 7	181
Increase	Superintendents' and other Courts previous to the re-organization	4	0	0	9 5	0	0	0	20	5 7	0	0	0	1 1	0
	Deputy Superintendents' and Assistants' Courts subsequent to the re-organization	0	322	68	21·1	68	7	46 7	2	13 3	6	40 0	15	22·1	53
	Amildars' Courts ...	0	1,100	29	0	25	0	1 4	29	5 4	0	0	0	0	68
	Total ...	4	1,722	97	0	93	7	0	51	0	6	0	15	0	121
	Net ...	0	1,185	80	0	80	0	0·6	51	5 3	0	0	0	0	115
Decrease	Superintendents' and other Courts previous to the re-organization	0	537	17	0	13	8	1 4	0	0	19	4·3	7	0	6
	Deputy Superintendents' and other Courts subsequent to the re organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Amildars' Courts	4	0	0	1 0	0	6	0	0	0	66	6 8	43	8·6	0
	Total ...	4	537	17	0	13	14	0	0	0	85	0	50	0	6
	Net ..	0	0	0	0·4	0	7	0	0	0	79	5·9	35	8 7	0

BANGALORE,
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed C B SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix A.—Table No. 7.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Duration of Appeal Cases disposed of.

Years.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.	Above 12 Months.	Total.	Average duration.
1861-62 ..	162	231	235	107	68	63	37	28	37	35	57	29	32	1,121	44—9
1862-63 ...	171	138	205	128	108	104	77	57	36	21	19	12	10	1,086	43—6
Increase ...	9	...	...	21	40	41	40	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ..	...	93	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	38	17	22	35	1—3

Appendix A.—Table No. 8.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Detail of Appeal Cases pending.

Years.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.	Above 12 Months.	Total.
1861-62 ...	14	10	12	10	7	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	66
1862-63 ..	41	26	43	35	14	7	4	3	3	2	1	0	2	181
Increase ...	27	16	31	25	7	4	...	1	2	2	1	0	2	115
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	.	...	...

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix A.—Table No. 9.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Execution of Decrees.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
					REMAINING.													
YEARS.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Applications received during the year.	Total.	Executed during the year.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.	Above 12 Months.	Total.
1861-62 ...	815	7,402	8,217	7,148	128	153	167	151	66	78	71	63	36	28	28	7	93	1,069
1862-63 ...	1,069	7,222	8,291	6,870	179	164	207	158	105	101	128	68	56	72	33	9	141	1,421
Increase ...	254	...	74	...	51	11	40	7	39	23	57	5	20	64	5	2	48	352
Decrease ...	...	180	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix A.—Table No. 10.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement of Fees and Fines imposed, collected and remaining due for the year 1862-63.

Years.	Fees.						Fines.					
	Balance at the commencement of the year.	Imposed during the year.	Total.	Recovered during the year.	Remitted.	Balance.	Balance at the commencement of the year.	Imposed during the year.	Total.	Recovered. In cash.	Recovered. By incarceration.	Balance on 30th April.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1861-62 ..	14,178 8 2½	49,105 6 4	63,283 14 6½	39,183 14 8	1,531 1 3	22,568 14 7½	65 10 0	212 15 7	278 9 7	153 3 2	15 0 0	110 6 5
1862-63 ...	22,568 14 7	51,507 7 7	74,076 6 2½	47,303 7 4	4,002 2 ½	22,770 12 10	110 6 5	124 2 8	234 9 1	189 2 4	45 6 9	...
Increase ...	8,390 6 5	2,402 1 3	10,792 7 8	8,119 8 8	2,471 0 9½	201 14 2½	44 12 5	...	...	35 15 2	30 6 9	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 12 11	44 0 6	...	...	110 6 5

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix A.—Table No. 11.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Debtor's Prison.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Released.											
Years.	Remained.	Received.	Total.	Under 1 month.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 months.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 months.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 months.	Above 5 and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 and not exceeding 7 months.	Above 7 and not exceeding 8 months.	Above 8 and not exceeding 9 months.	Died.	Total.	Remaining.
1861-62 ...	11	42	53	...	15	14	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	46	7
1862-63 ...	7	34	41	2	13	9	3	4	3	...	..	...	...	34	7
Increase ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
Decrease ...	4	8	12	...	2	5	3	...	...	2	2	1	1	12	...

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix B.—Table No. 1.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

General Abstract of the Criminal Cases.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		TOTAL FOR DISPOSAL.						DISPOSED OF				BALANCE.	
		CASES.			PRISONERS.				PRISONERS.				
YEARS.	PARTICULARS.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Apprehended during the year.	Total.	Cases.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Cases.	Prisoners.
1861-62.	Judicial Commissioner ...	2	56	58	24	221	245	50	99	123	222	8	23
	Ashtagram ...	6	2,781	2,787	15	6,649	6,664	2,670	4,234	2,012	6,246	117	418
	Nundidroog ...	50	8,939	8,989	265	16,946	17,211	8,912	11,534	5,436	16,970	77	241
	Nugur ...	21	3,500	3.521	58	6,895	6,953	3,472	4,435	2,383	6,818	49	135
	Total ...	79	15,276	15,355	362	30,711	31,073	15,104	20,302	9,954	30,256	251	817
1862-63.	Judicial Commissioner ...	8	45	53	23	124	147	52	70	76	146	1	1
	Ashtagram ...	117	4,279	4,396	418	10,141	10,559	4,218	6,492	3,560	10,052	178	502
	Nundidroog ...	77	8,123	8,200	241	15,945	16,261	8,132	10,072	5,885	15,957	68	229
	Nugur ...	49	3,320	3,369	135	6,372	6,432	3,318	3,983	2,389	6,372	51	140
	Total ...	251	15,767	16,018	817	32,582	33,399	15,720	20,617	11,910	32,527	298	872
Increase.	Judicial Commissioner ...	6	...	...	...	...	..	2	..	...	...	..	..
	Ashtagram ...	111	1,498	1,609	403	3,492	3,895	1,548	2,258	1,548	3,806	61	84
	Nundidroog ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	...	...	..
	Nugur ...	28	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	5
	Total ..	172	1,498	1,609	480	3,492	3,895	1,550	2,258	2,003	3,806	63	89
	Net Increase ...	172	491	663	455	1,871	2,326	616	315	1,956	2,271	47	55
Decrease.	Judicial Commissioner ...	...	11	5	1	97	98	...	29	47	76	7	22
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nundidroog ...	...	816	789	24	1,001	950	780	1,462	...	1,013	9	12
	Nugur ...	...	180	152	..	523	521	154	452	...	446	...	...
	Total ...	...	1,007	946	25	1,621	1,569	934	1,943	47	1,535	16	34
	Net Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix B.—Table No. 3.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Detail of Prisoners convicted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Years.	Particulars.	Murder.	Murder with robbery.	Manslaughter.	Conspiracy to murder.	Mutilation and assault with wounding.	Rape.	Gang robbery.	Highway robbery.	Other offences against person.	Arson.	Burglary.	Larceny and other kinds of thefts.	Other offences against property.	Perjury.	Forgery.	Bribery.	False complaints.	Other Miscellaneous offences.	Petty assault and other petty offences.	Total.
1861-62	Judicial Commissioner	35	10	2	...	...	...	...	8	29	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	99
	Ashtagram	...	...	1	...	36	...	...	...	2	2	38	475	70	3	3	...	216	89	3,289	4,234
	Nundidroog	...	...	...	2	19	1	16	6	37	...	1	926	216	2	1	8	290	185	9,724	11,534
	Nugur	...	...	13	...	21	...	37	5	8	6	77	683	125	5	11	10	119	86	3,229	4,435
	Total	35	10	16	2	76	1	53	19	76	8	131	2,084	411	10	15	19	725	360	16,252	20,302
1862-63	Judicial Commissioner	19	3	11	...	...	...	4	17	2	...	10	...	...	.	...	1	3	...	...	70
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	18	...	2	...	3	4	32	455	90	13	4	18	220	246	5,397	6,492
	Nundidroog	3	...	...	...	21	5	9	33	75	3	25	1,046	232	11	8	10	326	208	8,057	10,072
	Nugur	2	...	5	...	24	1	36	12	16	2	60	444	78	8	3	10	165	7	3,039	3,983
	Total	24	3	16	...	63	6	51	62	96	9	127	1 945	400	32	15	39	714	532	16,463	20,617
Increase	Judicial Commissioner	...	...	9	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	20	10	1	18	4	157	2,088	2,258
	Nundidroog	3	...	...	...	2	4	...	27	38	3	24	120	16	9	7	2	..	23	...	...
	Nugur	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	7	8	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	46	...	...	..
	Total	5	...	9	...	5	5	6	43	47	5	24	120	36	22	8	21	53	180	2,088	2,258
	Net Increase	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	43	26	1	..	...	...	22		21	.	172	231	315
Decrease	Judicial Commissioner	16	7	...	...	..	...	...	.	27	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
	Ashtagram	...	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	6	20	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Nundidroog	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	64	...	1,667	1,462
	Nugur	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	17	239	47	..	8	...	...	8	190	452
	Total	16	7	9	2	18	...	8	...	27	4	28	259	47	...	8	...	64	8	1,857	1,943
	Net Decrease	11	7	...	2	13	...	2	...	...	...	4	139	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix B.—Table No. 4.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Detail of Prisoners acquitted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
YEARS.	PARTICULARS.	Murder.	Murder with robbery.	Manslaughter.	Conspiracy to murder.	Mutilation and assault with wounding.	Rape.	Gang robbery.	Highway robbery.	Other offences against person.	Arson.	Burglary.	Larceny and other kinds of thefts.	Other offences against property.	Perjury.	Forgery.	Bribery.	False complaints.	Other miscellaneous offences.	Petty assaults and other petty offences.	Total.
1861-62.	Judicial Commissioner ...	31	10	...	4	...	...	...	6	23	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
	Ashtagram	2	...	18	3	21	...	...	14	42	44	171	658	107	1	34	29	1	62	805	2,012
	Nundidroog	27	...	...	6	12	18	123	21	209	45	60	1 495	436	...	2	14	21	118	2,829	5 436
	Nugur	8	...	1	...	27	1	15	21	22	34	220	687	185	3	9	15	16	34	1.085	2 383
	Total ...	68	10	19	13	60	19	138	62	296	123	500	2,840	728	4	45	58	38	214	4 719	9,954
1862-63.	Judicial Commissioner ...	21	...	6	...	...	...	7	21	17	...	3	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	76
	Ashtagram	32	...	5	15	16	2	42	...	32	21	136	678	187	40	18	35	37	111	2,153	3,560
	Nundidroog	36	3	1	...	9	11	135	90	245	59	134	1,183	365	2	13	17	27	130	3,425	5,885
	Nugur	45	...	4	...	36	2	72	69	49	38	222	420	179	9	24	14	13	61	1,132	2 389
	Total ...	134	3	16	15	61	15	256	180	343	118	495	2,281	732	51	55	66	77	302	6,710	11,910
Increase	Judicial Commissioner ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	30	...	...	12	...	2	42	...	...	...	...	20	80	39	...	6	36	49	1,348	1,548
	Nundidroog	9	3	1	...	...	...	12	69	36	14	74	...	...	2	11	3	6	12	596	449
	Nugur	37	...	3	...	9	1	57	48	27	4	2	...	...	6	15	...	...	26	47	6
	Total ...	76	3	10	12	9	3	118	132	63	18	76	20	81	47	26	9	42	88	1,991	2,003
	Net Increase ...	66	...	...	2	1	...	118	118	47	...	...	...	4	47	10	8	39	88	1,991	1,956
Decrease	Judicial Commissioner ...	10	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
	Ashtagram	...	...	13	...	5	...	...	14	10	23	35	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
	Nundidroog	...	...	...	6	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	312	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nugur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	10	13	10	8	7	..	14	16	23	81	579	77	...	16	1	3	...	...	47
	Net Decrease ...	...	7	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	5	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix B.—Table No. 5.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Detail of Punishment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
YEARS.	DIVISIONS.	Sent to Lunatic Asylum	Dismissed from the Service.	Banished the Jurisdiction.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Imprisonment above one and not exceeding six months.	Imprisonment above six months and not exceeding one year.	Imprisonment above one year and not exceeding five years.	Imprisonment above five years and not exceeding seven years.	Imprisonment above seven years and not exceeding ten years.	Imprisonment above ten years and not exceeding fourteen years.	Imprisonment above fourteen years.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.
1861-62.	Judicial Commissioner ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	12	26	21	9	12	...	4	11	99
	Ashtagram ...	...	10	...	3,507	27	450	188	27	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,234
	Nundidroog ...	...	30	4	9,941	179	907	327	82	59	7	1	...	...	...	...	11,534
	Nugur ...	...	17	3	3,241	64	718	268	52	71	1	...	...	...	...	...	4,435
	Total ...		57	7	16,693	267	2,075	783	173	181	29	10	12	...	4	11	20,302
1862-63.	Judicial Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	17	10	12	1	...	16	1	70
	Ashtagram ...	...	17	...	5,784	15	397	198	36	38	5	1	1	...	...	...	6,492
	Nundidroog ...	...	21	...	8,404	150	848	347	172	99	24	7	...	...	...	...	10,072
	Nugur ...	...	22	...	3,218	8	416	203	34	41	29	5	...	...	7	...	3,983
	Total ...	...	60	.	17,406	173	1,661	754	249	195	68	25	2	...	23	1	20,617
Increase	Judicial Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	12	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	...	7	...	2,277	...	...	10	9	13	5	1	1	...	...	...	2,258
	Nundidroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	90	40	17	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Nugur ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	5	...	...	7	...	...
	Total ...	...	12	...	2,277	.	...	36	99	53	50	15	1	...	19	...	2,258
	Net Increase ...		3	.	713	...	...	...	76	14	39	15	...	...	19	...	315
Decrease	Judicial Commissioner ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	9	11	...	11	...	...	10	29
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	12	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nundidroog ...	...	9	4	1,537	20	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,462
	Nugur ...	...	...	3	23	50	302	65	18	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	452
	Total ...	...	9	7	1,564	94	414	65	23	39	11	...	11	...	...	10	1,943
	Net Decrease ..	...	...	7	...	94	414	29	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix B.—Table No. 6.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Shewing the period for which the Prisoners disposed of have been on bail or in confinement previous to conviction or acquittal.

1	2	3	4	5
YEARS.	PARTICULARS.	Total number of days.	Total number of Prisoners.	Average.
1861-62,	Judicial Commissioner ...	1,851	222	8·3
	Ashtagram	44,394	6,246	7·1
	Nundidroog	80,754	16,970	4·8
	Nugur	32,604	6,818	4·8
	Total ...	1,59,603	30,256	5·3
1862-63.	Judicial Commissioner ...	1,012	146	6·9
	Ashtagram	53,112	10,052	5·3
	Nundidroog	74,231	15,957	4·7
	Nugur	38,042	6,372	6
	Total ...	1,66,397	32,527	5·1
Increase	Judicial Commissioner ...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	8,718	3,806	...
	Nundidroog	...	...	...
	Nugur	5,438	...	...
	Total ...	14,156	3,806	...
	Net Increase ...	6,794	2,271	...
Decrease	Judicial Commissioner ...	839	76	...
	Ashtagram	...	...	...
	Nundidroog	6,523	1,013	...
	Nugur	...	446	...
	Total ...	7,362	1,535	...
	Net Decrease ...	...	...	2

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix B.—Table No. 7.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Detail of Prisoners pending.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			In Confinement.							
Years.	Particulars.	On Bail.	One week.	Two weeks.	Three weeks.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Above three months.	Total.
1861-62	Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
	Ashtagram	345	49	22	1	...	1	...	...	73
	Nundidroog	156	38	22	4	5	13	3	...	85
	Nugur	38	43	26	7	5	13	3	...	97
	Total ...	539	130	70	12	10	27	6	23	278
1862-63	Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Ashtagram	434	46	4	2	1	14	1	...	68
	Nundidroog	66	60	65	16	10	...	12	...	163
	Nugur	44	9	73	9	1	1	3	...	96
	Total ...	544	115	142	27	12	15	16	1	328
Increase	Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	89	...	...	1	1	13	1	...	..
	Nundidroog	...	22	43	12	5	...	9	...	78
	Nugur	6	...	47	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	95	22	90	15	6	13	10	...	78
	Net Increase ...	5	...	72	15	2	...	10	...	50
Decrease	Judicial Commissioner...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	22	22
	Ashtagram	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	..	5
	Nundidroog	90	...	...	...	..	13	...	...	...
	Nugur	...	34	...	...	4	12	..	...	1
	Total ...	90	37	18	...	4	25	...	22	28
	Net Decrease ...	...	15	...	...	...	12	...	22	...

Bangalore;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix B.—Table No. 8.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Detail of Property lost and recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Years.	Divisions.	Amount of property proved to have been lost.	Recovered. Amount found on or with the Prisoners.	Recovered. By process against the property of the Prisoners.	Recovered. Total.	Balance.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1861-62	Ashtagram	21,957 8 7	21,323 12 1	550 13 10	21,874 9 11	2,782 14 8
	Nundidroog	12,432 1 0	5,504 1 0	698 10 3	6,202 11 3	6,229 5 9
	Nugur	31,708 15 10	5,927 4 0	989 14 0	6,867 2 0	24,841 13 10
	Total ...	68,794 9 5	32,755 1 1	2,189 6 1	34,944 7 2	33,854 2 3
1862-63	Ashtagram	18,965 12 8	8,797 4 9	797 8 9	9,594 13 6	9,370 15 2
	Nundidroog	19,450 7 1	10,955 11 0	492 6 0	11,448 1 0	8,004 6 1
	Nugur	36,659 12 9	4,226 10 6	228 15 0	4,455 9 6	32,204 3 3
	Total ...	75,076 0 6	24,979 10 3	1,518 18 9	25,498 8 0	49,577 8 6
Increase	Ashtagram	...	...	240 10 11	...	6,588 0 6
	Nundidroog	7,018 6 1	5,451 10 0	...	5,245 5 9	1,773 0 4
	Nugur	4,950 12 11	...	...	...	7,362 5 5
	Total ...	11,969 3 0	4,451 10 0	246 10 11	5,245 5 9	15,723 6 3
	Net Increase ...	6,277 7 1	...	...	...	15,723 6 3
Decrease	Ashtagram	5,691 11 11	12,526 7 4	...	12,279 12 5	...
	Nundidroog	...	...	206 4 3	...	...
	Nugur	...	1,700 9 6	710 15 0	2,411 8 6	...
	Total ...	5,691 11 11	14,227 6 10	917 3 3	14,691 4 11	...
	Net Decrease ...	...	8,770 6 10	670 8 4	9,440 15 2	...

Appendix B.—Table No. 9.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Comparative Statement of Fines imposed in Criminal Cases in the years 1861-62 *and* 1862-63.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Divisions.	Number of Cases in which Fines were imposed. In 1861-62.	In 1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Amount of Fines levied. In 1861-62.	In 1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	
Ashtagram ...	1,552	3,054	1,502	...	4,039 7 5	8,944 0 5	4,904 9 0	
Nundidroog ...	5,070	5,363	...	607	13,361 1 2	15,153 5 7	1,792 4 5	
Nugur ...	2,150	2,104	...	46	3,493 11 0	4,448 0 6	954 5 6	
Total ...	9,672	10,521	1,502	653	20,894 3 7	28,545 6 6	7,651 2 11	
Deduct Decrease ...	...	...	653					
Net Increase ...	...	...	849					

BANGALORE;
The 21th July 1863.

(Signed). C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix C.—Table No. 1.

JAILS.

General Abstract.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Deduct.			Remaining.		
Year.	Division.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Committed during the year.	Total.	Released and otherwise disposed of.	Died.	Total.	Under sentence.	Awaiting sentence.	Total.
1861-62	Ashtagram	357	502	859	478	12	490	352	17	369
	Nundidroog	875	2,336	3,211	2,143	45	2,188	870	123	993
	Nugur	166	1,197	1,363	1,030	27	1,507	199	105	304
	Total	1,398	4,035	5,433	3,651	84	3,735	1,421	245	1,666
1862-63	Ashtagram	369	655	1,024	660	72	732	266	22	288
	Nundidroog	993	1,497	2,490	1,497	38	1,535	918	37	955
	Nugur	304	1,557	1,861	1,525	50	1,575	235	51	286
	Total	1,666	3,709	5,375	3,682	160	3,842	1,419	110	1,529
Increase	Ashtagram	12	153	165	182	60	242	...	5	...
	Nundidroog	118	...	..	...	...	..	48	...	...
	Nugur	138	360	498	495	23	518	36	...	...
	Total	268	513	663	677	83	760	84	5	..
	Net Increase	268	...	.	31	76	107		..	..
Decrease	Ashtagram	...	...	.	...	...	..	86	.	..
	Nundidroog	...	839	721	646	7	653	...	86	38
	Nugur	...	...	...		.	...	...	54	18
	Total	...	839	721	646	7	653	86	140	137
	Net Decrease	...	326	58	...	...	...	2	135	137

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix C.—Table No. 2.

JAILS.

Return of Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners in the Jails of Mysore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Deduct.			
Year.	Division.	Number of Patients remained on 1st May.	Number of Patients admitted during the year.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Total.	Remaining on 30th April.
1861-62 ...	Ashtagram	80	842	922	849	12	861	61
	Nundidroog	31	1,958	1,989	1 911	45	1.956	33
	Nugur	16	419	435	396	27	423	12
	Total ...	127	3.219	3,346	3,156	84	3,240	106
1862-63 ...	Ashtagram	61	922	983	859	72	931	52
	Nundidroog	33	1,740	1.773	1,669	38	1,707	66
	Nugur	12	467	479	414	50	464	15
	Total ...	106	3,129	3,235	2,942	160	3,102	133
Increase ...	Ashtagram	...	80	61	10	60	70	...
	Nundidroog	2	...	...	...	...	...	33
	Nugur	...	48	44	18	23	41	3
	Total ...	2	128	105	28	83	111	36
	Net Increase ...	...	...	...	...	76	...	27
Decrease ...	Ashtagram	19	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Nundidroog	...	218	216	242	7	249	...
	Nugur	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	23	218	216	242	7	249	9
	Net Decrease ...	21	90	111	214	...	138	...

Bangalore;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix D.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

No.

FROM

L. RICKETTS, ESQ.,
N. KRISHNIAH, ESQ.,
Judges of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes,

To

C. B. SAUNDERS, ESQ.,
Judicial Commissioner in Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, the 30*th May* 1863.

SIR,

WE have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, the Report of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes for the first four months of its institution, *viz.*, from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

2. It will be observed, by a reference to Statement No. 2, that the total number of cases instituted during the period under report was 661, or 165 monthly; and that the total net amount credited to Government for fees paid into Court was Rupees 1,299-5-8. A further sum of Rupees 167-13-10 was credited to Government, being the amount realized by the sale of old desks and lamps which belonged to the late Moonsiff's Court.

3. The total expense of the Court appears from Statement No. 9 to have amounted to Rupees 17,268-5-3, being as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Salary of the Judges	9,403	5	4
Salary of the Establishment	4,852	0	0
Contingent expenses including cost of furnishing the Court, Printing, &c.	2,922	15	11
Total ...	17,268	5	3

4. This expenditure, we may state, is exceptional, the salary of the Judges has been charged to the Court for two months previous to its opening, and the contingent expenses at first starting have necessarily been very heavy. Next year the total expenditure for the Court is estimated at Rupees 35,656, or Rupees 2,938 monthly, and within which amount the expenditure will be strictly confined. It will hardly be safe to hazard a statement as to the probable net amount to be realized by fees in the year 1863-64; but, unless the territorial jurisdiction of the Court is enlarged and the fees doubled, the amount realized will hardly exceed Rupees 5,000. The Budget Estimate is Rupees 8,000, but which includes what may be realized by fees in bringing up the arrears of the late Principal Sudder Moonsiff's Court.

5. We cannot give accurately the average duration of suits. It is the practice of the Court to make summonses returnable on the tenth day, reckoning from the date of filing the suit, and on such return day, the suit, as a general rule, is invariably decided and judgment passed. The hearing of some few suits was, however, adjourned, either at the request of, or to meet the convenience of, suitors, or because the summonses had not been served up to the time of the return day, owing to the defendants being in other jurisdictions.

6. We may here add that nearly one-half the time of the Judges, and two-thirds of the time of the Chief Clerk and his Office, has been occupied in bringing up the arrears of the late Moonsiff's Court. The net amount of fees realized and carried to the credit of the Government in this Department is Rupees 678-5-5.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) L. RICKETTS,

" N. KRISHNIAH,

Judges of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes.

Appendix D.—Table No. 1.—*Part 3rd.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Particulars of Columns 7, 9, 10 *and* 11 *of No.* 1, *Part* 1*st, Execution Department, Bangalore Court of Small Causes.*

Months.	Number of Warrants against goods issued.	Number of Warrants against the body issued.	Number of Warrants to give possession issued.	Number of Witness Warrants issued.	Total.	Number executed by levy and possession.	Number executed by sensure of goods.	Commitments.	Number returned unserved.	Number in the hands of the Bailiffs.	Total.	Number of Releases issued.	Number of copies of Judgments issued.	Amount of Warrant and Judgment Fees received.	Remarks.
1863.														Rs As. P.	
January	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	0 5 0	
February	26	4	1	4	35	20	7	...	5	3	35	...	1	3 4 0	
March	25	1	...	1	27	10	2	...	4	11	27	1	2	3 13 0	
April	23	6	...	2	31	13	1	...	...	17	31	...	3	4 13 0	
Total ...	74	13	1	7	95	44	10	1	9	31	95	1	6	12 3 0	

Appendix D.—Table No. 2.

Table showing the value of suits instituted from the 1*st January to* 30*th April* 1863.

Months.	Under Rupees 10.	Above Rupees 10 and under Rupees 20.	Above Rupees 20 and under Rupees 50.	Above Rupees 50 and under Rupees 100.	Above Rupees 100 and under Rupees 200.	Above Rupees 200 and under Rupees 300.	Above Rupees 300 and under Rupees 400.	Above Rupees 400 and under Rupees 500.	Total.
1863.									
January	86	42	47	4	5	5	1	...	190
February	77	32	35	11	5	1	2	...	163
March	97	22	31	13	4	3	...	...	170
April	73	29	17	9	3	3	3	1	138
Total ...	333	125	130	37	17	12	6	1	661

Bangalore;
The 1*st May* 1863.

(Signed) J. LACEY, *Chief Clerk.*

Appendix D.—Table No. 3.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Table showing the amount of Commission and Fees received on suits of different value from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

Months.	Commission and Fees on suits under Rupees 10.	On suits under Rupees 20.	On suits under Rupees 50.	On suits under Rupees 100.	On suits under Rupees 200.	On suits under Rupees 300.	On suits under Rupees 400.	On suits under Rupees 500.	Total.
1863.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
January	34 7 7	44 7 0	111 15 0	15 10 8	57 3 6	85 10 5	29 1 3	...	372 7 5
February	29 3 4	38 7 8	99 5 1	57 10 7	58 8 6	30 1 2	51 1 8	...	364 6 0
March	40 1 0	24 13 3	90 8 2	75 1 4	40 7 11	39 9 6	...	...	304 9 2
April	29 10 4	33 0 10	47 0 7	51 8 6	36 0 8	42 0 1	74 11 2	31 10 0	352 10 2
Total	133 6 3	140 12 9	348 12 10	206 15 1	193 4 7	191 5 2	148 14 1	31 10 0	1,394 0 9
Average amount of Commission and Fees received on each suit.	0 6 4·91 At this average were tried 333 Cases.	1 2 0·25 At this average were tried 125 Cases.	2 10 11·15 At this average were tried 130 Cases.	5 5 2 At this average were tried 37 Cases.	11 4 10 At this average were tried 17 Cases.	15 15 1·16 At this average were tried 12 Cases.	24 12 8·16 At this average were tried 6 Cases.	31 10 0 At this average were tried 1 Case.	2 1 8·91 At this average were tried 601 Cases.

	Rs. A. P.
N. B.—Total amount of Commission and Fees received	1,394 0 9
Deduct amount of half costs refunded in commissioned suits	94 11 1
Net amount of Commission and Fees carried to the credit of Government ...	1,299 5 8

BANGALORE;
The 1st May 1863.

(Signed) J. LACEY, *Chief Clerk.*

Appendix D.—Table No. 4.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement showing the number of Cases remaining undecided on the 30th April 1863.

For Service of Summons.	Number of Cases postponed.						Remarks.
	For Witness	For Attachments.	At the request of parties to the Suit	Referred to arbitration	By order of the Court.	Total.	
17	1	...	1	...	1	20	

Appendix D.—Table No. 5.

Abstract Statement of Causes set down for hearing, and disposed of, with the Commission and Fees leviable thereon, from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

Months.	Judgments for Plaintiffs.	Judgments for Defendants.	Struck out.	Non-suited.	Compromised.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Undecided (postponed after hearing).	Total number of cases instituted.	Commission and Fees leviable.	Remarks.
1863.									Rs As P.	
January	45	4	1	26	20	96	3 Cases postponed after hearing.	190	372 7 5	Rupees 94-11-1 returned as half costs in compromised suits leaving net amount of Commission and Fees at Rupees 1,299-5-8.
February . ..	84	7	14	21	46	172		163	364 6 0	
March	92	19	12	18	28	169		170	304 9 2	
April	71	5	20	17	39	152		138	352 10 2	
Total ...	292	35	47	82	133	589		661	1,394 0 9	

N. B.—Percentage of suits tried on their merits ... ... 67·55
Percentage of suits struck out and compromised ... ... 32·45

100·00

Percentage of cases decided in favor of Plaintiffs in suits tried on their merits .. 71·39
Ditto ditto in favor of Defendants do. do. ... 8·55
Ditto of cases non-suited ... ... 20·16

100·00

Ditto of cases compromised as compared with those brought on for hearing .. 22 41

BANGALORE;
The 1st May 1863.

(Signed) J. LACEY, *Chief Clerk.*

Appendix D.—Table No. 6.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Abstract Statement of Sums recovered and paid to Plaintiffs on account of their suits from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To Cash received on Causes decreed in January 1863	147	9	8	By Cash paid to Plaintiffs on Causes decreed in January 1863 ...	136	11	8
" " " February "	603	14	2	" " " February " ...	560	1	9
" " " March "	659	13	0	" " " March " ...	552	13	10
" " " April "	665	15	11	" " " April " ...	740	11	0
				By Balance ...	86	14	6
Total ...	2,077	4	9	Total ...	2,077	4	9

Appendix D.—Table No. 7.

Table showing the nature of Causes heard and decided from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

MONTHS.	Cloth sold and delivered.	Other goods sold and delivered.	Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.	Wages.	Work and labor.	Work, labor and materials.	Money paid.	Money lent.	Money had and received	Account stated.	Use and occupation.	On Judgments.	Guarantee.	Partnership balance.	Other actions of assumpsit.	Trover.	Case.	Trespass.	Assault.	Replevin.	Interpleader.	Recovery of small Tenements.	Ejectments.	Against Executors.	Covenant.	TOTAL.
1863.																										
January ...	...	33	22	...	...	5	1	30	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	96
February ..	26	69	27	...	1	6	14	10	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	172
March ...	30	61	17	5	2	2	16	22	...	...	8	5	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
April ...	11	43	23	5	2	2	12	44	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	152
Total ...	67	206	89	10	5	15	43	106	...	...	17	10	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	589

BANGALORE;
The 1st May 1863.

(Signed) J. LACEY, *Chief Clerk.*

Appendix D.—Table No. 8.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement showing the amount of Fines levied from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	AMOUNT.
		Rs. As. P.
1863.	January	..
"	February	..
"	March	0 12 0
"	April	4 10 1
	Total ..	5 6 1

Appendix D.—Table No. 9.

Statement showing the salaries of the Judges and cost of the Establishment, &c., from 3rd November 1862 to 30th April 1863.

MONTHS.	Salaries of the Judges.	Establishment Charges.	Contingencies and furnishing.	TOTAL.
1862.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
November ..	1,493 5 4	...	...	1,493 5 4
December ..	1,600 0 0	300 0 0	...	1,900 0 0
1863.				
January ..	1,600 0 0	1,148 0 0	991 4 10	3,739 4 10
February ..	1,600 0 0	1,148 0 0	398 10 4	3,146 10 4
March ..	1,600 0 0	1,128 0 0	1,324 6 9	4,052 6 9
April ..	1,600 0 0	1,128 0 0	208 10 0	2,936 10 0
Total ..	9,493 5 4	4,852 0 0	2,922 15 11	17,268 5 3

BANGALORE;
The 1st May 1863.

(Signed) J. LACEY, *Chief Clerk.*

Appendix D.—Table No. 10.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement shewing the amount of Costs remitted and unrecovered from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

MONTHS.	Pauper suits.	Costs remitted.	Costs of attachments ordered but not applied for.	Fees for second summonses ordered but not applied for.	Fees for contempt processes ordered against witnesses but not applied for.	Total.	REMARKS.
1863.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
January	.....	.....	.....	0 12 0	.....	0 12 0	
February	.....	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0	
March	.....	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0	
April	.....	.....	0 4 0	0 5 0	.....	0 9 0	
Total ..	.....	.....	0 4 0	1 13 0	.....	2 1 0	

Appendix D.—Table No. 11.

Statement shewing the net amount credited to Government in the Cash Accounts from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

MONTHS.	Commission and Fees.	Deduct amount of half costs refunded to suitors in cases compromised before hearing.	Deduct costs remitted to Pauper suitors.	Net amount carried to credit of Government.	Fines.	Unclaimed suitors'. money.	Savings from salaries, sale of old records, &c.	Total amount credited.
1863.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
January	372 7 5	21 4 3	.....	351 3 2	.....	.....	.....	351 3 2
February	364 6 0	26 6 0	.....	338 0 0	.....	.....	.....	338 0 0
March	304 9 2	16 11 9	.....	287 13 5	0 12 0	.....	167 13 10	456 7 3
April	352 10 2	30 5 1	.....	322 5 1	4 10 1	.....	.....	326 15 2
Total ...	1,394 0 9	94 11 1	.....	1,299 5 8	5 6 1	.....	167 13 10	1,472 9 7

BANGALORE;
The 1st May 1863.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

Appendix D.—Table No. 12.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement of the Number of Processes received from other Courts for service within the Cantonment of Bangalore.

Numbers received for service.	Numbers served.	Fees.	REMARKS.
		Rs. As. P.	
16	15	9 8 0	One remaining unserved on 1st May 1863.

Appendix D.—Table No. 13.

Statement shewing the amount litigated in Suits decided on their merits and otherwise in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes during the first four months of its institution, viz., from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total amount litigated on suits tried on their merits...	.....	10,209 2 3
Amount allowed	5,355 3 3	
„ disallowed	1,849 5 1	
Amount litigated in cases nonsuited	3,004 9 11	
		10,209 2 3
„ in compromised suits	.....	2,689 1 10
„ in suits struck off	.....	2,751 6 3
„ in undecided suits	.....	1,142 7 2½
Total amount litigated ..	.....	16,792 1 6½

BANGALORE;
The 1st May 1863.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

Appendix E.—Table No. 2.

EDUCATION.

Abstract of Grants-in-aid received by Private Institutions during the year 1862-63.

Nature of Education.	Colleges.	Superior Schools.	Inferior Schools.	Total.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
General Education	.....	1,500	6,440	7,940

Appendix E.—Table No. 9.

EDUCATION.

Abstract of Attendance at the Schools in Mysore during the year 1862-63.

Nature of Education.		Number attending Colleges.	Superior Schools.	Inferior Schools.	Total.
General Education ...	Government...	.....	554	380	934
	Private	.....	168	4,215	1,383
Special Education ...	Government...	.....	56	.....	56
	Private	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	778	1,595	2,373

Bangalore;
The 17*th June* 1863.

(Signed) J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction.

Appendix E.—Table No. 10.

EDUCATION.

Abstract of Receipts and Charges at the Schools in Mysore for the year 1862-63.

Nature of Education.		Receipts.			Total.	Charges.			Total.
		Colleges.	Superior Schools.	Inferior Schools.		Colleges.	Superior Schools.	Inferior Schools.	
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
General Education	Government	.....	19,408 5 4	8,943 5 10	28,351 11 2	.....	18,261 7 7	8,934 6 8	27,195 14 3
	Private ...	.....	2,602 2 0	11,608 0 4	14,210 2 4	.....	2,496 10 1	12,268 8 8	14,765 2 9
Special Education	Government	.....	8,014 8 3	.....	8,014 8 3	.....	7,818 3 10	.....	7,818 3 10
	Private ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		.....	30,024 15 7	20,551 6 2	50,576 5 9	.....	28,576 5 6	21,202 15 4	49,779 4 10

BANGALORE;
The 17*th June* 1863.

(Signed) J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction.

Appendix E.—Table No. 17.

EDUCATION.

General Statement of Amount expended by Government on Education during the year 1862-63.

Name of Institution.	Salaries.	Scholarships.	Building.	Contingencies and Books.	Grants-in-aid.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
General Establishment	15,856 10 6	.....	.....	46 3 8	.....	15,902 14 2
Normal School	2,320 0 0	1,197 0 0	1,200 0 0	530 15 4	.....	5,247 15 4
Engineering Class	1,106 0 0	.....	.....	1,203 4 0	.....	2,309 4 0
Government Colleges and Schools	21,734 0 7	144 0 0	.....	294 7 6	.....	22,172 8 1
Private Colleges and Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,940 0 0	7,940 0 0
Total ...	41,016 11 1	1,341 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,074 14 6	7,940 0 0	53,572 9 7

Bangalore;
The 18*th June* 1863.

(Signed) J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction.

Appendix E.

EDUCATION.

Institutions for Special Education— Return for 1862-63.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year.					Monthly rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts.								Charges.					Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Canarese.	Tamil.	Hindustani.	Telugu.		From Government.	Proceeds of endowments.	Local rate or assessment.	Subscription and Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Sale of Books, Instruments, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
														Rs. As. P.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Normal School... ...	Bangalore.	1861	28	..	3	31	29	12	19	...	.	..	...	5,247 15 4	...	...	...	12 0 5	123 12 6	..	5,383 12 3	3,517 0 0	1,854 11 10	5,371 11 10	12 0 5	...	185 3 8	180 15 5
Survey Class		166	1	..	24	25	18	..	.	...	...	..	1½ Rupee	2,309 4 0	...	...	...	280 8 0	41 0 0	.	2,630 12 0	1,809 4 0	637 4 0	2,446 8 0	184 4 0	...	135 14 8	128 4 8
Total	..	...	29	.	27	56	47	12	19	...	.	.	...	7,557 3 4	...	...	...	292 8 5	164 12 6	..	9,014 8 3	5,326 4 0	2,491 15 10	7,818 3 10	196 4 5	...		

BANGALORE;
The 18*th June* 1863.

(Signed) J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

I PROCEED to submit the second Report on the Administration of the Central Provinces. The first Report, submitted precisely one year ago, took up the narrative of affairs from the very commencement, and thus glancing over many periods past, traced the course of events up to August 1862. The present Report, relating mainly to the official year 1862-63, will yet embrace every thing of importance up to the present time of writing, that is, up to August 1863.

2. During the past year I have been able to complete the tour and circuit of all the Districts in the Central Provinces, and to pass up and down the two great Rivers, the Godavery and the Mahanuddy. Besides the official reports and other reliable evidence, I am able to affirm of my own knowledge all that has been stated in the last Report, and all that may be stated in the present Report regarding these Provinces. In order, then, to explain the sources of my knowledge of the circumstances which I have submitted, or shall submit, to the Supreme Government, it may be desirable to specify, though in the briefest terms, the several tours which have been undertaken.

The several tours and circuits.

3. The first tour, then, commenced from Jubbulpore on the 26th April 1862. Leaving that Station I travelled to Mundla, and thence to Ramnugger on the banks of the Nerbudda, thence striking across the centre of the Mundla District to Seonee, on the Trunk Road, and thence to Nagpore. Starting from Nagpore on the 4th of May, I proceeded, by way of Chindwarra, to the Mohtoor Hills, and thence, marching through the Baitool District, to the Khamla and Chikulda Hills. From Chikulda, passing by direct route through Berar by Oomrawuttee, I crossed the Wurdah, and traversed its Valley, stopping at Hinghenghat and Chanda. Thence, returning northwards, I went through the Bhundarra District, as far as the Nowagaon Lake, near the Chutteesghur Frontier, and returned to Nagpore on the 12th June.

4. The second tour was undertaken on the 8th August; when, quitting Nagpore, I travelled up and down the Godavery and its affluents, from the Falls of the Wurdah

near Hinghenghat to Cocanada the sea-port. It was necessary to march round the Barriers, but on the intervals or "reaches" of the River the journey was accomplished in Steamers. At the Stations of Rajamundry, Dowlaishwerum, and Cocanada, which belong to the Madras Government, I received every possible assistance and information from the Authorities in respect to the traffic and navigation of the River. From this tour I returned to Nagpore on the 10th of September.

5. The third tour began on the 2nd November. From Nagpore, passing northwards through the Baitool District, I reached Hoshungabad and Hurdah on the extreme western frontier. Thence, turning back, I marched up the Valley of the Nerbudda to Nursingpore, and then struck across the River northwards to Saugor and to Nowgong in Bundlecund. From Nowgong I went through the Dumoh District to Jubbulpore, and down the new road under construction to Nagpore, returning to the Head Quarters on the 21st December.

6. On the fourth tour I set out from Nagpore on the 25th January 1863 and marched to Raepore and Belaspore, the two stations of Chutteesghur, and to Ruttunpore. From Belaspore I proceeded towards Sumbulpore, passing through the waste lands of Sonekan and the country of the Gurjat Chiefs. From Sumbulpore I marched to Sonepore, on the Mahanuddy, and thence took boat for Cuttack, a District belonging to the Bengal Government, where I received every possible information from the Authorities concerning the traffic and navigation of the River, and had also the advantage of meeting the Manager and the Chief Engineer of the East Indian Irrigation Company. From Cuttack I marched back through the jungles to Sumbulpore, and thence up the Mahanuddy to its junction with the Sheonath in Chutteesghur. Thence crossing the Chutteesghur Plateau and visiting the large Zemindaries, I travelled back along the new road under construction to Nagpore, arriving there on the 29th April.

7. The fifth tour commenced on the 17th May. Quitting Nagpore, I marched all over the Puchmarree Hills, and through the Chindwarra and Seonee Districts, to the borders of the Mundla District, and returned to Nagpore on the 19th June.

8. These several journeys embraced every Station and District in the Central Provinces. On a variety of occasions I had the benefit of meeting almost every Native Chief, and the majority of the landholders throughout the country.

9. In the last Report a brief description was given of the country and people of the Central Provinces, and to that I have now but little to add. All that has been since seen and heard confirms what was then stated. But actual experience has drawn forth into strong relief various points which specially affect the administration, and to which a brief reference may in this place appropriately be made.

Great distances to be travelled over.

10. It appears to me, then, that in these Provinces the distinguishing characteristic and the standing difficulty consist in the extent of area, vast out of all proportion to wealth and population, and in the great distances which consequently have to be traversed. If Nagpore be taken as the centre of the administrative circle, and the outer frontier of these Provinces as its circumference, then the radii to be drawn from the centre to the principal points on such supposed circumference will be vast, and will involve great distances. For instance, from

Nagpore to the frontier beyond Saugor on the northwest the distance amounts to 300 miles; from Nagpore to the frontier beyond Hoshungabad on the west 220 miles; from Nagpore to the frontier beyond Sumbulpore on the east 380 miles; and from Nagpore to the gorge of the Godavery at the Ghaut Mountains in the south 400 miles.

11. But the seasons in this part of India are not, on the whole, favourable to lengthened travelling. The autumn, owing to the prevalence of jungle fever, would be prejudicial to any one, even with the strongest constitution, who should venture to move about in the interior. Marching, therefore, cannot safely commence until the beginning of November. Then the winter is short, and the hot-weather sets in by February; and; lastly, the dry season does not last long, for the burst of the monsoon (Rains) is to be expected by the end of May. Travelling, though difficult, is, however, practicable throughout June; and in some quarters, such as the Godavery country, if one disadvantage be balanced against another, the best time for travelling is in the midst of the rainy season. Those, therefore, who would see and know the Central Provinces in detail must be prepared to face the scorching winds of the summer and the drenching rains of the monsoon. Nor is travelling facilitated by those appliances which now exist in the more advanced parts of India. Here, as yet, there is no Railway, no Steam Communication, no Horse Carriage transit over metalled roads. The work must be generally done on horseback, save where the more precipitous Hills have to be ascended on foot.

The seasons for travelling.

12. A circuit of the Provinces is no chimeera, but must actually be undertaken. On every one of the frontiers there are matters of administrative concern. It does not happen that in these Territories points of interest and importance are concentrated in particular quarters, the remainder of the country being blank. Nature and circumstances have, with a severe impartiality, distributed the points of interest and importance over the whole length and breadth of the land. In one distant direction it will be the local political affairs that claim attention; in another the land tenures; in another the navigable rivers; in another the arrangements for defence and protection; in another the forests; and in another the communications through the Passes.

Necessity for tours and circuits.

13. Again, these Provinces must be seen and traversed in order to be known in any adequate degree, or to be understood in an administrative sense. Maps are still deficient; but even if they existed, still, however great might be their use and value, they could never impart a sufficiently practical idea of the peculiar country. For the cardinal feature in the topography is its variety, endlessly recurring and rapidly fluctuating. The champaign country is constantly interspersed with Hills; the Forest with habitation; the Waste with culture; and the Wilderness with rivers. In some countries it happens that a traveller passing through a tract of territory will gain a good idea of the whole of it: having seen one part, he understands all. Such, however, is never the case here. A traveller passing through the very heart of these Provinces might be able to imagine no more of the country than that which was bounded by the horizon of actual sight. For instance, on journeying down the Wurdah country to Chanda, he would see for many miles a vast garden of grain and cotton without imagining that at a short distance on the

left there was an equally great belt of unculturable jungle. Again, while travelling eastward from Bhundarra, he would pass through a miserable country, without fancying that on his left there was the region of Lakes and Tanks, and to his front the cultivated plains of Chutteesghur. From the Jubbulpore direction, descending towards the Nagpore country by the Pass through the Hills, he would enter a hopeless jungle, little thinking that a few miles to the left there is the beautiful Ruttungee Valley. Again, within the Hills, he might go from Seonee to Chindwarra passing through a highly cultivated tract, evidently one of the granaries of the country; but it would not occur to him that this tract is an upland overhanging the southern slope of the Range, the steep sides of which are clothed with Forest, and through which the Pench River dashes in its fury. Instances might be multiplied; but enough has been said to shew that, in order to be seen, the country must be traversed, not in main lines only, but in many different directions backwards and forwards.

Remarkable varieties in the scenery.

14. It must, however, be admitted that the Hills which jut into or tower over the country at so many points do present considerable advantages for mastering the topography. From such Hills the prospect gives a commanding knowledge of the physical character of the surrounding regions. Such for instance is the Sirkonda Hill near Seroncha, whence the Valley of the Godavery, the Pranheta and the Indrawutty Rivers can be seen at one sight; or the Chouraghur Hill, whence the whole Valley of the Nerbudda can be viewed stretching grandly between the parallel ranges of the Vindhya and Sautpoora Mountains, whence formerly the Nond Kings looked down over the fair kingdom they had conquered; or the Kaleebheet Hill near Mukrye, whence the Forests and the villages all along the banks of the Taptee can be discerned; or the Lappa Hill, or any of the Hills near Ruttunpore, whence the character of the great Cutteesghur Plateau, environed on all sides by Hills, can be clearly understood; or the Kohurghur Hill, where, from the fine submontane cultivation watered by the Wyngunga and its tributaries, but surrounded by Hills and Forests, can be appreciated; or, lastly, the Choura Deo Peak, in the Puchmarree Hills, toilsomely climbed by Pilgrims, who say that from there the faint sheen of the Nerbudda can be traced on the north, and the distant horizon of the Nagpore Plains on the south.

Views from the summits of Hills.

15. Even from this slight sketch of the external aspect of the country, it will be manifest that the first great want is roads and communication, both by land and by water. Unless this need shall be supplied; all other measures of improvement, however well designed and executed, will fail, more or less, to make a real impression on the country. Of what use will it be to increase cultivation and production, unless outlets be provided for surplus produce? How can measures of intellectual and moral advancement be carried out, if Tribes and Districts are isolated from each other for want of easy and rapid intercommunication? Despite the great length of roads more or less under construction, the mind is oppressed by the sense of the distance yet remaining to be done in the way of cross roads and branch roads, after the main lines shall

The want of roads.

have been completed. Still, there is hope to be drawn from the patient energy with which the carrier-classes throughout the country toil over the unmade roads. No person could observe without admiration the hundreds of pack bullocks, laden, perhaps, with merchandize from the Eastern Coast, winding laboriously up the Hill side, steep even for foot passengers; or at night drawn up in regular squares with their loads and their drivers in the centres; or the country carts with their sharp narrow wheels sometimes jolting over the boulders, sometimes speeding at full till down the bank of a river at the risk of the driver's life, and sometimes struggling up the Hill Pass,—occasionally even lifted over the rocks, the cattle having been unyoked, and the wheels taken off for that purpose. But all this only shews how much roads are needed, and how they would be appreciated if they existed.

Richness of soil and means of irrigation.

16. The observer cannot but be struck by the richness of the soil in most parts of these Provinces, but in the Nagpore Districts especially; and also by the facilities for artificial irrigation which the contour of the country presents. Constant undulations with hollows, depressions and vallies intervening, form the leading characteristic of the Nagpore country. The streams are very numerous, and gorges or basins, wonderfully suited for the construction of tanks and reservoirs, are to be seen in all directions.

Woods and Forests.

17. Another marked feature in these Provinces is the prevalence of woods and forests, which are not only situate on remote frontiers, but also extend through the very heart of these territories, closely intermingled with the cultivated districts, often adjacent to great thoroughfares, and sometimes comparatively near even to capital towns. The first-rate timber has, indeed, been partially exhausted; but the quantities of second and third-rate timber are really vast. The forests, too, are found to be sparsely inhabited by Hill Tribes, and there occurs the difficulty of adequately preserving the growth of timber without unduly interfering with the dwellers in the woods, and without destroying in the wilderness the few existing traces of human habitation.

Mineral Resources.

18. In other respects, also, these Provinces are well endowed with natural wealth. Besides timber-wood and fuel, there is a fair abundance of stone, and marble, and lime; of coal and iron; of fluxes, dyes and pigments. But these resources will never be thoroughly available until communication shall be opened.

Arts and manufactures.

19. Of arts, manufactures and industries, there is a more than ordinary deficiency throughout these Provinces. In the interior of the country skilled artisans are scarcely to be met with; even at many of the stations there is a want of indigenous masons and carpenters. Those trained workmen that may be met with are often foreigners, regularly imported. The workmen of these parts are neither industrious, nor remarkable for physical vigour. A man here will not do in a day nearly as much as a man in Northern India. The domestic architecture of the people is generally mean and poor; in the interior the cottages are miserable, and in towns the dwellings are huts rather than houses; owing to the general use of thatch for roofing, destructive fires are regarded as inevitable

dispensators. Efforts are made to induce the people to substitute tiling for thatch; but there is always a difficulty in finding tile-makers. The cloth-weavers generally are a sturdy class. The humble cotton-spinners in the interior have suffered severely from the increased exportation of the raw material, and many of them have been driven to other occupations. The people generally are quite inapt at mechanical contrivance. It is more than ordinarily difficult to teach even the traders to study or adopt machinery for the cleaning or pressing of cotton. Still the rise of wages in all branches, and the increased means of employment, (which have been as remarkable here as any where,) must, sooner or later, raise the character of the non-agricultural classes, and prepare a field for mechanical skill and industrial intelligence.

Want of education.

20. It must be admitted that the people in these Provinces are at present thoroughly uneducated. I suppose that in no part of British India could there be found a population lower or darker in this respect. There are no places of Native learning, and no learned classes. There is not one indigenous School to fifty villages. There are no educated youths any where. In many countries the Mahratta State produced classes of Brahmins, second to none in aptitude and intelligence. But in Central India our Mahratta predecessors bequeathed to us no such class to fill our public employments. Educated young men are seldom to be found on the spot, consequently the majority of our greater Offices, and even a proportion of the smaller, are held by Natives of other parts of India. Some years of educational effort must elapse before the rising generation in these Provinces can vie with their brethren in the more advanced Provinces of the Empire.

Recognition of rights in the soil.

21. Another obvious and pressing need in these Provinces is the recognition and determination of proprietary title and of tenant rights in the land. This matter lies deep at the very root of all improvement in by far the largest section of society. After weary delays, it is being carried out at last. Until this shall be done the public mind will not be easy nor contented, capital will not be accumulated and applied, and agriculture will not advance.

Various classes of society.

22. Among the great agricultural community the complete preservation of the upper and middle classes is, perhaps, a happy circumstance. They are, indeed, rude and uninstructed, but they exist and maintain their relative position. In many districts there is a sprinkling of what may be called a rural aristocracy. In all districts there is a middle class, a degree below the upper class, but clearly above the mass of the rustic people. It is this class which has its representatives in almost every village throughout the country, and which will be immensely benefited by the new settlements, and hence may be derived a good omen for the future. For if this middle class can be gradually enlightened and civilized, it will serve as a lever to lift up the mass of the people from the slough of ignorance and apathy.

23. The occurrence of considerable changes within a few years is anticipated by all classes. The opening of the navigation of the Godavery, and ultimately, perhaps, of the Mahanuddy will be of vast commercial importance, and will benefit all interests in the Eastern and Southern Districts. But the change for which all persons, both European

Prospective consequences of the opening of the Railways.

and Native, in these Provinces are hoping, is the opening of Railways from Bombay to Nagpore and Jubbulpore. It is hardly possible, at the present time, to estimate adequately the future consequences of this, whether from a moral, or political, or material point of view. Then, at last, the isolation with its attendant evils, under which Central India has languished, will cease. And it is for this event that people here are anxiously waiting, just as watchers by night look for the dawn.

24. The seventeen Districts into which the Provinces are apportioned; and the Divisions or Commissionerships into which the Districts are grouped, were mentioned in the Introductory Chapter of my last Report. The formation of the two additional Districts, one in the Valley of the Wurdah and one in Chutteesghur, has proved highly beneficial to the administration of those important tracts. It will probably be necessary to provide for the separate supervision of the southern part of the Mundla District, which enquiry shews to have been, heretofore, unavoidably neglected owing to its remoteness. It is found that the Hoshungabad and Baitool Districts, now attached to the Saugor Division, are too far removed from the Commissioner's control; and the re-allotment of Districts between the Commissionerships of Saugor and Jubbulpore has been for some time under discussion. The work of the Nagpore Commission proves to be so much more onerous than that of the other Commissioners, that it may become necessary to provide some additional Judicial Agency at Nagpore itself. In other respects the distribution of Districts and Divisions, as at first proposed, has worked well in practice.

Administrative Jurisdictions.

CHAPTER II.—LAW AND SYSTEM.

25. During the year under review, 1862-63, the first care of this Administration has been the introduction of Law and System. Organization is the root of administrative success. It is effected by the introduction of Acts of the Legislature, by the enforcing of attention to Regulations previously overlooked, and by the elaboration of Rules for every branch of the executive system. In Provinces of a composite character, like these, special attention to the subject is essential, and the changes that have recently been made in the several Judicial Departments amount almost to revolution. Vigour of administration must largely depend on the existence of a firmly constituted and lawful base of operations, a clear series of Laws and Rules for practical guidance, and a well marked goal and standard to be attained.

Necessity of Law and System.

26. From the last Report it will have been seen that, for the congeries of territories which were formed into the Central Provinces, there were, up to the year 1862-63, a variety of Laws, Rules and Systems, each having force, more or less, in the several parts, but none having force over the whole. In other Non-regulation Provinces, even where there were no Laws, there was yet a Rule and a System clear and complete. But in the territories newly brought together under the general designation of the Central

Provinces, there could be no universal procedure, no general regulation, no complete legal foundation for the conduct of affairs. At the outset, then, it is manifest that this state of things was a source of weakness and of difficulty. For several months, until a general standard could be fixed and principles enunciated, it was impossible to enforce executive order, or to ensure the advance of progress. This important circumstance must, of course, affect injuriously the aggregate results of the year under report; for a great part of the year was spent in determining and declaring what the new system should be, and the remainder only of the year could be devoted to following and enforcing that system. One of the chief labours of the year, then, has been to establish the various Laws and Acts required for, or applicable to, these Provinces, and to fuse all the various Rules and Orders into one system to be observed in *all* Districts alike.

Absence of previous systematic uniformity.

27. In furtherance of this object, the following Laws have been introduced and made applicable to the whole of the Central Provinces:—

Acts and Laws actually introduced.

(1.) Act VIII. of 1859. The Code of Civil Procedure.—This Act was introduced with certain modifications, with which it had been previously introduced into Oudh.

(2.) Act XIV. of 1859, being an Act to provide for the limitation of period within which the various kinds of Suits can be heard.

(3.) Act X. of 1862, being an Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamps.

(4.) Act XLII. of 1860, being an Act for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes, amended by Act XII. of 1861.

(5.) Act X. of 1859, as amended by Act XIV. of 1863, being an Act to amend the Law relating to the recovery of Rent.

(6.) Act XXV. of 1861. The Code of Criminal Procedure.

(7.) Act XV. of 1862, being an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, and enlarging the powers of Magistrates in Territories not subject to the General Regulations; and vesting the Judicial Commissioner singly with all the powers of a Sudder Court.

(8.) Act IX. of 1860, being an Act to make provision for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other Public Works and their employers.

(9.) Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, regarding obstructions and nuisances on roads, has been specially extended to various Towns.

28. The extension of the following Acts to these Territories has been proposed:—

Application made for the extension of other Acts.

Act XI. of 1863, relating to the service and execution of Civil Processes.

Act XIII. of 1859, for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases.

Act XXVI. of 1850, for improvements, Police and Conservancy in Towns and Bazaars, with special reference to the City and Station of Nagpore.

The enactment of a Law introducing into these Provinces the provisions of Act XXI. of 1856, relating to the manufacture of spirits and the sale of liquors and intoxicating drugs, has been recommended.

A similar recommendation has been made with the view of obtaining the enactment of a Law similar to Act XIX. of 1862, extending to the Provinces of Oudh certain provisions of Acts XIV. of 1843 and XXXVI. of 1855, relating to the importation and manufacture of Salt.

Act XXXI. of 1861, to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre and the sale of Salt educed in the refinement thereof.

Regulations and Acts to which attention has been drawn.

29. The attention of all Judicial Officers has also been drawn to the following Regulations and Acts, as being already applicable, with certain exceptions of detail, to these Provinces, and as governing important matters.

Regulation X. of 1793.
XXVI. of 1793.
L. of 1793.
LV. of 1795.
III. of 1796.
VII. of 1796.
VII. of 1799.
I. of 1829.

The several Regulations noted in the margin regarding the establishment and constitution of the Court of Wards.

Acts XXII. of 1854 and XL. of 1858, regarding the care of the Person, Property and Education of Minors.

Regulation XVII. of 1795.
II. of 1797.
VI. of 1810.
III. of 1812.
VIII. of 1814.
XX. of 1817.
VI. of 1825.

Portions of the several Regulations as noted in the margin, relating to the duties and responsibilities of Landholders and their Agents.

The Regulation VI. of 1819 regarding the establishment of Public Ferries.

Act XIX. of 1843, regarding the Registration of Deeds, together with the Punjab Rules on the same subject.

Acts I. of 1849 and VII. of 1854, regarding the disposal of persons accused of committing offences in Foreign Native States.

Acts XIV. of 1853, Sections 19 and 26, and II. of 1855, regarding evidence.

Acts III. of 1857, and I. of 1860, regarding trespasses by Cattle.

Acts XXXV. and XXXVI. of 1858, regarding Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums.

Also to the principles of Act XXI. of 1857, Sections 10 to 15, regarding Public Gaming Houses and Gambling.

Punjab Code of Principles of Civil Law.

30. In respect to substantive Law, that portion of the Punjab Code which relates to principles of Law, especially to the fundamental maxims of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, as modified by Local Customs, has been prescribed for the guidance of all the Courts.

31. The result of these measures is that something approaching to a constitution has been given to the Central Provinces. It will appear that the country has become regulationized; and, indeed, as regards the Judicial Department, both Civil and Criminal,

this is truly the case. Our Courts in these Provinces are bound by the Laws in all respects as much as the Courts in any part of India can possibly be. So far then the old distinction between the "Regulation" and "Non-Regulation" Territories is well nigh obliterated.

Executive Rules for the several Departments.

32. Of the various sets of Executive Rules in the several adiministrative Departments, the principal are as follows:—

I.—Judicial Department.

1.—Rules under which the Tehseeldars or Sub-Collectors are classified into Judicial grades and restricting the Judicial powers to be exercised in each grade. By these Rules Tehseeldars would ordinarily receive investiture with Judicial powers as follows:—

First Grade.—Composed of Tehseeldars who have for one year exercised the power of the 2nd grade with satisfaction to their superiors.

Civil.—Power to try and pass final judgment in suits of a value less than Rupees three hundred (£30).

Criminal.—The powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd or 1st grade under Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Revenue.—Power to try and decide summary suits, and also regular Revenue suit of a value less than Rupees three hundred (£30).

Second Grade.—Comprising Tehseeldars other than those in the first grade.

Civil.—Power to try and pass final judgment in suits of a value less than Rupees one hundred (£10).

Criminal.—The powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd grade under Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Revenue.—Power to investigate and report for final orders summary and regular Revenue suits.

2.—Rules modifying previous practice, and permitting Tehseeldars to receive petitions of plaint instituting suits triable by them in the Judicial branch of the Revenue Department.

3.—Rules regulating the cognizance of Judicial suits in the Revenue and Settlement Courts respectively. These Rules prescribe that all rights to property in land, and all questions connected with such property, shall be defined and adjudicated in the Settlement Courts. When once the fundamental definition and adjudication shall have been made, the rights will descend in the regular lines, and consequences will flow therefrom in the usual channels; and then all suits and causes relating to land will be heard in the regular Courts. In the mean time those Courts will only take cognizance of suits for rent, exaction and the like, leaving all rights in the land to the cognizance of the Settlement Courts.

Proposed Code for the Settlement Department.

4.—A Code of Rules for the guidance of Settlement Officers, compiled from all the orders which have issued from authority since the commencement of Settlements in 1853, and comprising additional orders on every subject of importance which have been called for up to date.

5.—A Manual for the use of Honorary Magistrates.

6.—Rules in detail for the maintenance of regular Cause Lists in both Civil and Criminal Courts.

7.—Rules for holding Sessions trials at out-stations on stated dates and at regular intervals.

8.—Rules detailing the duties of Clerks of the Courts.

9.—Rules for the admission of Pleaders into the Courts of the Central Provinces.

10.—Rules to regulate the instruction of Prisoners in reading and writing, and the introduction of the good behaviour system.

11.—Rules in regard to the mode of conducting Sessions trials, or trials by Magistrates, under Section 1 of Act XV. of 1862, in English.

II.—Revenue Department.

12.—Rules for the appropriation of, and for the award of compensation for, land required for public purposes.

13.—Rules for the demarcation of Waste Lands to which no just or reasonable claim could be substantiated.

14.—Rules for the remittance of Treasure from Tehseel Treasuries in the interior of Districts, and system of account in those Treasuries.

15.—Rules for the administration of the Excise on Spirits on the principle of imposing a duty at the still-head, commonly called the Sudder Distillery system.

16.—Rules for the establishing of Scale at Nagpore for the weighment of Opium, with a view to its exportation from Bombay to China.

17.—Rules for conserving and for regulating the consumption of Timber in Forests.

III.—Financial.

18.—Rules for the payment of Pensions, half-yearly, in June and December.

IV.—Educational.

19.—The Educational Scheme for the Central Provinces with detailed Rules for its introduction and execution.

20.—Rules by which the aid of all the administrative Officers of Districts is centralized on behalf of the Central Museum at Nagpore.

21.—Rules for the examination of Candidates for public employ, and for granting Certificates of general educational proficiency, without which Public employment may not be obtained.

V.—General Department.

22.—Revised Rules for the administration of Local Funds and the constitution of Local Committees.

23.—Rules for the administration of property in the hands of Local Committees.

24.—Rules prescribing a system of Arboriculture.

25.—Rules appointing every District Officer, ex-Officio Honorary Corresponding Member of the Agri-Horticultural Society, in order the more effectually to render official co-operation and support to that Society.

26.—Rules prescribing system of annual repairs of District Roads.

27.—Rules regarding the management of Ferries.

28.—Rules for assisting in the supply of labor and carriage consequent on the abolition of forced labor.

29.—Rules for the introduction of Standard Weights and Measures.

30.—Rules for the examination of Civil Officers in the junior grades.

31.—Rules for the Departmental examination of Native Ministerial Officials.

32.—Rules for the better conduct of public business in the Offices of the General Civil Administration.

33.—Rules prohibiting Sunday labor in Offices, or on Public Works.

34.—Rules in regard to the Junior Officers of Districts making tours in the interior of Districts.

35.—Rules for the better distribution of business amongst the Civil Officers in Districts.

36.—Rules in regard to improving the breed of Sheep in the Central Provinces.

37.— Ditto Horned Cattle.

38.—Rules for the observance of the provisions of the Arms Act, or Act XXXI. of 1861.

39.—Rules for the registry of Trade Statistics.

40.—Rules regarding the encouragement of Fairs.

41.—Rules regarding the constitution of Dispensary Committees in each District.

42.—Rules for the determination of the relations between the Inspector of Prisons and the Officers in charge of Jails.

33. It has seemed necessary to state separately all that has been done in respect to the establishing of Law and System, so that the whole matter might be seen at one view. In the following Chapters it will be seen how far all these Laws and Rules have affected the administration in the several Departments.

CHAPTER III.—JUDICIAL.

SECTION I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

The first Judicial Report for the Central Provinces.

34. In my last Report the substance of the Chapter on Civil Justice in 1861 and previous years was drawn from rough and diverse materials: such as the Nagpore Returns, which, being prepared for the first time, were necessarily imperfect; and the Saugor and Nerbudda Returns, which were drawn up on a plan differing from the new system. The present Report will refer to the year 1862, during which the Office of Judicial Commissioner, as

final appellate authority, and as Minister of Justice, had been thoroughly constituted. For this year, then, the Reports and Returns have been, more or less, systematically collated for the Central Provinces as a whole; and the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. John Strachey, has been able to present, what may be termed, the *first* Judicial Report for these Provinces.

35. The machinery for the dispensing of Civil Justice was described in my last Report. It will be sufficient here to state, in recapitulation, that there are now 47 Tehseeldars* who reside in the interior of Districts, and try suits to the value of Rupees 300, or £30; 12 Assistant and 18 Extra Assistant Commissioners, who reside chiefly at Head Quarters of Districts, and try suits up to Rupees 5,000 (£500); and 17 Deputy Commissioners, who preside over whole Districts and try suits without any limit of amount. The above are all Courts of Original Jurisdiction, and their judgments are appealable. Over each Division, or Circle of Districts, there is the Appellate Court of the Commissioner. There are four Commissioners, placed at Nagpore, Raepore, Jubbulpore and Saugor. There are two Courts of Small Causes, one at Nagpore and the other at Jubbulpore; also three Cantonment Magistrates, at the Military Stations of Kamptee, Jubbulpore and Saugor, empowered to try Civil Suits up to Rupees 200 (£20). Their decisions are not appealable. Over all these Courts (except those of the Cantonment Magistrate's) there is the Judicial Commissioner as final Court of Appeal. His decisions, again, are appealable only to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The aggregate number of all the Civil Judges does, on the whole, constitute a sufficient Judicial Staff for these Provinces. The principal towns and places are well provided with Civil Judges; and although in the interior of Districts, owing to the great area, the Civil Courts are few and far between, still no difficulty is felt at present, as the people in those parts are not litigious. They are not, indeed, advanced to that state of Society in which litigation would be largely generated. And the circumstance, which was mentioned in paragraph 66 of the last Report, as causing suits in the agrarian Districts to be less than might otherwise have been expected, continues to operate. On the whole, about half the cases are tried by the Tehseeldars, mostly in the interior of the Districts, and the remainder by the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants at the Head Quarters of Districts.

Including four Deputy Tehseeldars, who are in independent charge of jurisdictions similar to those of Tehseeldars.

The various kinds of Civil Courts.

36. In my last Report, referring to 1861, the total number of suits was stated in paragraph 66 to be small as compared to the population, and it was added that a moderate increase of litigation would be a good sign, as indicating the growing popularity of the Courts. Now it happened that in 1862 an increase of this nature has actually occurred. There were 18,864 suits instituted in 1862, against 15,860 in 1861; while the total number of cases brought on the file was 29,631 in 1862, against 18,601 in 1861. Again the value of property litigated amounted to Rupees 22,71,206 or £227,120 in 1862, against Rupees 11,93,332 or £119,333 in 1861. The average value of property litigated in a suit amounts in 1862 to only Rupees 86 or £8-12, which proves the litigation to be, for the most part, of a petty character. Few suits, involving large and important interests, are to be met with. This increase of litigation, which amounts to

Increase of litigation.

19 per cent., has been very general in almost all Districts; but it has been especially great in Nagpore, Wurda, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad and Raepore, which, it may be remarked, are the great Cotton Districts.

37. The classification of the various kinds of suits is not so complete as it ought to be, nor as it will be for 1863. But, without doubt, the great majority of the suits are for simple debt. Of these far more occur in the towns and cities than in the villages. One important class of cases—the debts of the larger landholders are adjusted in the first instance in the Settlement Department. Here, as in other parts of India, the Landholder, well-born and well-descended, vigorous in character, but illiterate and inapt in business, gradually falls into the grasp of the money-lenders, who obtain a lien on his Estate. The manner in which such liens are adjusted will be mentioned in the Revenue Section of this Report.

Majority of suits are for simple debt.

38. Those portions of the Returns which bear upon the despatch of the aggregate of business thus indicated, do certainly show improvement. Although in 1862 the work was much more than in 1861, the proportion that remained pending at the end was much less. At the close of 1861 the proportion of cases pending was 10 per cent., but at the close of 1862 it was only 4 per cent. For 1861 the corresponding percentages in the Punjab and Oude were 3 and 6 respectively. Another test of despatch is the average duration of suits. This average period has, for the whole of the Provinces, amounted to 34 days in 1862. This period will appear long when it is remembered that the corresponding period in the Punjab and Oude amounts to only 20 days. But in the Central Provinces the average is increased by reason of the large number of old and long pending cases in the late Nagpore Province and in the Sumbulpore District, all which have been recently cleared off. For the Sumbulpore District, indeed, the average duration of a suit was 225 days, which was owing to the disposal of a number of cases which had been kept pending during the disturbances. In my last Report (paragraph 69) it was stated that in some Districts many cases, from some special cause or other, had remained pending for months and even years. In reporting on the year 1862, the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Strachey, now writes as follows :—

The average duration of suits.

Final clearance of old pending cases.

"Some of the cases disposed of in 1862 had been on the file for an enormous time. In Nagpore, for example, there was a case that had been pending for more than five years in Chindwara, one that had been pending for six years." The Courts have, however, at last ridden themselves of this old incubus; and at the close of 1862 there was no case pending which had been instituted in a previous year. A rapid improvement, therefore, in the despatch of business, and, consequently, in the average duration of suits, is to be looked for. Many Courts, indeed, show an average of 20 days and even less than that. The Judicial Commissioner considers that "there has been inprovement in this respect in the great majority of Districts." Some Courts, however, show much higher averages, and further care is needed before every Court shall learn to dispose of its work with that promptitude which is due to the parties who come before it.

39. Of the total number of decisions within 1862, about 64 per cent. were in favor of Plaintiff, 12 per cent. in favor of Defendant, 12 per cent. adjusted by compromise, and 8 per cent. were struck off in default. So far as these proportions may be taken as a test of the quality of the Judicial work and the care taken in investigations, the Judicial Commissioner remarks that they agree very nearly with those of Oude and the Punjab.

Classification of Decisions.

40. The average porportion of costs to value of suits has been 6 per cent., which is moderate. In my last Report, paragraph 70, I explained that the Punjab method had been adopted, whereby a fluctuating scale ensured the exact apportionment of costs to the various kinds of suits classed according to value. This has been in force for about half the year 1862. But since the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code and of the Stamp Act, there will be legal difficulty in carrying the method out. It is contemplated to apply for the introduction of Act XI. of 1863, for regulating the serving of Processes.

Proportion of costs to value of suits.

41. The total number of applications for execution of Decrees which came before the Courts amounted to 19,044, showing a large increase over 1861, when the number amounted to 14,638. Considering that in 1862 the total number of Decrees in favor of Plaintiff only amounted to 17,161, it is evident, from the number (19,044) of applications for execution, that decree-holders began largely in that year to sue out execution of old decrees. The circumstance is probably not unfavorable, as indicating increased facilities for obtaining enforcement of judgments.

Applications for execution of Decrees.

42. The Returns relating to *appeals* indicate improvement, both in the quality of the decisions of the Lower Courts, and in the action of the appellate Courts themselves. The Deputy Commissioners hear appeals from the Tehseeldars, and from those of their Assistants not vested with powers. The number of appeals to Deputy Commissioners, then, fell from 1,673 in 1861 to 1,468 in 1862. The most marked decrease was in the Nagpore Division, where the number fell from 829 to 420. Considering that the number of decisions was much greater in 1862 than in 1861, this decrease is satisfactory. The appeals laid to the several Commissioners showed a slight increase, being 603 in 1862 against 569 in 1861. But the number in both years is absolutely very small. Taking the aggregate appellate business of all Courts together, the Judicial Commissioner reports that about 10 per cent. of decisions in original cases are appealed against, and about 2½ per cent. of original orders are interfered with. If out of cases decided only one out of ten is appealed against, and if out of cases appealed only one out of four is interfered with, the general quality of the work may be inferred to be fair. Before the Deputy Commissioners the average duration of appeals was 72 days. This high average arises mainly from old cases having been cleared off. This remark is specially applicable to the Chuteesghur Division. In the Nagpore Division the average fell from 125 days in 1861 to 27 in 1862. Before the Commissioners the average duration of appeals fell in the Saugor Division from 47 days in 1861 to 27 in 1862; in the Jubbulpore Division from 47 in 1861 to 20 in 1862. In the Nagpore and Chutteesghur

Proportion of Appeals to Decisions.

Despatch of appellate business.

Divisions the Commissioners were clogged by numbers of very old cases; so their averages, though shewing a commendable decrease, do yet appear, in consequence of the above stated disadvantage, to be inordinately high. In the Nagpore Division the enormous average of 291 days in 1861 was reduced to 166 in 1862. In the Chutteesghur Division the average for 1862 was 47 days. In both these Divisions the appeals instituted in these days are despatched with fair promptitude. That the old appeals have at last been really swept away is manifest from the fact that at the beginning of 1863, the oldest Appeal pending was one of July 1862, before the Commissioner of Nagpore; and in the other Divisions there was no case older than September.

43. The new Rules limiting appeal appear to work well. The Judicial Commissioner writes thus upon the subject:—

The limiting of appeal.

"In 1861 special appeals were admitted on the merits of the case, when two or even three lower Courts had concurred in the decision. This pernicious custom was done away with in 1862 by the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions, and it was ordered that special appeals should only be admitted on points of Law. This has tended usefully to diminish the number of unnecessary appeals."

The previous orders have subsequently received the sanction of Law by the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure, which prescribes the same rule.

44. There remain to be noticed various measures, great and small, connected with the management of the Courts.

New Code of Civil Procedure.

45. The introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure has been mentioned in the preceding paragraph 27. It did not take actual effect in these Provinces till near the close of 1862. Some little time must, therefore, elapse before an account of its working can be given. Previous to its introduction, the Punjab Code of Civil Procedure was prescribed. The Judicial Commissioner reports that, had the Courts properly attended to that Code, the subsequent application of Act VIII. of 1859 would have been easy; but that, in reality, the Courts did not attend to it. The state of things that used to prevail, and the manner in which cases used to be prepared, in these Provinces, are thus described by Mr. Strachey:—

Character of the old procedure.

"I know no more disagreeable or burdensome duty than that of wading through the papers of a case got up in the old style of the Courts of these Provinces. I have seen petitions and replies, and rejoinders, and decisions, each of them literally, not metaphorically, yards long, in a petty case of debt of a few Rupees, which ought to have been settled in a few minutes with some half a dozen lines. I not unfrequently get cases consisting of huge masses of papers, from which it is almost impossible to extract a single useful fact, and which leave one at the end bewildered and disgusted. The wonder often is to me, not why cases were kept pending so long, but how, under such a system, they were ever decided at all."

New Statute of Limitation.

46. In respect to the periods of limitation (from cause of action arising) within which various kinds of suits might be brought, the Punjab Rules were ordered to take effect from 1st January 1863. The Act XIV. of 1859 on the same subject has since been introduced; it will not, however, take effect for the next two years.

The working of the Small Cause Courts.

47. Of the two Small Cause Courts which have been established within the year at Jubbulpore and Nagpore, the Jubbulpore Court has worked fairly, though it has not attracted as much business as was expected. The Nagpore Court has attracted much business, but its working was badly managed at first; an Officer has now, however, been permanently appointed to it, and great improvement is taking place.

The recording of Evidence by the hand of the Judge.

48. The method, commonly called the *vivâ voce* system, whereby the record of the evidence is written by the Judge with his own hand, instead of the hand of a deposition-writer, according to the old method, was mentioned in paragraph 77 of my last Report. The Judicial Commissioner now reports that it has been practically extended to all the Courts, by the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure, with the modifications ordered by Government.

49. The judicious resort to arbitration in certain kinds of cases continues to be specially enjoined on the Courts under the limitations prescribed by Law.

The elimination of issues to be tried.

50. The eliminations in each case of the issues to be tried, according to the Oude Rules, is insisted upon; some difficulty is, however, experienced in inducing the Courts to attend to this properly.

The use of the Mahratta language in the Courts.

51. The use of the Mahratta language in the Courts of the Nagpore Division has been established. The majority of the Hindoostanee officials have been transferred to other districts, and their place supplied by men whose mother-tongue is Mahratta. In cases where qualified Natives could be found, they were employed. Where such could not be found, men were obtained from the Bombay Districts. But the Bombay men, though, in respect to language, tribe, origin, and associations, far more akin to the Nagpore people than the Hindoostanees could possibly be, are yet in some sense foreigners. Now, however, that education has been commenced, and that an impulse is given to educational effort by the use of the Mahratta language in the Courts, and the employment of Mahratta officials, the day may not be far distant when the educated youths of Nagpore shall justly aspire to all the high posts and offices that may exist within their own country.

New Rules framed for the admission of qualified Pleaders.

52. The expurgation of the Courts from all the unauthorized and unlicensed Pleaders and Agents has been thoroughly carried out. These persons had acquired, in Nagpore especially, a bad reputation. Upon examination they were found quite deficient in proper professional qualifications. A new set of Rules has been promulgated, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, for the future admission of Pleaders to the Courts. These Rules comprise strict tests which will really ensure that those who are admitted shall be

persons of competent education and of good character. The moving principle has been this, that on the one hand, to foster or even tolerate a class of Natives who, destitute both of sound knowledge and honest principles, would initiate those who approached our Courts in the arts of chicanery and fraud, would be to inflict an evil on the country: yet, on the other hand, to encourage and gradually to train a Native Bar of well educated and well principled men would be to secure a benefit both for Courts and for the suitors. Our anticipations may or may not be realized; but one thing is tolerably certain under these Rules, namely, that if we have a Native Bar at all, it will be a good one, and that a bad one we shall not have.

Clerks of the Court.

53. The intended vesting of the Chief Native Ministerial Officials with the definite responsibilities of a Clerk of the Court was mentioned in the 80th paragraph of my last Report. The Judicial Commissioner has set the highest example by carrying out the measure in his own Court; and many of the other Courts have done or are beginning to do the same. The progress of the reform is but gradual; and some Courts have failed to accomplish any thing in this respect.

Registration of Deeds.

54. In order to encourage the registration of Deeds, additional Offices of Registry have been opened at the Tehseel Sub-divisions in the interior. But the people have not yet learnt to avail themselves of the facilities thus offered.

Investing of Native gentlemen with Judicial powers.

55. In my last Report, paragraphs 116 to 131, the expediency was explained of admitting the Native gentry in these Provinces to some share in the administration of justice. In pursuance of that principle, it is proposed to invest with judicial powers those non-official gentlemen who may be selected for their ability and character, in order that they may try causes specially relating to the customs and institutions of Native Society.

Testimony to improvement in administration of Civil Justice.

56. I shall conclude this review by quoting the words of the Judicial Commissioner. At the close of his Report Mr. Strachey writes thus:—

"Although much remains to be done in reforming the administration of Civil "justice, I believe that improvement is steadily going "on; and notwithstanding the dissatisfaction which I "have often expressed, I feel confident that the past year (1862) has been one of great "and remarkable progress." This testimony is necessarily entitled to much weight, still, though the general aspect is promising, there remain defects—great even beyond the average defectiveness of Indian Courts;—so that the Judicial Commissioner has but too good ground for stating in one part of his Report that some Courts (it is to be hoped they are few) "either neglect their duty, or do not know how to perform it."

SECTION II.

Criminal Justice.

57. The machinery of the Criminal Courts in these Provinces was mentioned in my last Report. It will suffice here to state that there are 43 Tehseeldars residing chiefly in the interior of districts, and exercising the powers of Subordinate Magistrates under

the Code of Criminal Procedure; 30 Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners exercising the powers either of Subordinate Magistrates or of Magistrates; 17 Deputy Commissioners exercising the powers either of Magistrates, or else the superior powers under Act XV. of 1862; 3 Cantonment Magistrates; four Commissioners exercising the powers of Sessions Judges; and over the whole, a Judicial Commissioner having the functions of a Sudder or High Court, and the power of sanctioning capital punishment. Thus there are, in all, 98 Officers. Besides these, there are the various Honorary Magistrates.

First Report under the new system of Criminal Law, Procedure, and Police.

58. The Report by the Judicial Commissioner on the administration of Criminal justice, during the year 1862, is the first complete account that has been rendered for the Central Provinces, as a whole, under the operation of the new Penal Code, and the Criminal Procedure prescribed by Act XXV. of 1861, and also under the operation of the new Police system introduced with the organized Constabulary. Thus the substantive law, the procedure, the form of reporting, the Police as the right arm of the executive, are all new. The result will be examined under two divisions—*first*, the state of crime; *second*, the action of the Courts.

Increase in the Returns of Crime.

59. First, then, as to the *state of crime*, the Returns show an apparent *increase* on the whole country in almost every district, and in almost every class of crime. The aggregate of offences bailable and non-bailable was 21,967 in 1862, against 19,479 in 1861. Of this increase a part may be only apparent as resulting from improved reporting; but a part of it may be real.

Crime in the Central Provinces as compared with Northern India.

60. The Judicial Commissioner has given a Comparative Table of the principal crimes in the Central Provinces, as compared with the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oude, which may be extracted here:—

Offences reported.	Central Provinces' assumed population. * 8,000,000.		Punjab Population. 15,000,000.	Oude Population. 6,000,000.	N. W. P. Population. 32,000,000.
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1861.	1861.
Murder and attempted Murder ...	92	109	248	137	237
Culpable Homicide	29	29	99	57	160
Rape	31	52	146	66	
Dacoity with Murder	5	3	7	2	11
Dacoity	45	61	11	18	20
Robbery on the Highway and elsewhere.	78	84	227	77	139
House-breaking	3,298	4,578	7,038	7,621	9,292
Theft of Cattle .. .	1,024	1,287	7,394	1,748	6,020
Ditto ordinary . .	5,590	7,454	13,371	6,794	13,504
Receiving stolen property ...	48	181	697	257	...
Mischief by fire	67	84	178	61	...
Total ..	10,307	13,922	29,416	16,841	29,383

* Exclusive of the population of various Native States, for which there are no reliable Statements of Crime.

Now this Statement is, apparently, favorable to the Central Provinces, and would go far to show that there crime is not more rife than in the Provinces of Northern India. Relatively to population, there would appear to be, in the Central Provinces, less crime than in the Punjab, considerably less than in Oude; though rather more than in the North-Western Provinces. But the comparison with the Punjab and Oude is not really so favorable to the Central Provinces as might, at first sight, appear. In the Central Provinces the people are not so strong-tempered or so high-spirited as in the Punjab. Again the Central Provinces have, for one-third of a century, been free from those troubles and disturbances with which Oude has, up to a recent period, been afflicted. The comparison with the North-Western Provinces is by no means favorable to the Central Provinces.

Several sources of dangerous Crime in the Central Provinces.

61. I desire to explain that there are at present in these Provinces four main sources of crimes, either of an organized description, or of an overt character, dangerous to society. These are,—*first*, certain bands, beyond the Saugor Frontier, living in Scindiah's dominions; these will be dispersed as soon as an old rebel named Debi Sing and his son shall be captured; *second*, Criminals connected with the wild tribes that inhabit the hills and forests of the Sautpoora Range, in the very heart of our territories,—these offenders should be checked by measures of internal repression; *third*, offenders crossing over from the Nizam's territory,—this evil is of a somewhat casual and intermittent character; *fourth*, bands of criminals on and about the Sumbulpore Frontier, led by daring and hardened leaders,—this evil has in nowise diminished as yet.

Criminal Tribes.

62. There are also three tribes in these Provinces, which, more or less, practise heinous crimes as a profession, namely, the Boorealhs, the Kaikarees and the Purdhâns. Many of these have been prosecuted successfully by the Thuggee Department at various times.

Murder.

63. Of particular heads of Crime, it is to be remarked that murders are returned as 95 in 1862 against 84 in 1861. The increase, however, arises from the Sumbulpore Returns having been incorporated in 1862, and not in 1861. Otherwise there is no increase in the Provinces generally. In the Sumbulpore District alone 13 murders occurred; and until that unhappy frontier shall be thoroughly pacified, it will continue to swell yearly our Returns of heinous crime.

Dacoity or Gang Robbery.

64. Of Dacoitees there are registered 61 in 1862 against 45 in 1861. From the table previously inserted, it will be seen that there is more Dacoity in the Central Provinces than in the Punjab and Oude and North-Western Provinces all put together; and this evil, previously so bad in the Central Provinces, has actually been increasing. It must be confessed that this is a great blot, which ought, if possible, to be removed. The increase in the crime may be partly apparent, because the nomenclature of the Penal Code (which causes all robberies in which more than (5) five men were engaged, to be classed as Dacoitees,) may have caused some cases to be entered under Dacoity which would formerly have appeared under some other heading. Still I am satisfied, from special

examination of the Police Records, that the majority of the cases do contain the essence of Dacoity. But after every reasonable abatement has been made, there remains an amount of genuine Dacoity which must give cause for grave anxiety. The Dacoity which we have springs mainly, if not entirely, from the four sources mentioned in the preceding paragraph 61. It may be premature to anticipate the result of the current year (1863) in this respect. But on some points improvement is beginning. Near Nagpore itself, and in the valley of the Nurbudda, and in the plain districts of Chutteesghur, the crime seems well nigh stopped. In the Saugor territory there is little or none of it; but while Debi Sing (mentioned in preceding paragraph 61) is at large, there will be a chance of audacious crimes occurring. It exists slightly in the Chandah District near the Deccan frontier, and in the districts in and about the Sautpoora Hills. In parts of the Sumbulpore frontiers it actually rages. There are some outlawed dacoit leaders sheltered in certain of the Gurjat States; and some old rebels, dregs of the recent disturbances. Of late the Dacoits, taking advantage of the remoteness and inaccessibility of the border, and of the inclement season which renders prevention or pursuit almost impossible, have perpetrated many daring outrages both against life and property.

Highway Robbery.

65. Under the head of Highway Robbery there are 84 cases entered in 1862 against 78 in 1861. These cases are not, however, of a serious character. Owing to the great length of the main lines of road, which wind through extensive belts of jungle, and pass by many desolate places, the prevention of highway robbery is difficult.

House-breaking and ordinary theft.

66. In house-breaking and ordinary theft there is an increase exhibited under the former head, 4,578 cases being set down in 1862 against 3,298 in 1861; and under the latter heading 7,454 against 5,590. In both categories the Judicial and Police Authorities consider that the increase is only apparent, and that the Return shows not that there was more crime, but that it was better reported. It is, however, impossible to affirm anything for certain on this point. There has not, indeed, been any famine or other calamity which might cause any real increase in this class of crime. There seems to be no increase in the value of property stolen, the estimated amount being Rupees 3,34,369 or £33,436-18*s.* in 1862, against Rupees 3,75,362 or £37,536-4*s.* in 1861; and the theft continues to be of a petty character.

Cattle-stealing.

67. Under the head of cattle-stealing 1,287 cases are entered in 1862 against 1,024 in 1861. Without doubt any increase in the Return would show nothing, except that the crime was better reported; for in either case the number returned is vastly below the number that actually occurred. This is a crime, the extent of which has probably not been reached or fathomed. In those hilly districts where countless herds of cattle roam over miles and miles of grazing grounds, the cattle-stealers, chiefly belonging to the Purdhan tribe, ply their trade with system and boldness; and (perhaps it is superfluous to add) with almost perfect impunity. The owners, who mostly reside at some distance, accept the evil as inevitable, though I have heard them complain. Indeed, some enterprising landholders, who were ready to reclaim some of the rich waste lands of Mundla, told me

that one difficulty would be the prevalence of the cattle-stealing. Some steps have been, and more will yet be, taken to check this crime.

The receiving of stolen property.

68. In respect to the receiving of stolen property, the cases brought to light have risen from 48 in 1861 to 181 in 1862. This real and remarkable increase is, no doubt, owing to increased Police efficiency. In this instance the inference may be drawn without the least reserve or hesitation. There must, indeed, be many hundreds more cases of this kind in reality, and the more of them that are brought to light the better. This does indeed constitute a hopeful feature in the Police Returns. There can be no doubt that, if the Returns shall continue to show increasing numbers under *this* heading, there will, sooner or later, be a more than corresponding decrease under the head of theft and burglary.

Witchcraft in Chutteesghur.

69. The belief in witchcraft, though gradually dying out, still drives the ignorant people, in Chutteesghur, occasionally to commit horrid outrages, and even murders. Nothing but the spread of enlightenment can altogether banish this superstition.

70. In my last Report I stated that Thuggee, Infanticide, and Meriah Sacrifice no longer exist in these Provinces: further enquiry has supported this belief.

71. Having thus glanced at the state of crime, the aspect of which has more shade than light upon it, I proceed to the second point, namely, the action of the Criminal Authorities.

The trial and disposal of cases before the Criminal Courts.

72. Regarding the trial and disposal of cases, I will quote the following passages from the Judicial Commissioner's Report:—

"There was a large increase in the number of persons brought to trial "for non-bailable offences. This was the case in every Division, and almost "in every District. The number of cases rose from 2,915 in 1861 to 4,117 "in 1862, an increase of 1,202. The number of bailable offences for disposal was less "than that of the previous year by 12, the numbers being respectively 8,267 and 8,255. "* * * * * "Altogether the number of cases brought to trial rose from "11,339 in 1861 to 12,372 in 1862, showing an actual increase of 1,033. Although "the work was much heavier, it was much better disposed of. Out of 22,556 persons "brought to trial, the cases of only 195 persons were pending at the end of the year. "At the close of 1861 449 persons, of whom 300 were in custody, awaited trial "in 134 cases. At the close of 1862 there were 195 persons in 78 cases, and of "these only 82 persons were in custody. This is very satisfactory—the more so, "because the improvement was not confined to a few districts, but was almost universal."

Average duration of cases.

73. In respect to the average duration of cases—that is in the time taken to dispose of trials in the Magistrate's Courts—there has been an improvement in most districts. The general average for 1862 was 11 days. In the best managed districts the average was about 9 days. In the Chutteesghur Districts there have always been long delays, which are partly to be accounted for by the great distances; but which will be lessened in future.

Release of Witnesses from attendance.

74. Out of the 53,928 witnesses summoned in the year before the Criminal Courts, 50,751 or 90 per cent. were detained in attendance at Court for only one day. Only 20 persons were kept for more than seven days, and these were in Sumbulpore, where the Magistrate happened to be absent on special duty.

Relative proportions of acquittals and convictions.

75. Of the persons brought to trial in the year 1861, 67 per cent. were convicted and 33 acquitted. In the year 1862 72 per cent. were convicted and 28 acquitted. The Judicial Commissioner remarks that this is satisfactory, and that the detailed Statements show the actual improvement to have been greater than that which the general averages represent. Mr. Strachey also writes :—

"It is further satisfactory to find that it is chiefly in regard to the more heinous "offences that the percentages of convictions have increased. I have no doubt that "both the Police and the Courts have been more careful than they used to be in "ordering apprehensions and in bringing people to trial."

Disposal of Sessions trials.

76. In my last Report, paragraph 110, I was obliged to note the extraordinary delays which had occurred in the disposal of Sessions trials in these Provinces. In serious cases eight or nine months would often elapse after a case was committed by the Magistrates before it was tried by the Judge. It is highly satisfactory to know that this can no longer be said. In the Saugor Division the average duration was 10 days; in the Jubbulpore Division 21 days. In the Chutteesghur Division, during the last six months of the year, it was 21 days; while in the first six months it was 187 days. In the Nagpore Division it was 68 days; and the Judicial Commissioner reports that the improvement would have been greater if there had not been pending, at the beginning of the year, a number of old cases belonging to 1861. It is to be observed that the corresponding average for Oude was 20 days, and for the Punjab 27 days. Complete orders have been issued for the periodical holding of Sessions in every district according to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Appeals before the several Commissioners.

77. The average of Criminal appeals before the Commissioners was, in the Jubbulpore Division, 10 days, and in the Saugor Division 14 days. In the Nagpore and Chutteesghur Divisions the averages were much higher, being 71 in the former—owing to old cases of 1861 having been decided. In Chutteesghur Division for the first six months of the year, before the Division was constituted a separate charge, the average was 136; while in the last six months it was only seven days. During the latter six months of the year the averages were not inferior to the Punjab average of 14 days, and the Oude average of 18 days.

Issue of appeals and commitments to the Sessions.

78. Of the 1,091 persons sent by the Magistrates before the Courts of Session, 587 were convicted and 156 acquitted. These proportions indicate care and attention on the part of the Committing Officers. The appeals preferred to Commissioners were not very numerous—they

were preferred in about four per cent. of the decisions passed. But of the cases appealed the orders in about 20 per cent. were interfered with; this proportion is not quite satisfactory, and is less favorable than the result of the commitments to the Courts of Session. Appeals to Deputy Commissioners from the decisions of their subordinates were preferred in about 3½ per cent. of those decisions. Of the cases thus appealed, the orders in 33 per cent. were interfered with. This proportion is not a good indication.

79. The general result of the commitments to the Sessions and of the appeals before the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners justifies the following remark by the Judicial Commissioner :—

"Serious cases are carefully prepared, and the evidence is generally well brought "together; but in cases of a less important nature, the Courts are too apt to conduct "business in a slovenly manner."

Classification of punishments.

80. From an examination of the classification of sentences, the Judicial Commissioner justly infers that fine has been too little resorted to, and imprisonment too much preferred. The Magistrates have not made full use of the discretion allowed them by the Penal Code in respect to fine. But the sentences of imprisonment have been less severe than they used to be. The abolition of the punishment of flogging has had a powerful effect in swelling the sentences of imprisonment for short terms.

Punishment of juvenile offenders.

81. The abolition of the punishment of flogging, in the case of juvenile offenders, is thus commented on by the Judicial Commissioner in terms with which I quite agree :—

"The fact that 232 boys were imprisoned during the year, who, under the old Law, "would have been flogged and discharged, is matter for much regret. I look on such a "result as purely mischievous, and this alone would suffice to prove the necessity for fresh "legislation."

Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

82. In respect to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner on the criminal side, out of 112 persons committed, only five were acquitted. Out of 124 cases appealed, the orders were affirmed in 114.

Appointment of Honorary Magistrates in the Central Provinces.

83. The year 1862 is signalized, by the appointment, for the first time, of Honorary Magistrates. In my last Report, paragraphs 116 to 128, there were explained the reasons which render such appointment in these Provinces peculiarly desirable. These need not be repeated. It has since, however, become apparent by experience, that, owing to the great size of districts, the presence of persons in the interior, vested with Magisterial powers, will be of much aid to the new Police System; and will save, I believe, hundreds of complainants and witnesses from long journeys to the Central Stations. Towards the close of 1862 some 46 Honorary Magistrates were appointed; and several more have been since appointed. A further list of carefully selected names, 64 in number, has just been submitted to Government. Of all these two are Europeans, and the rest Natives. As most of these appointments are so recent, it would be premature to attempt a general Return of the work done by them. It appears, however, that up to the 1st July 1,074 cases had been decided by Honorary Magistrates,

The Court of Honorary Magistrates at Nagpore.

84. The Court of Honorary Magistrates at Nagpore has been specially constituted, and may deserve mention. It now consists of 14 Members, representing all the influential classes of the Native community. Of the 14 there are six representing the Bhonsla family; one is the representative of the Gond Rajahs; two are leading Bankers; two are among the principal Mahomedan Gentry; two are retired servants of Government; and one is the largest Cotton Merchant in the country. The Members take it in turns among themselves to sit in Court, so that there shall be daily two sitting Magistrates. Their Court House consists of an old Palace in the heart of the city, which has been repaired and altered especially for their accommodation. The Court already possesses considerable prestige in the eyes of the community. Since its constitution in November 1862, up to the 1st July 1863, that is during a space of 9 months, it disposed of 726 cases, and 1,286 persons. The aggregate of work represents about half the Criminal business of the district, and was performed to the satisfaction both of the authorities and of the public. A special Report having been made of the Proceedings of this Court, the Viceroy was pleased to permit the expression of His Excellency's thanks to be conveyed to these Native Gentlemen.

85. I shall conclude this Section by stating that the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure are here, as elsewhere, working excellently well. The Judicial Commissioner writes—"I believe that two more excellent Laws were never bestowed upon a country. I cannot exaggerate my sense of the advantage which, in this respect, these Provinces have gained."

86. But I may, perhaps, be excused in remarking that in *one* respect the Criminal Procedure has introduced a change for the worse. In our Courts the *vivâ voce* system, whereby the Judge recorded the notes of evidence with his own hand, and dispensed with the Vernacular record, was in full play. But now, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, an elaborate Vernacular record is rendered obligatory in almost all cases. I fully concur in the following remarks by the Judicial Commissioner:—

"The system of disposing of Criminal trials *vivâ voce*, under which the Vernacular record of the evidence was altogether dispensed with, has unfortunately been done away with by the Code of Criminal Procedure. During the first three quarters of the year the system was working well; I should have hoped to see it greatly extended, and I think that its abolition is much to be regretted. This is almost the only point in which I believe that the efficiency of our Courts had suffered by the introduction of the Code; but I look upon this loss as a very serious one * * * The most paltry case of causing hurt, the most petty theft, and the most trivial case of intimidation and insult, must be tried under the elaborate procedure laid down for the trial of the most important and difficult cases."

87. In concluding his Report, Mr. Strachey writes—"I may say, with confidence, that great improvements in the administration of Criminal Justice were effected during the year." * * *.

"I believe that the real improvement was even greater than that which the Returns and Reports exhibit."

SECTION III.

Police.

88. In my last Report I showed how the Police in these Provinces had been reorganized; how the cost of defensive establishments in this arm had been reduced from 18 lakhs of Rupees or £180,000 to 11¼ lakhs of Rupees or £112,500 per annum; and how within the year 1862 two Regiments of Irregular Infantry, and 250 Horse, in all 2,000 men Horse and Foot, were discharged; the saving thereby to the State being 3½ lakhs of Rupees, or £35,000. There is now not a vestige of the Irregular Regiments, or of the Military Police, or of the Levies, or of the old Civil Police; all these having been superseded by the organized Constabulary. It is now sufficient to state that this Constabulary, according to the scale last sanctioned by the Supreme Government, consists of the following Establishment:—

The new Police Establishment.

1	Inspector General per annum	. .	Rupees	21,600	
2	Deputy ditto	...	... „	24,000	
12	District Superintendents		... „	87,600	
9	Assistant ditto	...	... „	40,800	
44	Inspectors	...	... „	58,860	
8	European Constables at 60		... „	5,760	
6,276	Foot Constabulary	...	... „	5,70,624	
613	Mounted ditto	...	... „	1,67,712	
	Office Establishment		... „	26,400	
	Allowance and Medical Establishment		„	22,512	
	Clothing	...	... „	42,574	
	Contingencies	...	... „	32,500	
	Extra and Temporary.				
	Allowances, Pensions, &c.		... „	17,964	
6,965	Men.		Rupees	11,18,906	£111,890

The above Establishments are paid for from the State Revenues.

The Municipal Police.

89. But within the year the Municipal Police has been thoroughly organized in the same manner as the Constabulary, and under the same departmental authority for all the Towns and Cities throughout these Provinces. There are now 82 places which have this Municipal Police; of which the total number amounts to 1,470 men of all ranks, at a cost of Rupees 1,09,996 or £10,996 per annum. This charge is defrayed from the proceeds of a local octroi, commonly called Town duties. Besides these there is no Town Police or watch and ward of any kind.

90. The total Police Force may be thus exhibited:—

	Men of all ranks.	Cost per Annum.	
		Rupees.	£
Organized Constabulary	6,965	11,18,906	111,890
Municipal ditto	1,470	1,09,996	10,999
Total ...	8,435	12,28,902	122,889

This gives a rate of cost at Rupees 145 or £14-10 per man per annum.

91. In my last Report it was shewn that the new Police is moderate as compared with area and population, and is even below the standard laid down by the Police Commission; being in the proportion of one Police-man to every 1,191 inhabitants, and to every 15 square miles;* that the Establishment had been scrutinized throughout by Colonel H. Bruce, Inspector General of Police in India, acting specially on behalf of the Supreme Government; that the number and strength of all the Guards and all the posts had been revised; that there was a frequent intermixture with the inhabited tracts of wild, wooded and desolate country, favourable to crime and criminals; that there are three troublesome frontiers, adjoining Foreign territory, to be guarded; that every regard having been paid to financial requirements, the Police had been reduced to a minimum compatible with the performance of its varied duties and the ordinary protection of society. That such is really the case is confirmed by the experience of the year under review, especially as regards the Foot Police. Looking to the quarters where crime occurs, it is evident that the Police Posts in the interior are just sufficient and no more; that in order to maintain the proper watch and intercommunication, the posts have just enough men; that at the stations and principal places every Guard has been brought down to the lowest point; that escort of treasure is made as unfrequent as possible; that to furnish the Guards and escorts, the men are hard pressed, and can seldom be relieved according to the prescribed routine.

* These averages depend on Estimates of area and population, which are often vague and not perfectly correct.

Police reduced to a very moderate scale.

92. Recently, in view to give relief to the Foot Police, the personal Guards heretofore allowed to Civil Officers, when *not* marching, have been given up every where except in the Cutteesghur Division. The scale of Guards previously allowed to Civil Officers, when marching, has been reduced. This measure is fully justified by the peaceful condition of the country and the general good character of the people. On the other hand, the severity of the work devolving on the Foot Police will be somewhat lessened.

Personal Guards dispensed with.

93. From the sanctioned establishment of the Foot Police, as already given, one reduction has been made within the year. There was a reserve of 220 men at Chanda; but since it has been determined to maintain a strong Military Detachment there,

Further special reductions in the Police Force.

this reserve has been broken up. This will cause a saving during the current year 1863-64 of Rupees 22,704 or £2,270. I have also proposed that the Jail and Treasury Guards should be taken by the Sepoys at Stations where Troops are stationed for reasons of general policy, such as Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Hoshungabad. The principle has been approved by the Supreme Government; and, if carried into effect, it will cause a saving of 221 men, and Rupees 18,384 or £1,838 per annum. As troops are cantoned at these Stations, they can take the Jail and Treasury duties without any infraction of the principles recently established; for the rule that troops are never to be detached for duties that can be as well taken yb the Police is strictly adhered to. Indeed, as explained in my last Report, all Military Detachments have been withdrawn from out-stations.

The Mounted Police.

94. The Mounted Police, 613 men of all ranks, as already exhibited in the Schedule, were formed, after a variety of reductions, from the remnant of the Mahratta Moolkee Horse. The honorable antecedents of these men were explained in my last Report. It may be admitted that the proportion of Mounted Police is high in these Provinces, as compared with some parts of India. But owing to the vast distances to be traversed, and the large number of scattered points to be watched, a certain strength in this arm will always be requisite. The present strength can, however, I believe, be somewhat reduced without any real difficulty arising. The Supreme Government have approved the proposal to make a reduction. The men do not, as a body, prove efficient. Many among them are excellent horsemen, are of a reliable character, and are possessed of considerable power of endurance. But many others have proved themselves useless as Police-men, and unable to conform to any reasonably strict system. The inefficient men are now being carefully eliminated, and the effect will probably be in the course of a few months to reduce the mounted branch by nearly one-half, at a saving of from Rupees 70,000 to 80,000, or £7 to 8,000 per annum.

Enforcement of responsibility of Landholders in Police matters.

95. Both the Judicial and the Police Authorities have urged the necessity of awakening the landholders, great and small, to a keener sense of their duties in respect to the prevention and detection of crime. Steps are being taken to remind them, practically, of their obligations both by ancient custom, by the terms of their tenure, and by the actual Law. But it is further proposed to vest a number of landholders with the Police powers in an honorary capacity. This measure appears, from the published Reports, to have been adopted with success in some parts of the Punjab. The list of landholders in the Central Provinces recommended for these powers (which has been submitted to Government) comprises—*firstly*, those Chiefs and Zemindaries, which have been mentioned in the preceding paragraph 83, who have regular jurisdiction and establishments of their own. *secondly*, Jagheerdars who have large estates; and *thirdly*, respectable persons, landholders and others residing in the interior of Districts. In the case of landholders these special powers and responsibilities will be superadded to the general obligation which binds all landholders to put down crime and to aid the Police. But the consciousness of being selected for character and position to exercise Police powers under the Law will, it is hoped, thoroughly enlist

The conferring of honorary Police powers on landholders.

the nominees on the side of order, and incite them to redouble exertions in their own estates, and induce them to exert a salutary influence over their neighbours. And, as a practical consideration, it is certain that if the landholders generally, or even an influential section of them, could be brought into a state of active opposition against the Criminal classes, that would do more to stop crime than any measure that could be devised.

96. In the Police Force already described no account is taken of the Police maintained by some independent Rajahs and Chiefs, nor of the Zemindaree Police, nor of the ordinary so-called Village Police; all of which are maintained by the people It is to be remembered that a considerable portion of the area of the country is occupied by the jurisdictions of Chiefs and Zemindars, which are all, more or less, under British control. Their existence affords important aid to the Police Department.

Native Chiefs possessing Police powers.

97. The Rajahs and Chiefs alluded to are those of Bustar, Kharonde (Kalahundy) and Kakeir, on the south-east of the Nagpore country, the thirteen Gurjat Rajahs in the Sumbulpore District; and the Mukrye Chief in the Hoshungabad District. All these maintain establishments of their own. The Zemindaree Police is maintained by various kinds of Chiefs called Zemindars on their own estates. These Zemindaree jurisdictions, exist largely in Chutteesghur, where they encircle the Raepore and Belaspore jurisdictions as with a girdle; in the country between the west bank of the Wyn Gunga and the Mundla Hills; in the heart of the Sautpoora Range near the Sanitarium of Mohton and the Puchmurree Hills; in the lower Valley of the Wyn Gunga near Chanda; along the left bank of the Godavery; and in various parts of the Sumbulpore District.

The Village Police Servants.

98. Regarding the Village Police much enquiry and consideration has been devoted to the subject during the year under review. The ultimate decision has not been quite reached; but at present the prescriptive status, rights and perquisites of the men called Village Police are being recorded and recognised. These men, who exist every where under various names, are found to be, according to ancient custom, Village *servants*, rather than Village Police. Whatever Police authority may exist in villages is centred in the landholders, or petty proprietors. *These* are the persons who, by the common law, and by long prescription, are really responsible for doing whatever may be emergently required in a case, until the action of the regular Police shall commence, and of rendering aid even after that action shall have commenced. It is to *them*, rather than to the Village servants, that we have a right to look for Police service. If the landholder be made to feel this responsibility, he will make such use of the Village servants as may be proper. But if the Village servants were unduly elevated, then the natural responsibility and authority of the landholders would be weakened. I am, therefore, *not* prepared, under existing circumstances in these Provinces, to advocate any thing like an organization or transformation of the Village servants into Village Police, or to interfere in their favor regarding their emoluments. They are really the servants of the Villages; their labour has its market value, and that is represented by the payments in kind, and the perquisites they receive. Their places must apparently be worth keeping, otherwise why have they

been retained from father to son, and why are they not abandoned at a time when every kind of labor is so much in demand? But if once the State begins to fix emoluments, or to do any thing beyond registering the status *quo ante*, then experience in these Provinces shews that the men will clamour for salaries. Then there would arise a charge of many lakhs of Rupees; which charge would have to be defrayed partly by the landholders, who would deem it a burden, and partly by the State in the shape of deductions from the Land Revenue assessment. Various steps have indeed, at various times, been taken in these Provinces in this direction. But I do not now propose to adopt any measure beyond that of recording the pre-existent rights and duties of Village servants, just as all other rights are recorded at the Settlement.

99. It will now be proper to note the result of the new Police system, so far as that can be known, during the first year of its operation.

Effect of the new Police system on the state of crime.

100. In the first place the system *cannot* as yet be affirmed to have caused any diminution of crime, nor to have made any marked impression on the criminal classes. It has been already seen (in the Section which treats of Criminal Justice) that the Returns for the past year shew an increase in all kinds of crime. That crime has really increased need not necessarily be inferred. But at all events it would be premature to aver that the prevention or repression of crime has been appreciably improved as yet. In one important respect, namely, dacoitee or gang robbery, the Police have as yet failed to stop or even to check that crime, which has still continued as bad as ever. I incline to think that in the first instance criminals took advantage of the change, in distribution of out-posts and such like arrangements, to make depredations. During the present rainy season the crime ceases from stress of weather (except on the frontier); but during the cold season some systematic arrangement must be made with a view to the final extinction of dacoitee. It has been shewn how dacoitees have occurred from external causes beyond the control of the Police. Still such cases ought to be met and followed up by the Police with spirit and energy. Now both on the Saugor and the Chutteesghur Frontiers instances have occurred of supineness or cowardice on their part, and one signal case occurred in which the Police themselves incited men to commit dacoitees with the secret intention of obtaining credit by capturing the dacoits. Of the general aggregate of these cases, only one-third were prosecuted to conviction. In two cases, however, whole gangs were captured. In one case a gang was followed up into the wild country on the Sumbulpore Frontier, and several of the robbers taken after armed resistance. Of murders and of highway robberies the Police detected and prosecuted successfully about one-half. Whether the increased number under the head of house-breaking and ordinary theft afford any proof of real increase in these crimes is doubtful. But the increased number of cases under the head of cattle-stealing is so far creditable to the Police as shewing that they have brought more of these cases to light. And, inasmuch as the real occurrences of cattle-stealing do greatly exceed any detection yet attempted, it is to be hoped that the number appearing in the Returns may become greater still. Again the increased number of receivers of stolen property brought to detection by the new Police redounds to its credit. In respect to the recovery of

Gang Robbery or Dacoitee.

Offences against property.

stolen property, Rupees 58,191 or £5,819 were recovered by the Police in 1862, against Rupees 67,311 or £6,731 recovered by the old Police and the aggrieved parties together in 1861. This amount is equal to about one-third of the property represented to have been stolen, but the real aggregate value of property stolen can never be accurately known.

Total of cases brought to trial.

101. Of all the crimes and offences taken together, more cases were brought to trial in 1862 than in 1861, as follows:—

	Cases.	Persons.
1861	11,339 ...	21,072
1862	12,372 ...	22,556

The increase also was mainly in non-bailable offences, and this circumstance is also satisfactory. It is to be observed also that during the year under review the Police acted on the old law now repealed, which prohibited their interference in cases of theft without application from the aggrieved party, and were thus restrained from doing more than report the vast majority of thefts. The scope of their action in this respect has now been enlarged, and the result will, doubtless, be an increased number of thieves apprehended. Again of the persons brought to trial a greater proportion were convicted in 1862 than in 1861—70·29 per cent. of the whole tried being convicted in the latter year, and 63·74 per cent. in the former. All the above facts shew that the new Police were more successful in arresting and prosecuting criminals than the old. Still the want of detective power is one of the principal, perhaps the greatest, drawback in the new Police. The creation of a detective element must be a work of time, but as yet there is not much trace of it. On the whole the tendency of the facts is satisfactory, and seems to shew that a change for the better is setting in.

Executive Work of the Police.

102. In its executive capacity (as distinguished from the repression and detection of crime) the conduct of the new Police, as a body, has been good. In drill, order, external discipline, the men have reached a fair proficiency. They know the use of their arms and the few exercises that are prescribed. They have guarded a daily average of 3,421 prisoners distributed over 16 Jails; they have given sentries to seventy-five Treasuries and Court Houses in the stations and in the interior of Districts; they have occupied 367 posts; they have patrolled about 7,640 miles of road; they have escorted (50) Fifty Lakhs of Rupees of Treasure. These varied duties they have performed with unquestionable efficiency.

Education and Instruction of the Police.

103. Efforts have been made, with some success, to instruct the Police in Criminal Law and Procedure, and to diffuse a tincture of education even among the privates. The European Officers have passed good examinations in the prescribed tests. Normal Schools are established at four of the principal stations, where the Native Officers and selected privates may study the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure, and be examined by examiners appointed for that purpose. At the head-quarters of every District there is a School where privates may learn to read and write, and a School for the education of the sons of Police-men, and all these Schools are well attended.

104. The number of Police-men punished by the Magistrates during the year is as follows :—

		Fined.	Imprisoned.	Transported.	Hanged.	Total.
Chief Constables	...	3	3	...	...	6
Head Constables	...	11	6	...	...	17
Constables . .	...	19	40	1	1	61
Total	...	33	49	1	1	84

Besides these, there have been 16 Chief Constables, 33 Head Constables and 219 Constables dismissed departmentally. In many cases these punishments were inflicted for bribery and corruption. The occurrence of such convictions confirms the impression that the new system possesses superior facilities for the detection and punishment of misconduct of the Police themselves. In respect to dismissals, it is to be noted that, at the outset, many men were admitted who proved unequal to the exigencies of the new system. It is to be hoped that dismissals will become less and less frequent. The consciousness of permanency and the hope of promotion by merit are essential to the popularity of the service.

Satisfactory relations between the Police and the Magistrates.

105. The relations between the Police Department and the Magistracy have been uniformly good and honourable to both parties. Disputes and jealousies have been happily unknown. At first the Deputy Commissioners, supposing the Police to be an entirely separate and independent Department, misapprehended the extent of their own responsibility for the Police administration, and the degree of supervision required from themselves. These misapprehensions have been removed by the various intructions issued; and the Deputy Commissioners fully understand that the Police, though Departmentally independent, is still an instrument under the control of the Magistrates.

Good character of the New Police.

106. The Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners almost invariably report well of the conduct and character of the new Police, and consider it to constitute an improvement over the old. This testimony, from authorities necessarily impartial and well informed, must carry considerable weight. So far as I can learn, it appears that the Police are now less oppressive and altogether more considerate towards the people than formerly. An improvement in all respects was indeed to be looked for by reason of the additional organization, the increased European supervision, and the advantages offered to every grade from the private upwards. If such improvement were not perceptible, there would be ground for disappointment. But it is satisfactory to know that there is no disappointment, and that reasonable anticipations are realized. Though I have stated the shortcomings of the new Police without sparing any, still I have tried to do justice to its merits. I do certainly, for one, believe in the excellence of the new system. Looking to the zeal and ability of the Inspector General (Colonel Taylor) and of his Officers, I anticipate that this system will be worked well; and that, if so worked, it will remedy existing deficiencies, and result eventually in complete success.

Abolition of the Thuggee Department.

107. The orders of the Viceroy have been received for the abolition of the separate Thuggee Department in these Provinces, as in all other British Territories. Most of the special establishments belonging to that Department are either to be discharged, or incorporated with the regular Police. The excellent School of Industry at Jubbulpore, for the reformation of Thugs and the proper education of their children, is to be retained. The success of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee, carried on through many years, has been so great, that the special Thuggee Agency can be dispensed with. It is right, however, to remember the immense debt of gratitude which Native society in these Provinces owes to that Department. It was within the limits of the Nerbudda country that Sir W. Sleeman first began those proceedings against the Thugs which have ended in the apparent extinction of that dreadful tribe. The gain thereby obtained in arresting the loss of innocent life, and in protecting the roads from the most awful and mysterious crimes, is great beyond estimation. The achievements of the Thuggee Department will be long and thankfully remembered by the people in these Provinces as among the happiest triumphs of British Rule. It is right that I should add that the present General Superintendent, Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey, has been very successful in his Departmental proceedings in this part of India, and has afforded cordial assistance to this administration.

SECTION IV.

JAILS.

Inspector of Prisons appointed.

108. In my last Report (paragraphs 156 to 158) I gave a general description of the Jails in these Provinces, to which description, there is, as yet, but little to be added. During the year under review, however, an Inspector of Prisons has been appointed. That Officer did not join till the year was half over; but he has inspected all the Jails in these Provinces. This measure has not, of course, been yet fruitful of results; but it has laid the foundation on which the future structure of reform will be raised.

Jail buildings.

109. In respect to Jail buildings within the year, the following operations have been carried out. A vacant Military Hospital at Nagpore has been fitted up and converted into an excellent Jail, holding two hundred prisoners, and the work-sheds of the old Jail in the city have been improved. Complete designs and estimates for a new Central Jail have been framed, and a carefully selected site has been prepared; it is hoped the work will be very shortly commenced. At Raepore designs and estimates have been prepared for a Central Jail for the Chutteesghur Division and the work has been commenced. At Belaspore (where the old Jail was nothing more than a hovel of the meanest kind) an old Military Hospital has been converted into an excellent Lock-up for fifty prisoners. At Sumbulpore a new Lock-up or small Jail has been designed and commenced. Thus the Chutteesghur Division (where formerly the Jails were of the worst description) is being provided with a new set of Prisons. At Chandah a temporary Jail has been constructed. At Mundla, a new Lock-up is being designed.

Increase in the number of Prisoners.

110. As a rule, the Jails are over-crowded; a result to which the abolition of flogging has partly contributed. The existing accommodation was calculated to be sufficient for 2,424 prisoners; whereas the strength on the 31st December 1862 amouted to 4,020 prisoners. Considering the state of the Jail buildings, this circumstance is likely to cause anxiety. The number of prisoners, too, appears to be on the increase: the number rose from 3,620 on 1st January 1862 to 4,034 on 1st January 1863.

Average cost of Prisoners.

111. The general average charge per head per annum for 1862 amounts to Rupees 41-10-4, or £4 3*s.* 3½*d.*, which is somewhat less than the average for 1861, namely Rupees 42-9-6, or £4. 5*s.* 2¼*d.* The decrease in 1862 is, however, really more than it seems, as the price of provisions rose considerably in that period. The average is, however, still too high; and it is to be hoped that the Inspector will succeed in effecting a reduction during the current year. As the first step in this direction, a proper scale of Dietary has been fixed, the former allowance having been in some cases excessive. It is to be borne in mind that the cost of guarding the prisoners will, until Jail buildings shall have been completed, be higher here than in older provinces.

In-door labor system.

112. The in-door labor system has been more strictly enforced than heretofore in most Jails. But at some stations, owing to the extreme scarcity of labor, the services of the prisoners for local works out of doors continue to be indispensable. In some Jails the number of prisoners detached for menial and miscellaneous duties, within the precincts of the Jail, was found to be excessive, tending to idleness and waste of time. This has been rectified.

Jail Manufactures.

113. It follows, from the above, that the system of Jail manufactures has not been thoroughly introduced. Besides the difficulty in respect to the attendance of prisoners at this kind of work, there is generally a deficiency of workshops, which want can only be gradually supplied. But its operation has been increased during the year in the principal Jails. The direct cash profits from the sale of Jail manufactures has amounted to 6,615 Rupees or £661; and the value of articles manufactured by prisoners for prison use is estimated at Rupees 13,300 or £1,330. The manufactures consist mainly of durree, carpets, blankets, cloths, horse gear, and the like. There are Paper Manufactures in the Nagpore and Jubbulpore Jails, and also Lithographic Presses, which are working successfully. Gardens are attached to nearly all the Jails, and some of them are in excellent order.

114. Out of 3,736 prisoners, there were 509 cases of recommitment, that is, prisoners who had been in Jail before, or one out of every seven. This is an unfavorable sign.

115. Some progress has been made in all the Jails in instructing the prisoners to read and write. These forced scholars have been examined by Officers of the Educational Department; 1,205 prisoners out of 3,736 are reported to be able to read or write.

Improvements in Jail discipline.

116. The good behaviour system, whereby prisoners who have conducted themselves well are rewarded by mitigation of terms of their sentence, is being introduced; and Rules for that purpose are being framed.

117. Owing to the general want of cells, there has been but little solitary or separate confinement; and in the present state of the buildings the grouping of prisoners according to classes of crime is very imperfect.

Health of Prisoners.

118. That the general health of the prisoners has been good, will be seen from the following Return :—

Daily average number of prisoners in Jail.	Daily average percentage of sick.	Percentage of deaths during the year on daily average number of prisoners.
3,973·87	5·07	4·12

At the present time of writing, however, Cholera has made its appearance in three Jails.

119. The general conduct of the prisoners would appear to be good from the small returns of punishments inflicted. The number of escapes 47 (out of which 30 were recaptured) is large; but this is partly owing to the defectiveness of the Jail buildings.

120. At some stations the Civil Surgeons have undertaken the charge of the Jails, in subordination to the Deputy Commissioners, and have rendered good service in that capacity. I hope that in all cases a fixed scale of pecuniary allowance may be attached to the charge of the Jails. The Jail at Nagpore has been placed under the immediate control of the Inspector of Prisons.

CHAPTER IV.—REVENUE.

SECTION I.—LAND TAX.

The yield of the Land Tax.

121. In my last Report the Land Tax for the year 1862-63 was estimated at 52¼ lakhs or £522,500. The demand, however, for the year has amounted to 53,51,400 Rupees, or £535,140, and the amount actually collected within the year to Rupees 53,46,553, or £534,655. The actual result is slightly above the estimate, and the difference, such as it is, appears on the right side. The Land Tax is flourishing; there has been no agricultural distress, and no important reduction of demand has been found necessary any where. On the other hand, the rates at which the Land Tax is fixed are known to be light. There is no difficulty whatever in collection; no coercive processes are ever resorted to; the only process required is the issue of notices to pay (dustuks), and these are diminishing yearly. Thus there is no drawback to the satisfaction with which a slight increase is to be regarded. The present figure is the highest which the Land Tax has ever reached in these Provinces. The prices of agricultural produce have risen during the year, and the exportation of grain from the Nerbudda Valley towards Bombay and from the Nagpore and Chutteesghur Country towards the Deccan has been considerable. These circumstances are favorable to the landholders in these Provinces.

Tenure of Land.

122. In my last Report, paragraphs 174 to 191, the tenure of land in these Provinces was explained. The conclusion was that, for the most part, the villages or estates were held

by farmers of the middle class, not large and not petty. These farmers are now being recognized as proprietors, so that generally each Village will belong to a single proprietor with tenants under him. These proprietors will hold a medium position, less than that of a large Zemindar, but above that of a peasant proprietor. Their proprietary rights in their respective estates will be in all respects absolute, subject only to the payment of Land Tax. The tenure (as it is about to be fully developed) has originated in circumstances of long existence; and it must be accepted for good or evil. But whatever other advantages it may or may not have it does so far benefit society, in that it strengthens and fosters a good middle class. There will be the tenant at will, the tenants with right of occupancy, the small proprietor, the Zemindar, the rural Chief; and the gradation will thus be complete. The class of village proprietors scattered all over the interior of the country may become an engine for good, inasmuch as their power is widely extended, and any beneficial influence successfully exerted upon them will be sure to extend itself throughout their estates. Thus they may become an useful link between the Government and the mass of the agricultural population.

123. But this present state of transition from farmer to proprietor is necessarily to them one of anxiety, which will only be quite dispelled when the settlement, now in progress, shall be completed. Every month's exprience shows the desirability of bringing the settlement operations to a satisfactory completion; while this is pending the landholders refrain from expending the capital, or making the exertions which are necessary to improve their estates, or even to maintain existing cultivation at its proper standard. Moreover, until the terms of the settlement are finaly declared, these people constantly evince unreasonable suspicion of the intentions of Government. Every effort has been made to elucidate to them the vast improvement in their condition and prospects; and in every District I have had large numbers of them assembled together and have explained the whole subject to them. In the present condition of these Provinces it is a measure of primary and fundamental importance to determine the property in land as a right in itself immutable, subject only to the payment of a moderate Land Tax fixed for long periods.

Progress of the settlement.

124. Within the year under review great efforts have been made to advance the settlement in all Districts of these Provinces. The operations have been commenced *ab initio* in seven Districts within the year; in the remaining ten Districts they have been proceeded with vigorously. Thus the settlement is in progress in all the seventeen Districts of these Provinces. Three new Settlement Officers (Civil Servants) have been appointed, and five Deputy Commissioners have been (by the appointment of substitutes) relieved of their District duties, so that they might devote themselves to the settlement. Thirteen Assistants and Extra Assistants (including Uncovenanted European and Native) have been employed in deciding settlement cases, and subordinate Officials to the number of about 600 have been engaged in the work.

Special inspection of the settlement.

125. In order that the stages in the work—such as the demarcation of boundaries, the field measurement, the compilation of statistics, the registration of rights, the method of investigating tenures, and the like, might be arranged according to the best experience with an

uniform practice and procedure, in order that the various Establishments might be apportioned to the several branches of work in the most economical manner; and in order that the work itself might be abridged and shorn of all superfluities. A special Officer was, under the sanction of the Supreme Government, deputed to inspect all the settlements. This Officer, Captain Hector Mackenzie, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, was thus deputed, and visited the Settlement Offices in every District (save Chutteesghur); and, after a lengthened examination, it is hoped that great improvements in system have been effected, and much economy introduced.

Assessment of the Land Tax.

126. Previously to the year under review, the operations had for some years been confined chiefly to the measurement of the land; an essential preliminary which had generally been well performed. In the Nagpore District the assessment of a small portion had been declared; but in no other part of these Provinces had any assessments of the Land Tax itself been made. Considering, then, that the field measurement had been made to a large extent every where, the first care during the working season of 1862-63 has been to compile and collate the masses of available statistics, and to frame the assessments of the Land Tax. To this object the energies of every Settlement Officer have been directed. The work necessarily occupies some little time, inasmuch as the Assessing Officer must visit *every* village, or nearly every village which is to be assessed. The result is that the assessments are now being framed and brought out in eleven Districts. During the current recess season, which terminates in October, the following assessment will be declared :—

Districts.	Total Villages assessed.	Total Revenue assessed.	
		Rupees.	£.
Saugor	675	1,69,597	16,959
Dumoh	686	1,46,130	14,613
Jubbulpore	2,435	4,74,251	47,425
Nursingpore	611	1,90,780	19,078
Hoshungabad	472	85,039	8,503
Baitool	1,390	1,39,298	13,929
Seonee	737	1,27,241	12,724
Chindwarra	220	38,393	3,839
Nagpore	1,756	6,01,937	60,193
Wurda	988	3,86,129	38,612
Bhundara	491	1,20,774	12,077
Total	10,461	24,79,569	2,47,956

The aggregate represents nearly half the Land Revenue of these Provinces as having

been assessed. This is among the most important of all the operations undertaken by this Administration during the year under review.

Average rates of Assessment.

127. These proceedings enable me to state the rates per acre at which the Land Tax in these Provinces is to fall. In the Saugor District the average rate per cultivated acre will be—

	Rs.	As.	P.	£	s.	d.
In Dumoh	0	10	0	0	1	3
In Nursingpore	0	15	0	0	1	10½
In Seonee	0	9	0	0	1	1½
In Nagpore	0	12	0	0	1	6
In Jubbulpore	1	4	0	0	2	6
In Hoshungabad	0	8	0	0	1	0
In Baitool	0	8	0	0	1	0
In Wurda	0	10	0	0	1	3
In Chindwarra	0	9	0	0	1	1½
In Bhundara	0	12	0	0	1	6

It may be, without doubt, affirmed that these rates are moderate, representing only a small proportion of the value of the gross produce, and leaving a large margin to the landholder for his own profit and for the improvement of his estate.

Period of limitation of the Government Demand.

128. The period over which the limitation of the Government demand, according to the new assessment, is to extend is thirty years for all districts alike. This has been sanctioned by Government. It has also been recommended that the boon of a permanent settlement, that is the limitation of the Government demand in perpetuity, should be conceded to those landholders who might have brought their estates to a high state of cultivation. The Government have decided that, after the lapse of ten years, from the commencement of the new settlement, and therefore even within the period of that settlement, those landholders who may be thought worthy of the concession, and who may desire a perpetual limitation of the Government demand, may have their assessments revised with a view to such limitation in perpetuity being declared.

Declaration of Proprietary Rights.

129. Second only in importance to the declaration of assessment is the determination of proprietary right, as already described. This has been judicially done in 5,820 villages up to 1st July. In all the Districts taken together there are hundreds of these important cases being decided every month. In the cases thus decided the farmer is placed out of suspense by being declared proprietor, and can then, with confidence, set about improving his estate.

Revenue-free Tenures.

130. During the year also 16,365 cases of rent-free* tenures have been investigated. Some 19,881 villages have had their boundaries marked off, and 17,203 villages have been measured up field by field, including estates measured in previous years, and also those measured in the current; there must now be some 43,000 square miles of cultivated

* These are claims to hold the land free of Land Tax, and should more properly be called Revenue-free.

and inhabited country in these Provinces measured up field by field, and piece by piece.

Suits for Rent.

131. The Revenue Authorities decided 5,031 suits for rent in 1862-63 against 4,156 in 1861-62. These will in future be decided judicially under Act X. of 1859 by the Regular Courts.

Apportionment of Waste Lands.

132. A set of Rules to check the apportionment of waste lands, to which no reasonable claim could be substantiated, has been framed, and obtained the approval of the Viceroy. Without these precautions, there is apprehension that many square miles, as yet of unknown value, might be inadvertently allotted to village landholders. These men would, if unchecked, claim quantities of waste which they had never even seen or trodden, and with which they could do nothing. But while the just rights of the State are guarded, the rights of individuals in respect to grazing, to pasturage, to wood cutting and the like are carefully respected. All special claims are heard; and even where no right is proved, a liberal allowance of waste is made in proportion to the cultivated land.

Tenant Right.

133. In my last Report, paragraph 190, it was mentioned that tenant right is being protected, and that cultivators are having their hereditary title (involving right of occupancy) examined and recognized.

Village Accountants.

134. The body of Native Village Accountants (Putwarees) are receiving in the Settlement Department the best practical education in their duties.

Settlement Code.

135. In order that the Settlement Department might be instructed in its duties, all the former orders issued by various authorities at various times have been collected, and selections made; to these supplementary orders on fresh points have been added, and the whole having been framed into a complete Settlement Code have been submitted to the Viceroy for sanction. The Code comprises not only the principal matters relating to procedure of the settlement, but also to the various rights, interests, privileges and responsibilities, which this great operation creates, as affecting all classes of the agricultural community.

The large Zemindars.

136. The status and rights of the large Zemindars, mentioned in paragraph 191 of my last Report, have been specially enquired into. I have myself seen them all, and visited most of their estates. A special Report on the subject will shortly be submitted to Government.

Special Settlement Commissioner.

137. In my last Report, paragraph 199, the reasons were explained why a special Commissioner is needed to superintend the settlement operations. During this last season, as already stated, the settlements have in all districts (save Chutteesghur) been inspected by an Officer specially deputed for that purpose, and great advantage has been derived thereby. But the experience thus gained has shewn more completely than ever how much a permanent supervising Officer is needed to secure uniformity of practice; adaptation of all establishments to the economical and prompt performance of work; abridgment of unnecessary

business; and due consideration of all rights and interests to be dealt with. For these objects the Viceroy has recently been pleased to sanction the appointment of a Settlement Commissioner, who will strictly supervise all the Settlement operations throughout the Central Provinces. The constant scrutiny which will thus be maintained will not only cause the work to be better done, and the enquiries to be more complete, but will also repay the cost of the special inspection by the economies that will be enforced.

Repair of Tanks.

138. In my last Report, paragraph 206, the necessity of examining and repairing the numerous tanks of various sizes in the Nagpore Province was explained. Since then an Officer has been appointed as Superintendent of Irrigation with a small Establishment of Native Surveyors. During the season of 1862-63 about 1,550 tanks in the Nagpore Province have been examined. Of the smaller ones many, indeed most, were found to be in good order. Among the larger ones many were found to be in need of repair. In some cases the repair was undertaken by the people themselves; in many cases they were allowed an advance from Government to help in defraying the cost, and to be repaid hereafter by annual instalments; and in some special cases assistance was given from Local Funds. The total sum for repair of tanks granted by advances and from Local Funds during the year amounts to Rupees 38,737 or £3,873. Several important sites for possible future tanks or lakes have been discovered, as also the remains of old tanks in the depth of the jungles, either left unfinished by their authors, or else neglected for ages, and now abandoned without even the faintest tradition as to when, how, or by whom, they were made.

SECTION II.—OTHER TAXES.

Salt Tax, Excise, Stamps, &c.

The yield of the Salt Tax.

139. The mode in which the Salt Tax is levied in these Provinces was described in my last Report, paragraphs 209 to 215, and I need not repeat what is there explained. For the year 1861-62 the total collections under this head amounted to Rupees 9,95,290 or £99,529. For the year under review 1862-63, they amounted to Rupees 12,25,434 or £122,543, showing an increase over the preceding year of Rupees 2,30,144 or £23,014. This increase, amounting to 2¼ lakhs of Rupees (£22,500), must be in part owing to improved management and increased consumption. But it is also owing in part to the Districts of Hoshungabad and Baitool and part of Nursingpore District having been brought under taxation for the first time during 1862-63. These Districts were formerly exempted virtually. But by local arrangements they are now made to pay the same Salt Tax as their neighbours, and the receipts from them have, during the last year, 1862-63, amounted to Rupees 1,05,054 or £10,505. The unnecessary immunity enjoyed by the Town of Saugor has also been abolished within the year, and that has caused an increase to the revenue.

140. The rate of duty at three Rupees or six shillings per maund of 82 lbs., which has been fixed uniformly with that of the North-Western Provinces, is somewhat high for

these Provinces, and is in some places complained of. So far as the interests of these Provinces are concerned, there would be no objection to the duty being lowered; but this could not be effected while the North-Western Provinces' rate remains as at present, inasmuch as uniformity is indispensable.

Customs Lines.

141. At present the duty is levied on two lines: one called the Imperial and one the Local. The manner in which these two lines are connected with each other is shewn in the annexed Sketch Map. It would be desirable to have, if possible, one line that should follow the outter limit of these Provinces on their Western and South-Western Frontiers. I have recommended that this arrangement be tried; if it should succeed, there would be considerable economy in the cost of collection; which now amounts to 23¼ per cent. on the gross yield for the Imperial line, and 9¼ per cent. for the Local line. There would still remain Eastern Nagpore or Chutteesghur, which must always have a special line of its own.

Excise on Spirits.

142. The excise on spirits amounted to Rupees 8,01,840, or £80,184 in 1861-62, and to Rupees 6,61,323 or £66,132 in 1862-63, shewing a decrease on the latter of Rupees 1,40,517 or £14,051. The decrease is owing to the introduction of the Sudder Distillery system into the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts. The old system, which farmed out to the highest bidder the exclusive privilege of selling liquor, was objectionable; as tending to artificially encourage drinking, and as raising up a class of men under direct Government patronage whose interest it must be to diffuse a taste for spirits among the people. Whatever the theory may have been, the practical effect of this system in these Provinces was to render liquor extremely cheap, and to place it within the reach of even the poorest classes. The new method (called the Sudder Distillery system) withholds all such encouragement, and merely prescribes certain places where alone liquor may be distilled by those who choose to do so, and removed only on payment of a fixed rate of duty by licensed vendors. The effect of this is to enable the fiscal authorities to maintain the duty at the highest rate possible, without giving rise to smuggling. The tendency of these measures is to diminish consumption, and yet to obviate any serious fiscal loss by raising the maximum of revenue on the minimum of spirits. The object of the change, however, is not to increase revenue, but to obviate the moral objections to which the old system was justly open. If, in order to effect such a reform, some loss of excise revenue should be incurred, the sacrifice will not be material.

The Sudder Distillery system.

143. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts the new system had caused no appreciable loss of revenue in the best populated Districts. But in the Hill Districts (Seonee, Mundla and Baitool) the excise revenue has very greatly decreased. The manner in which the decrease has occurred is somewhat remarkable. These hilly regions are chiefly inhabited by Gonds and also by other tribes of similar character, such as Gowlees, Mehras, Purdhans, and the like. In the present generation these people, and especially the Gonds, are notoriously addicted to liquor; and it is apprehended that they are degenerating, perhaps decreasing in numbers, and lapsing into savagery. Yet it has been often asserted that in a former generation they were not quite such drunkards, and were a somewhat finer race; and that since the introduction of British rule their habits of inebriation have become aggravated. That the Gonds of former ages were vastly superior to their descendants of

the present day is evident from the traces which survive of the power of former Gond Dynasties.

144. That the consumption of spirits has, in some way, been unduly stimulated, is inferible from the Excise Revenue in these particular places. In Districts which are so poor and wild, that but little Land Revenue could be collected from them, there has been realized a considerable excise on spirits. So that it would seem that liquor was one of the principal articles of consumption. This may be seen as follows :—

District.	Land Revenue.		Excise on Spirits.	
	Rupees.	£.	Rupees.	£.
Seonee	1,36,456	13,645	54,875	5,487
Mundla	45,586	4,558	24,132	2,413
Baitool	1,40,732	14,073	59,052	5,905

It is, indeed, certain that, for many years, the Excise Contractors have hawked about their spirits with unhappy success among the Gond population. I may cite the following instance as one out of many. I derive this instance from the authority of my Secretary Captain Mackenzie, when recently employed on special duty. This Officer writes thus :—

Abuses of the old system.

" A Native Officer of the Salt Customs in the Seonee District told me a specific " instance of the power of the Abkaree or Government " license-holders over the Gonds. He said that in the " course of one of his tours, having deviated from his line of beat, he came upon a kind " of open-air Council or gathering of the Gonds in the depths of the Forest. There was " apparently some excitement; and, on the Customs Officer showing himself, one of the " party immediately made towards him, and appealed to him to procure a solution of the " difficulty in his favor. The difficulty was this: The Gond had been, or was about to " be, married. It was the custom for a certain amount of liquor to be taken on such occa- " sions from the license-holder. But some dispute had arisen on this particular occasion " in regard either to the quantity or the price. The Gond, when encouraged to speak out " by the Customs Official, stoutly maintained that he did not want the liquor at all. It " was, doubtless, customary to take a certain quantity on these occasions, but the terms " which the license-holder now wished to impose were too hard. There was the license- " holder in the midst, and before him were the earthen pots of liquor which was about to " be forced upon these poor simple savages.

" Among others, Ramdeen, the well known landholder of Shahpore in the Baitool " District, told me that the sway of the license-holders over the Gonds was little short of " absolute. He held the farm of several Forest villages, and had, of course, full means of

" knowing the manner in which the license-holders used the influence they had acquired. " But although, as he assured me, that influence sometimes took the form of cruelty, so " completely were the Gonds subject to it, that he could never obtain information on such " points direct from those Gonds who most suffered from it."

145. To illustrate the subject further, I may observe that the Gonds are known to be in the habit of bartering the produce of their lands for liquor. A dealer will come to these people and take timber, or fuel, or lac, or other articles; and pay for them not in money, but in spirits. Again, I have heard it said by Executive Officers on the new road between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, that the Gonds, who form gangs of workmen, and who receive large wages, spend the greater part of their earnings in drink. Further in many of the Gond villages the aspect is as follows: In the depth of the Forest there are a few wood and straw huts of the meanest kind. In the midst of these there is a house of a better description than the others, with a respectable enclosure, indicating the existence of superior resources. At its door there are sitting some people half naked, with stupified visages and glaring eyes, the victims of drinking. This is the spirit shop kept by a person who holds a Government license and monopoly. Sometimes the Liquor Vendor would buy up the scanty property of these wretched people, and having absorbed or exhausted one hamlet would move on to another. These shops have now disappeared, or greatly decreased in numbers, owing to the enhanced price resulting from the new system.

Effect of the new system.

146. The effect at present is to greatly diminish drinking among the Gonds. This change is attested by various authorities who are in a position to have good information on the subject. Among them may be cited Captain Thomson, Deputy Commissioner of Seonee, who, from the position of his District, probably knows more about the Hill people than any other Civil Officer in these Provinces. This Officer writes, referring to the effect of the new or Sudder Distillery system:—

" As a rule, I think that the liquor-drinking classes have given up drinking. Every " landholder whom I have spoken to on the subject, and even the drinking classes them- " selves and the spirit dealers, have all told me so. I should say, most undoubtedly, that " illicit manufacture to any extent has not yet been resorted to by the people. The " landholders particularly rejoice in this state of things, as it saves them from the " piecemeal theft of grain and other articles which was formerly so extensively resorted " to by their servants who exchanged it for liquor. They declare also that the " drinking classes are much better for the change; that, instead of spending 20 or 30 " Rupees (£2 or 3) a year in liquor, they have been able to keep the money to clothe and " feed their families "

147. The following testimony is offered by Captain Pearson, Superintendent of Forests, whose employment brings him in frequent contact with these people. This Officer writes:—

" I think that the Sudder Distillery system works excellently well, and keeps the " Gonds out of liquor. They really get little or none now, and themselves fully acknow- " ledge the benefit of being without it. By the old system it was forced down their

"throats. It was grievous to see the way they were going to ruin * * *. I believe "that much smuggling will not take place, I see more of the Gonds than most people * "* *, and I always grieved over the way in which these people were being liquored off "the face of the earth."

148. Again, in his last Forest Report, Captain Pearson writes thus regarding the Southern part of the Baitool District :—

"The landholders say that the cause of this emigration to Berar is partly the facility "with which liquor is procured there * * *. There is not a Gond, whom I have "spoken to, who does not acknowledge how thankful they are that they are no longer able "to obtain ardent spirits. Heretofore custom has obliged a Gond to get drunk on every "occasion of ceremony, and the women were as bad as the men * * *. The change "has, no doubt, been rendered much more easy by the prohibition to fell teak timber, "which was commonly paid for in spirits. *And I am sure that the great instruments in "promoting the use of ardent spirits were the timber dealers.*"

149. It may appear strange that the Gonds, missing their accustomed supply, do not resort to illicit manufacture ; and should be deterred therefrom by a mere prohibition. But experience in another Department, namely that of Forest Conservancy, has shewn these Hill people to be naturally fearful of disobeying orders issued by authority. Again it may be that they are not utterly addicted to drinking ; and that, since the withdrawal of temptation offered by the contractors, they do not care to make any great effort to obtain liquor. And further the landholders of other castes, who employ them largely as farm tenants and labourers, are strongly in favor of the change. Still the rise of illicit manufacture is a thing to be apprehended. There will be many ways of guarding against it. But even if it were to arise, that would be a lesser evil than the demoralization of the Hill people by the direct operation of our fiscal system.

150. I have recommended the introduction of the system into the Nagpore Province. In the well inhabited tracts there is the probablity that it will diminish consumption, but increasing the taxation upon the quantity consumed will maintain the Excise Revenue. In the wild and hilly tracts it will, by removing extraneous temptation, so far check consumption as to cause a falling off in the excise. But such loss would be matter for no regret in consideration of the justice of the change and its good effect upon the habits of the people. In that case, however, additional precautions against illicit manufacture will have to be taken.

Income Tax.

151. The Income Tax collections amount to Rupees 4,31,257 or £43,125 for 1862-63, against Rupees 4,00,055 or £40,005 in 1861-62. It was to have been expected that, instead of an increase, there would be a decrease in 1862-63 by reason of the remission of the tax upon smaller incomes. The increase now shewn in the collections has arisen, not from the assessment being enhanced, but from the balances of former years having been realized. For some time there was, at Nagpore itself, some remissness in the collection of the tax ; this has now been remedied.

152. The old paudree or House Tax in the Nagpore Province, an impost sanctioned by long usage, has been carefully revised and assessed. The last assessments amount to Rupees 2,03,015 or £20,301.

House Tax.

153. The Stamp Revenue realized under the operation of the new Stamp Law (Act X. of 1862) has amounted to Rupees 3,59,799 or £35,979, being an increase of Rupees 97,330 or £9,773 over the realizations of 1861-62, which amounted to Rupees 2,62,469 or £26,246. The new Law has caused a great extension in the sale of Stamps. The sale much depends upon the number of Vendors whom the Authorities may succeed in establishing. There are now established Vendors,—official 49, non-official 454.

Stamp Revenue.

154. The Sugar Tax in these Provinces belongs to two categories :—

First.—The Tax levied on the Imperial Line on sugar passing from Hindoostan to Bombay and the Deccan amounted in 1861-62 to Rupees 1,50,028 or £15,002, but has fallen in 1862-63 to Rupees 1,00,152 or £10,015. This decrease is attributed to a mere fluctuation of trade caused by the absorption of all available carriage on the Bombay route for the cotton traffic.

Abolition of the Local Sugar Tax.

Second.—The Local Tax levied on home-grown saccharine produce, amounting to Rupees 75,973 or £7,597, was found to be injurious in its operation; and it has been now abolished with the sanction of the Supreme Government.

155. The Opium Revenue has amounted to Rupees 18,176 or £1,817 in 1862-63 against Rupees 20,401 or £2,040 in the previous year. This is raised by local taxation. The questions connected with the Opium Revenue of these Provinces have been fully examined within the year. It is not desired to foster the growth of opium for local consumption. But it is found that raw opium is produced in the Baitool, Nagpore and Wurda Districts; and is carried in considerable quantities to Indore, and there having been made up and weighed in the established scales, is sent to Bombay for exportation to China. But the Baitool opium, if sent to Indore to be weighed for Bombay, has to make a long and unnecessary circuit. If scales were established at Nagpore, such opium could be more conveniently sent by direct route to Bombay; and it seems probable that if such facilities near at hand were offered, many parts of the Nagpore District would grow opium for exportation *viâ* Bombay. The sanction of the Supreme Government for the establishment of scales at Nagpore has been obtained.

The Opium Revenue.

156. The levy of a Tobacco Tax in these Provinces was contemplated, and arrangements with that view were commenced. But considerable difficulties became apparent; and a full Report having been submitted, it was decided by the Supreme Government to abandon the intended impost altogether.

Abandonment of the Tobacco Tax.

157. The gross collections of Forest Revenue amounted in 1862-63 to Rupees 60,843 or £6,084 against Rupees 64,302 or £6,430 in 1861-62.

Forest and Miscellaneous Revenues.

158. The Miscellaneous Revenues, exclusive of all the above items, amounted to Rupees 226,483 or £22,648 in 1862-63, against Rupees 1,60,400 or £16,040 of the preceding year.

SECTION III.

Total Revenues.

Total Revenue increasing.

159. The following Abstract will shew the actual Imperial Revenue for 1862-63, as compared with those of 1861-62:—

			1862-63.	1861-62.
Land Revenue	...	...	53,51,400	53,18,997
Abkaree ...	...	...	6,61,323	8,01,840
Salt and Customs	...	...	14,26,062	12,30,686
Stamps ...	...	...	3,59,799	2,62,469
Income Tax	...	...	4,00,055	4,31,257
Forest Revenue	...	...	60,843	64,302
Miscellaneous Sayer	...	...	2,26,483	1,60,400
	Rupees	...	84,85,965	82,69,951
	£	...	848,596	826,995

It may be said that there is a general tendency to increase, and that the Revenues in these Provinces are flourishing.

CHAPTER V.—Education.

160. In my last Report, Chapter IV., I adverted, generally, to the condition of Education in these Provinces as it then was. It was shewn, in regard to the component parts of the Central Provinces, that in the late Saugor and Nerbudda Territories there was a system of State Education imperfectly adopted after the model of the North-Western Provinces, and inferior to the system actually existing in the North-West; that in the Districts of the late Nagpore Province there had been no State Education at all; that in Sumbulpore and its Dependencies there existed only one School; that, in short, more than half of these Provinces were without education at all, and that the remainder possessed an incomplete system only. Since the submission of the last Report an Educational system has been organized and established, applicable uniformly to the whole country. I have now to shew how this system has been framed, and how far its results have been attained.

Educational machinery and system.

161. A Director of Public Instruction has been appointed to control the whole Department. He has his Head Quarters at Nagpore, and is in direct communication with the Chief Commissioner. The country has, for Educational purposes, been divided into three Circles—namely, the Northern, comprising the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts, with Head Quarters at Jubbulpore; the Southern, comprising the Districts of the Nagpore Province

Proper, with Head Quarters at Nagpore itself; the Eastern, comprising the Districts of Chutteesghur, Sumbulpore and Upper Godavery, with Head Quarters at Raepore. Over each Circle there is appointed an Inspector; of the three Inspectors two are European Officers and one a Native. Under the supervision of the Officers thus constituted, the direct administrative control of all Government Schools (with certain exceptions), and the inspection of all private and indigenous Schools, which may agree to be inspected by Government, are entrusted to the ordinary Civil Authorities,—that is, to the District Officers (or Deputy Commissioners as they are termed),—and under them, to the Officers in charge of Sub-divisions (termed Tehseeldars). The exceptions above mentioned are Colleges, Normal Schools, Schools of a superior class at Head Quarters of Divisions and Book Depôts. All these Institutions are under the direct administration of the Director and his Circle Inspectors. In order to assist the Civil Authorities in the performance of their Educational duties, there is appointed in each District an Educational Officer (Native) termed District Inspector, who is subordinate to the Civil Authority (Deputy Commissioner), and inspects all the Schools within that District.

Educational Institutions.

162. Of Educational Institutions there are the following kinds:—

Colleges.—One High School at Saugor, with a College Department. District or Zillah Schools,—at the Head Quarters of each District. Normal Schools,—for the training of School Masters at certain Central Stations. Book Depôts,—at the Head Quarters of each Circle of Inspection. Aided Schools,—that is Schools receiving aid under the Grant-in-aid Rules, existing in various places.	Under the administration of the Director and the Circle Inspectors.
Town Schools,—at all the Towns, great and small, in the interior of the country. Village Schools,—at all the principal Villages in the interior. Indigenous and Private Schools, either now existing, or to be gradually founded, in Towns and Villages all over the country.	Under the administration or supervision of the Civil Authorities, subject to the general control of the Educational Department.

Sources of Income.

163. For the support of the machinery thus sketched, the funds are derived from four sources—*first*, the Annual State grant; *second*, the cess levied at the rate of one per cent. on the Land Revenue; *third*, voluntary private subscriptions and contributions; *fourth*, fees levied from the parents of the children.

164. Previously to the year under report, 1862-63, the educational grant for the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts amounted annually to Rupees 48,000 or £4,800; and

the cost of the School in Sumbulpore amounted to about Rupees 2,000 or £200 per annum; so that the total State expenditure on education used to amount to Rupees 50,000 or £5,000 per annum. When the Nagpore Province was brought, for the first time, under State Education in 1862, the Government expenditure rose from Rupees 50,000 to Rupees 1,00,000 (one lakh) or £10,000; and this latter was the amount actually expended in that year. For the current year, 1863-64, the amount budgetted for amounts to Rupees 1,73,624 or £17,362.

165. The one per cent. cess, above-mentioned, is levied by agreements made with the landholders at the assessment of the Land Revenue, the percentage being taken upon the amount so assessed. The cess, therefore, rests on a firm basis, and is a certain source of income. Its amount, in these Provinces, stands at Rupees 51,004 or £5,100 per annum. It has been levied throughout the whole country, for the first time, during the year 1862-63. The third source, consisting of voluntary subscriptions and contributions, exists under a great variety of forms; the aggregate must be considerable, but it cannot be stated exactly, and indeed can never be estimated. Fees also are systematically realized in all Government Schools; their amount during the first year, 1862-63, has aggregated only Rupees 2,500 or £250, but it will increase yearly. The Book Depôts also form but a small ultimate charge to the State, inasmuch as the books are sold to Masters, scholars and others requiring them at a moderate discount.

166. Such being the Institutions to be supported, and such the means of support, I have to note that the cost of the High School, the District or Zillah Schools, of the Town Schools, of the Normal Schools, of the Book Depôts, of the grants-in-aid, and of the General Departmental Establishment, is defrayed from the State grant; whereas the cost of the Village Schools is defrayed from the one per cent. cess.

Actual Educational result.

167. It is now necessary to note what was actually effected, upon these principles, up to the 30th April 1863, as shewn by the Returns; premising, however, that that status has been rapidly changing for the better during every subsequent month, and will continue so changing. On the 30th April 1863, then, there were Schools and scholars as follows :—

Description of Schools.	Northern Circle, (Saugor and Nerbudda.)		Southern Circle, (Nagpore.)		Eastern Circle, (Chutteesghur.)		Total.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Colleges, High School with College Department	1	272	0	0	0	0	1	272
Normal Schools	4	107	3	51	2	32	9	190
District or Zillah Schools .. .	2	280	4	456	2	227	8	963
Aided Schools	3	456	4	607	0	0	7	1,063
Town Schools	25	1,681	37	1,541	9	368	71	3,590
Village Schools	309	6,816	22	411	7	237	338	7,464
Indigenous Schools under inspection...	525	4,475	210	3,336	0	0	735	7,811
Total. . . .	869	14,087	280	6,402	20	864	1,169	21,353
Book Depôts	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0

This gives a total of 1,169 Schools and 21,353 Scholars actually existing on 30th April. What the increased numbers may be up to date cannot, of course, be stated. But of the above, it is to be observed that in the Northern Circle (Saugor and Nerbudda) the 309 Village Schools have, within the year, been entirely re-constituted, so as to be almost new Schools; while the indigenous Schools have been brought under inspection for the first time within the year. The entire return for the Southern and Eastern Circles (Nagpore and Chutteesghur) is almost entirely new. Then it is to be remembered that the new machinery could not be brought into play till the year was half expired; therefore this result, such as it may be, is the work of six months.

Proposed extension of Government Schools.

168. Since the 30th April, however, the date of these Returns, the system has been growing. Accordingly, the Schools which are being or immediately will be provided, may be as follows for the several Circles :—

Description of Schools.	Northern Circle, (Saugor and Nerbudda.)	Southern Circle, (Nagpore.)	Eastern Circle, (Chutteesghur.)	Total.
High School, with College Department ...	1	...	...	1
Normal Schools	4	3	2	9
District or Zillah Schools	2	4	2	8
Aided Schools	3	4	...	7
Town Schools	40	49	14	103
Village Schools	309	146	41	496
Total	359	206	59	624
Book Depôts	1	1	1	3

This will give a total of 627 Institutions connected with Government for the whole of these Provinces, of which 360 would belong to the late Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and 267 to the late Nagpore Districts with Sumbulpore. This may be termed (with the exception, perhaps, of the aided Schools) the regular Establishment of Government Schools for these Provinces.

Indigenous Schools.

169. There would remain the indigenous and private Schools under Government inspection. The number to which these Schools will amount cannot be accurately stated; it is to be hoped that they will increase indefinitely. But so far as can be known at present, the following numbers may be reckoned on approximately :—

Indigenous and Private Schools under Government inspection.

Northern Circle, (Saugor and Nerbudda) ...	612
Southern Circle, (Nagpore)	210
Eastern Circle, (Chutteesghur and Sironcha) ...	32
Total ...	854

n

Total number of Schools.

170. The total number of Schools, either supported by Government or indigenous will stand as follows :—

Circles.	Government Schools.	Private and Indigenous.	Total.
Northern Circle, (Saugor and Nerbudda)	359	612	971
Southern Circle, (Nagpore)	206	210	416
Eastern Circle, (Chuttee sghur and) ... Sironcha	59	32	91
Total	624	854	1,178

Some of these Schools are just commenced, or are about to be commenced shortly, or are in a state of development, that no accurate Estimate of the future number of pupils can be given. But if an average of 30 scholars be assumed, and this is but a fair average, then the number of scholars may reach to 44,400.

Proportion of Schools to population.

171. Now if the above result, which is all that can be hoped for at present from the combined efforts of the State and the people, be taken absolutely, it may appear considerable. But if it be compared with the actual requirements of the country, then the vastness of the need and the inadequacy of the means will be painfully manifest. There are 40 towns and 17,991 villages in these Provinces. With all our efforts we can only manage 1,478 Schools of all kinds, that is, one School to every 12 towns or villages. How very small a proportion does the number of Schools bear to the number of villages! Again, if the population be assumed at eight millions, and the number of scholars of every kind at 44,400, then how very small is the proportion of educated youth to the mass of the people. Then if it be remembered that even these Schools will, for some time, be very indifferent, and will shed but a feeble light, and that beyond their range all will continue to be darkness, the prospect is indeed chequered with light and shade.

Establishment of Normal Schools.

172. For the establishment of Schools, the first care has everywhere been to train Masters as professional persons. It may be difficult for any one who has not seen these Provinces to imagine the utter dearth there is of indigenous scholastic agency. There are really no School-masters, of even a humble kind, to be got anywhere. They must either be obtained from other Provinces, or else be trained on the spot. Before a School can be opened, the Master must be trained. And even when facilities for training and permanent prospects are offered, candidates are not so numerous as might be expected, for the profession of School-master is *not* highly esteemed. Indeed, there exists a sort of prejudice upon the subject, which it will take some time to remove entirely. The fundamental step, then, has been to establish Normal Schools, and thus to train Masters for the Town Schools and Village Schools. There now exist Normal Institutions at Saugor,

Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad, Nagpore, Bhundara, Chanda, Raepore and Sumbulpore. From these, since their formation a few months ago, there have been already discharged about 84 men fairly trained and qualified for Masterships in Town and Village Schools; and they have been despatched to the interior to practice their calling there. There are now about 190 such students in all, and of these a certain number will be similarly despatched to the interior duly qualified, every six months, or even three months.

Erection of School-houses.

173. Another fundamental measure is the erection of School-buildings, which of course, are needed everywhere. School-houses are being built, or are built, at Seetabuldee (Nagpore), Saugor, Chanda, Bhundara, Seonee, Ramteak, Oomrair, Raepore, at the Cotton Marts of Hingunghat, Wurrora, Deolee, Nachengaon, Arvee, and many other minor places. Book Depôts are being built at Nagpore and Raepore. These buildings are defrayed partly from the Government grant, partly from the one per cent. cess fund, and partly from private subscriptions. In the interior, also, the landholders and other rural Chiefs are frequently induced to erect School-houses on their estates. Up to this time it is known that 20 Chiefs and landholders are building, or have undertaken to build, School-houses. In several instances individuals have contributed handsome subscriptions; and those who thus contribute receive honor from the Local Authorities.

Character of Indigenous Schools.

174. The Masters of the private and indigenous Schools are, of course, very inferior men. But indifferent as they are, they may, with care and patience, be better than nothing, and that is all. If cared for, they will give a few feeble rays of light in their neighbourhood, until the time shall have come when regular Village Schools can be established everywhere. It has been seen that our means will admit of our providing Schools for only a small proportion of villages; and even if we had the means of establishing more Schools, we could not find trained Masters for them. Thus all that can be done in many cases is to improve gradually the existing rude machinery. At present the indigenous Schools are operated upon in this wise:—They are visited by an Educational Inspector; if they agree to teach our books, and follow our system as nearly as they can, the Master receives a small retaining fee and a present of books; and the inspection visits are frequently and regularly made. A large number of the indigenous Schools do thus agree, and are indeed only too glad to come under inspection. Of course they will never become as good as our own Schools, but they will become improved.

Schools maintained by Native gentry.

175. Efforts have been made, with more or less of success, to induce the Chiefs and principal landholders to found and maintain Schools for their people, and before long every man of this class will, probably, be persuaded to join the cause. The large Zemindars on the Chutteesghur Frontier are all preparing to establish Schools of their own. The most notable instances are, the Rajah of Deor (the representative of the Bhonslas), who is setting up a School in his own Palace in Nagpore, and has undertaken to maintain thirteen Schools on his estates in the neighbourhood; the Rajah of Bustar, who has set up a School at Jugdulpore, in the heart of his wild and remote territory; the Rajah of Sonepore, who

has an English and Ooriya School on the banks of the Mahanuddy; and the Zemindar of Ahiree, who has founded a School in the interior of the Godavery District.

Educational employés.

176. As there does not yet exist any class from which the superior employés of the Educational Department could be drawn, it is necessary to obtain men from neighbouring Provinces, where kindred languages are spoken. Thus for the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts, where the Hindee language is spoken, men are obtained from Hindoostan; for the Nagpore Districts, where Mahratta is spoken, men are obtained from Bombay; for Sumbulpore District, where Ooriya is spoken, men are obtained from Cuttack; for the Godavery District, where Teloogoo is spoken, men are obtained from the Eastern Coast. Of all the employés we have received, the Bombay men are, to my thinking, the best. Besides their own language, they know English well, and are imbued with those advanced and liberal ideas which flow from the study of European literature. Their presence will, assuredly, give a new impulse and a new life to the minds of the Natives of Nagpore.

Female Schools.

177. Of Female Schools there are as yet few; their number being only 5 with 133 scholars.

Languages taught in the Schools.

178. The languages taught in the Schools are, of course, diverse. In some few only, as yet, is English taught: such as the Saugor High School, where there are one experienced Head Master and two European Masters; the new Kamptee School, where an excellent European Master has been appointed; the Grant-in-aid Schools, the Sumbulpore School, and in the Seetabuldee School, which is entirely for European and Eurasian children. The aggregate number of English scholars amounts to 911. But the study of English is commencing in several of the Town Schools, of which the scholars are not entered in the above Return. For the Seetabuldee School the services of a Master trained as an Army Schoolmaster have been obtained, and another well educated Master is on his way from England.

The Bishop's School.

This School was inaugurated by the Bishop of Calcutta on the occasion of His Lordship's visit, and is named "The Bishop's School." There were on the 30th April 3,164 boys learning in the Oordoo language; 10,290 in Hindee; 4,952 in Mahratta; 79 in Ooriya; and 484 in Teloogoo. In the Nagpore Province about three-fourths of the boys were studying in Mahratta, and one-fourth in Oordoo.

Aided Schools.

179. Of the aided Schools the Church Mission at Jubbulpore under the Reverend Mr. Champion is flourishing; and the Scotch Free Church Mission School at Nagpore (under the Reverends S. Hislop and J. G. Cooper) continues to be a blessing to that city.

Mahratta language.

180. It is believed that the increased use of the Mahratta language in the Courts of Nagpore, and the increased employment of Mahratta Officials, will give some impulse to education. At present there is the greatest difficulty in finding young Natives at Nagpore fit for the higher kinds of employment; but the coming generation will produce youths qualified by education to compete for the patronage, which, though accruing in their own country has yet been heretofore unavoidably bestowed on foreigners. Throughout these Provinces

the lower grades in the Civil Departments have been unavoidably filled by men of deficient education. It has now been decided that no man shall be admitted even to the lowest grade in the Judicial and Fiscal Departments without passing a moderate educational test, both as to Literature and Arithmetic. It has been already seen that, in the Police Department, the Privates cannot be promoted without being able to read and write, and that in every District there are Schools established departmentally for the education of the sons of Policemen.

Educational tests for Government employés.

181. The Book Depôts in the Northern and Eastern Circles are supplied from Calcutta and Allahabad; the Depôt in Southern or Nagpore Division is supplied from Bombay. Some Globes, Maps, and Illustrations of Physical Science and Natural Philosophy have been already received; and a large supply of these things from Messrs. Keith, Johnstone and Company, Geographers at Edinburgh, is on its way. The sale of Books has been considerable, in all 13,600 have been sold during the last few months, of which 5,476 were sold in the Nagpore Division alone.

The Book Depôts.

182. In connection with the Educational Department, there has been formed a Central Museum at Nagpore. A suitable and handsome building is being erected for this purpose in the Station of Seetabuldee, and will soon be completed. Rupees 5,000 (£500) were contributed by the Government; the remainder of the cost will be defrayed from the Local Funds. The Office of Honorary Curator has been accepted by the Reverend S. Hislop, (Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland,) a gentleman of eminent acquirements. A committee of qualified gentlemen was appointed to consider the best mode of establishing a Museum and Public Library at Nagpore. It was decided that the Museum should be a repository for specimens of Nature and of Art. Under the head of Nature are to be classed specimens from the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms. Under the head of Art there are to be collected models of implements and Machinery; Manufactures; Sculpture; Wood-carving; Antiquities including Inscriptions, Reliefs, Statues, Coins; together with drawings and models of such specimens as cannot be actually procured. The Public Library is to be one of reference containing works of permanent interest connected with Education, Science and Art. A number of specimens under the headings above described have been already received from the various Districts.

Central Museum at Nagpore.

The Public Library at Nagpore.

183. Endeavour is being made to form an Antiquarian Society, which might have its habitation in the Museum Building. There is, indeed, peculiar scope for the labors of such a Society in these Provinces. In the introductory Chapter of my last Report, a sketch was given of the several historical periods and dynasties which have passed over this part of India. Of these earlier dynastics, perhaps even of these nations, there are no written records extant; the only means of tracing them are ruins and remains. But these materials of history, though often indistinct and difficult of interpretation, are numerous; and are scattered over almost all parts, even the wildest, of the country. There are Scythian

Necessity for Antiquarian research.

Scythian remains.

or Druidical remains consisting of Formuli Cromlechs and Kistvaens, and identical in style and character with the remains of ancient Britain. It seems certain that the same aboriginal people who, starting from Scythia, moved westwards to Scandinavia and Britain must also have penetrated southwards, even to this part of India. Their vestiges are discernible all round Nagpore, and even down to the banks of the Godavery below Sironcha. There are rock excavations believed to be Buddhist on the Puchmarree Hills, and Buddhist remains are found in various other places. The earliest Hindoo remains are monolith pillars, apparently marking the stages over long distances of pilgrims in the early ages marching to and from the sacred Mahadeo Cave near Puchmarree. There are stone carvings to be found throughout the Central Provinces, attesting the existence of several Hindoo dynasties of much higher oriental civilization than any thing that has since been seen, and apparently indicating a greater degree of wealth and prosperity than has been known in these latter generations. It is certain that many of the jungles of the present day in these Provinces, now infested by wild beasts, were once the scenes of architectural labor and centres of human activity. Succeeding these dynasties there were the Gond Kingdoms of inferior civilization, but still of considerable power. They also covered the mountain tops and interspersed the broad plains with forts, temples and palaces, the broken remnants of which now serve as the sole monuments of their greatness. The Mahratta period which supervened has fallen within the scope of written history. But all the other periods can only be known by remains and ruins, which, saved as it were from the wreck of ages, have been left, under Providence, for our instruction, if we will but learn to read them. If, therefore, this unwritten history is ever to be known and collated, something like a system of antiquarian research must be established; and thus an Antiquarian Society, if well sustained, might succeed in concentrating the scattered rays of light into a focus, and thus disclose the annals of preceding systems both of Government and Society.

Early Hindoo remains.

Remains of buildings under Gond Dynasties.

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

184. This Chapter will treat of the various classes of Public Works in the following order :—

I.—Military Buildings.
II.—Civil Buildings.
III.—Roads, Communication, and Bridges.
IV.—Canals and Irrigation.
V.—Miscellaneous and Municipal Works.

185. The greater portion of the works are executed by the Public Works Department, but that portion of the works which are executed by the Local Committees are also under the ultimate supervision and control of the same Department.

SECTION I.—MILITARY BUILDINGS.

186. In my last Report, paragraph 263, it was stated that the Military Buildings were nowhere good, generally defective, just barely sufficient to carry on the service from year to year, and

Military Buildings.

that the expenditure on these works had been, and continued to be, small. The expenditure for the year under review has amounted to Rupees 1,98,029 or £19,802. A large portion of this has been spent on repairs and petty works. The only works of importance have been the erection of some family quarters, an Artillery School-house and Plunge Bath at Kamptee; the drainage of swamps near the Barracks at Jubbulpore; and the commencement of Barracks at the Mohtoor Sanatarium.

Permanent Barracks.

187. Sanction of Supreme Government has been obtained to the erection of family quarters, which are urgently needed at Saugor and at Kamptee, at an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 2,50,000 or £25,000, at the two Stations within the current year. An additional lakh of Rupees or £10,000 has been sanctioned from Imperial Funds for the construction of permanent Barracks. Saugor will probably be the Station selected for the erection of these Buildings.

The Mohtoor Sanatarium.

188. The Mohtoor Sanatarium was described in paragraphs 258 to 262 of my last Report. It was then stated that the construction of a Barrack to accommodate 25 or 30 European Soldiers was recommended. That recommendation has since been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and some progress has been made with the actual work. It is hoped that the buildings will be ready for Troops by the next hot season. At present the Station has an Executive Engineer and two European Overseers, a Medical Officer, a Company of Sappers and Miners, with one European Officer, and a large gang of prisoners to supply the labor for local works. A site has been very carefully selected on a portion of the plateau, free from jungle, and by all appearances likely to continue salubrious at all seasons. The spot was visited in January last by the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, Sir Hope Grant.

The Puchmurree Hills.

189. I have, during this last season, examined the Puchmurree Hills, which are opposite the Mohtoor Range, in company with various gentlemen of professional knowledge and local experience. We were much impressed with the excellence of the place as a site for a Sanatarium. At the end of May, in an open Bungalow, the temperature ranged from 76° to 86° Farenheit. The plateau, at an elevation of 3,600 feet above the Sea, is about six miles long and one mile broad. It reposes on a mass of magnificent sandstone formation, presenting bold and beautiful scenery. It is finely wooded. During the hot weather and winter it is fully equal to Mohtoor, and superior to it in beauty and interest. But Mohtoor will probably prove the more salubrious in the rainy season and the autumn, and that is a great advantage. Again, Mohtoor is easily accessible from Nagpore, whereas Puchmurree is not so, and indeed could only be approached by a long detour. On the other hand, Puchmurree is much more conveniently situated in respect to Jubbulpore, and all the Nerbudda Stations. On the whole, I am prepared to recommend that a small Barrack be constructed experimentally at Puchmurree as well as at Mohtoor. It seems sufficiently certain that, whatever the climate of Puchmurree might be in the autumn, it would be excellent in the winter, spring and summer. By roads which could be rendered passable without any great expense, Puchmurree would be 130 miles distant from Jubbulpore, 167 from Dumoh, 110 from Saugor, 77 from Nursingpore, and 53 from Hoshungabad. The nearest Station on the Railway between Nursingpore and Hoshungabad would be distant about 25 miles from the Hill.

SECTION II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Deficiency of Civil Buildings.

190. In my last Report, paragraphs 264 to 272, the then condition of Civil buildings in these Provinces was described. It was shewn that Court Houses had been generally constructed or were under construction But other kinds of buildings were deficient or entirely wanting. Since then some progress has been made; but when so many other needs in respect to material improvements are pressing, it is not possible to devote more than a portion of our resources to Civil buildings.

Court Houses.

191. Within the year under review, 1862-63 the following buildings have been or are being constructed :—

A Court House is being built for the Commissioner at Saugor; the Court Houses for the Deputy Commissioners at Bhundarah, Belaspore and Chanda have been completed, and a Court House at Dumoh has been ordered to be commenced.

The Tehseelees or Court Houses for the Sub-Divisions, into which each District is divided, are of some importance, as much of the Civil business in the interior of the country is transacted in them. These Offices have generally been accommodated in Native buildings, which are found by experience to be wretched, and often little better than sheds. Some effort has been made of late to erect suitable buildings. In the Chutteesghur Division and Nagpore, where the want was most felt, eight of these Court Houses have been commenced on a standard plan; one has been commenced at Hurda near Hoshungabad, and one has been ordered in the Saugor District, and one (temporary) has been erected in the Sumbulpore District. Thus ten Court Houses, and all of this class, have been undertaken within the year. There remain 20 more to be undertaken before the complement of these buildings for all these Provinces will be complete.

Police Buildings.

192. It may be said that, except in a few places, the Police in these Provinces are without any building accommodation. A set of standard Plans and Estimates have been prepared for the accommodation of the entire Police Force, which will ultimately, when complete, involve an expenditure of 4 lakhs of Rupees or £40,000. In the mean time buildings for the Police are being constructed at the Stations of Jubbulpore and Raepore, at a cost of Rupees 20,000 or £2,000.

Caravanserais.

193. In paragraph 269 of my last Report it was stated that Caravanserais for the accommodation of travellers were in most places wanting; some effort has been made to supply these where they were most needed. In the Nagpore and Chutteesghur Divisions thirteen of these buildings have been commenced during the year under review on a standard plan at the most frequented stages on the main roads. They will cost Rupees 9,000 or £ 900 each.

194. The various educational buildings undertaken within the year have been mentioned in the Chapter on Education.

195. The Jail buildings have been similarly mentioned in the Chapter on Jails.

196. The sums expended in 1862-63 on Civil buildings, inclusive of Jails, but exclusive of educational buildings, has amounted to Rupees 1,21,440 or £12,144.

SECTION III.—Communications.

Roads and Bridges.

197. In my last Report I explained the character and objects of the various roads in the Central Provinces. I have now to shew what has been, and is being, done on each line. It is to be borne in mind that, firstly, main lines are under the Department of Public Works; and, secondly, that the branch roads and lines are under the different Local Committees.

Lines of Trunk Road.

198. There are now four main or trunk roads under the Department of Public Works, namely, the Great Northern Road, the Southern Road, the Great Eastern Line, the North West Road.

199. The Great Northern Road may be regarded as being in two main sections: that between Jubbulpore and the Khuttra Pass, near Mirzapore; and that between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, to each of which separate allusion will be made.

Road from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore.

200. From Jubbulpore to the Khuttra Pass the road was made and metalled some time ago. The bridges are now under construction, and attention is devoted to them alone. During the past year, 1862-63, four large bridges were constructed or commenced at a cost during the year of Rupees 23,984 (£2,398). One of those commenced was the bridge over the Tonse River, having five arches of 50 feet span. The sum set down in the Budget for the prosecution of these bridges during the year 1863-64 is one lakh of Rupees or £10,000; and this, with our present resources, is all that can be allowed. But it is noteworthy that no less than 146 bridges of various sizes, and some of them of first class, remain to be constructed at a cost of about six lakhs of Rupees or £60,000. Thus, at the present rate of expenditure and progress, some six years would elapse before this great road could be really completed, and really open for traffic in the rains. The Railway, to which this road is to be an important feeder, may, perhaps, be opened within that period. The Estimates for the unfinished portion of bridges under construction amount to Rupees 66,000 or £6,600. Designs and Estimates for new bridges to the amount of Rupees 64,000 or £6,400 are ready, or nearly ready. These two sums together make Rupees 1,66,000 or £16,600. If, therefore, financial means should permit, a far greater sum than that now set down in the Budget could be beneficially expended on the progress of this great Line.

Road from Jubbulpore to Nagpore.

201. From Jubbulpore to Nagpore, or rather to Kamptee, on the Kanhan River, the road is now considerably advanced. Of the total distance, 62 miles are complete in all respects; 31, though not complete, are so far advanced as to be open for traffic; 40 miles are under construction, and the remaining 18 miles have been surveyed, planned and estimated for, and may be commenced as soon as means may permit. During the past year, 1862-63, Rupees 4,39,719 or £43,971 have been expended on this section; there remain about 7 lakhs of Rupees or £70,000 required to complete it, of which 4½ lakhs of Rupees or £45,000 are set down to be expended during the current year 1863-64. Among the works, the most remarkable are the bridges over the Wyn Gunga, having 12 arches of

50 feet span, and over the Kanhan, having 12 arches of 50 feet span. Of the Wyn Gunga Bridge eight arches are already turned; this work has chiefly been done during the past working season. Of the Kanhan Bridge the foundations are partly laid, and four piers are erected. At the Silba Pass near Jubbulpore, the road has been successfully carried up the side of Hills 264 feet high from the base. At Koraee, south of Seonee, the road will have to surmount the southern face of the Range, and for this Pass Designs and Estimates have been framed.

The Southern Road.

202. The Southern Road runs from Nagpore down the Valley of the Wurda and through the Cotton Country, having branches to Hingun Ghat, Deolee and Arvee, all great Cotton Marts, and destined to connect all these rich Districts with the Railway. This road also has been advanced considerably during the year under review, 1862-63. Of the total distance 163¾ miles (branches included) 25 are completed in all respects; 68 miles, though not completed, are so advanced as to be open for traffic, 47¾ miles are under construction, 17 miles, though not commenced, are surveyed and estimated for, and the remaining 6 miles have yet to be surveyed, as also three branches to join the different Railway Stations, the total length of which will be about 50 miles. The expenditure during 1862-63 on this road has amounted to Rupees 2,12,045 or £21,204. That set down for 1863-64 amounts to one lakh of Rupees or £10,000. The amount required for completion, however, is 4 lakhs of Rupees or £40,000. If means should be available, a fair proportion of this might be beneficially expended during the next season.

The Great Eastern Road.

203. The Great Eastern Road from Nagpore to Chutteesghur (of vast importance to trade) has been proceeded with; but owing to the mismanagement of the Executive Officers in charge, the progress made has disappointed our expectations. Out of a total distance of 230 miles, 5 have been completed; 17 miles, though not completed, have been so far advanced as to be opened for traffic; 56 miles are under construction; 52 miles, though not commenced, have been surveyed and estimated for; and 100 miles have yet to be surveyed. On this line most of the larger bridges were well constructed many years ago by the Mahratta Government. The expenditure in 1862-63 has amounted to Rupees 65,162 or £6,516, and that set down for 1863-64 amounts to one lakh of Rupees or £10,000.

Road to Sumbulpore and the Mahanuddy.

204. A continuation of the Great Eastern Road is the line which runs from Chutteesghur to Sumbulpore, with a branch to the Mahanuddy at Binka, which is considered the navigable head of that river. Owing partly to want of means, and partly to the sickness of the Executive Officer, from malaria contracted in that jungly District, it has not been possible during the last season to make any appreciable progress on this line. Some 48 miles have, however, been surveyed and estimated for at a cost of nearly 2 lakhs of Rupees or £20,000. Should these Estimates be approved by the Supreme Government, and should financial means be available, it would be possible to make a vigorous commencement during 1863-64.

The North-West Road.

205. The North-West Line runs from Nagpore towards Baitool and Hoshungabad, with a branch to Chindwarra. On this line 20 miles have been completed; 10 miles, though not completed,

are still so advanced as to be open for traffic; 25 miles are under construction, and 27 miles, though not commenced, have been surveyed and estimated for; during the year under review Rupees 20,000 or £2,000 have been spent on this road; no large bridges have been constructed. The most interesting work on this line is the Silwanee Pass, where the road has been carried with great engineering skill up the side of the Hill Range to a height of 572 feet.

Present state of the Main Roads.

206. Exclusive of the Jubbulpore and Mirzapore Section, the state of which is exceptional, as already explained, the present condition of the four great lines under the Department of Public Works is as follows:—

	Miles.
Completed in all respects	112
Opened for traffic, though not quite completed ...	126
Under construction	168¾
Surveyed and estimated for, though not commenced ...	162
Not yet surveyed	166
Total ...	734¾

Results of last season's operations.

207. The above represents the result of the operations of former years and the year under review taken together. The result for the year under review, 1862-63, if taken separately, will appear as follows:—

	Miles.
Completed in all respects	75
Opened for traffic, though not quite completed	104
Under construction	168¾
Surveyed and estimated for, though not commenced ...	162
Not yet surveyed	166
Total ...	675¾

208. The total length of road, belonging to the Department of Public Works, under operation within the working season of 1862-63, (including miles completed or opened for traffic, or under construction, or surveyed) amounts to 568¾ miles. Over this length of mileage the number of large bridges of more than 100 running feet water-way, either constructed or under construction within the year, amounts to 13, and of lesser bridges (exclusive of culverts) to 119.

Preparation of Designs and Estimates.

209. Within the same period also special efforts have been made to ensure such progress with the Surveys and Estimates, that these preliminary operations might be one twelvemonth in advance of the actual commencement of work. During the year 274¾ miles of road have been surveyed and estimated for; of these many have within the same season been brought under construction. But it will have been seen, from the above Statement, that there are 162 miles surveyed but not commenced, and this quantity represents more than a

twelve-month's work. Thus nearly all the works to be proceeded with during the coming season, 1863-64, has been already surveyed and estimated for. Experience shows that these essential preliminaries ought to be arranged at least some little time beforehand. If the Executive Engineers are busied with actual construction, they cannot give that time and thought which are necessary to the preparation of good Estimates. The best routine seems to be that Plans and Estimates should be made during one season, and the work executed during the next season. This principle has been followed during the past season for the main roads in these Provinces.

Road operations under Local Committees.

210. Besides the regular Department of Public Works, the Local Committees in the various Districts have operated upon a great number of Branch Roads, constructing some, improving others, and executing surface repairs in others. It is not necessary to show the number of miles repaired, which must be very considerable, but in other more important branches of the work the aggregate result of the operations of the various Committees during the year 1862-63 may be thus shewn approximately :—

	Miles.
Completed in all respects	49
Opened for traffic, though not quite completed	15
Under construction	144
Improved and marked off	400
Total ...	608

The above Statement refers to roads in the interior of the country, and is exclusive of mere Station Roads and Streets in Cities, which latter will be adverted to separately.

211. The principal roads on which the Local Committees have been operating upon are as follows :—

The road from Jubbulpore to Raepore (the importance of which was explained in paragraph 285 of my last Report); the road down the Valley of the Godavery from Sironcha; the roads in the Valley of the Mahanuddy; the road from the Kuttungee, Valley to Seonee on the Trunk Road; the roads in the interior of the Nagpore, Bhundara and Jubbulpore Districts; and the direct road from Nagpore to Oomrawuttee, which will be of great consequence when the Railways shall be opened into the interior of Berar.

Aggregate length of roads under operation during the last season.

212. The combined result of the road operations by the Department of Public Works, and by the Local Committee during the season of 1862-63, may be thus exhibited :—

	Miles.
Completed in all respects	117
Opened for traffic, though not quite completed	119
Under construction	371¾
Surveyed but not commenced	162
Improved and marked off	400
Total ...	1,169¾

Thus it will be seen that, in one stage or other, no less than 1,169¾ miles of road have been under operations during the year 1862-63.

213. In the Statement appended to paragraph 291 of my last Report it was shewn that the total expenditure by the Department of Public Works on roads in these Provinces during previous years up to May 1862 amounted to Rupees 12,84,175 or £128,417. The expenditure during 1862-63 has amounted to Rupees 7,60,910 or £76,091, and that allowed by Supreme Government for the expenditure of 1863-64 amounts to Rupees 9,31,044 or £93,104.

Additional roads required.

214. In addition to the roads already mentioned, there is the line from Jubbulpore *viâ* Dumoh to Saugor and thence to the Malthone Pass. This road is urgently needed to connect Saugor, our principal Military Station, with the Railway Terminus at Jubbulpore, and also for the increasing traffic which flows from the North-West to Jubbulpore. This should be undertaken by the Department of Public Works as soon as possible. In a Military and Political point of view, it is also very desirable to improve the road from Saugor to Nowgong in Bundlecund.

Paramount importance of road-making in the Central Provinces.

215. In my last Report it was shewn how road-making is among the most pressing needs of these Provinces, and yet, perhaps, of all matters under the cognizance of this Administration the most backward. The present Report will shew how, despite all the efforts that can be made, the distances to be operated on are really immense. Indeed, many hundreds of miles of road have yet to be made before these Provinces can rise to any thing approaching a par with the more advanced parts of India. It is, of course, difficult to find the financial means for prosecuting so many projects; but owing to the liberality of the Supreme Government, this difficulty has not been much felt. Again there is a scarcity of labor every where, and a still greater dearth of skilled Artisans. On the main line, however, these needs are ultimately supplied, more or less. But the difficulty, which of all others I find it hardest to overcome, is that of finding a sufficient number of able Executive Officers, and of well trained and well conducted subordinate officials.

SECTION IV.

Railways and Tramways.

216. The three Lines of Railway in progress within these Provinces were described in paragraphs 292 to 296 of my last Report. They are, *first*, the Bombay and Jubbulpore Line, *second* the branch to Nagpore, *third* the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Line.

Progress of the Railway in the Nerbudda Valley.

217. That portion of the Bombay and Jubbulpore Line which lies within the Nerbudda Valley has been advanced during the last working season, though towards the Hoshungabad extremity of the Valley, there was a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of laborers. The earth-work has been nearly completed, and the masonry works are in

progress. The two greatest works are the bridges over the Nerbudda near Jubbulpore, and over the Towa River near Hoshungabad; both of these have been commenced. There remain, however, many bridges of various sizes to be constructed. The Contractors have been fortunate in exhuming at various places large quantities of excellent building stone, from the remains of temples, edifices and cities of ancient Hindoo Dynasties. These remains were generally found in shapeless masses, covered over with the earth which had accumulated through centuries. There has been considerable difficulty in selecting the site for the Terminus at Jubbulpore, and the matter is not yet settled. The sites for all the other stations have been duly selected. During the past year some 160,000 sleepers have been supplied to this Railway from the Forests of Bijeeragoghur near Rewa, of the Mundla Hills, and of the Baitool District. These are of saj and teak wood. The Line will, probably, not be opened to Jubbulpore until four years hence. At present Bhosawal, 330 miles distant from Jubbulpore, is the nearest point to which the Railway is open.

Progress of the Railway to Nagpore.

218. The branch Railway through Berar to Nagpore is advancing fast, the earthwork is nearly completed to Nagpore, and progress has been made with the masonry works. Excepting the bridge over the Wurda, there is no work of magnitude on this Line within the Nagpore Province, and that is half finished. The sites for the Terminus at Nagpore, and of the other stations along the line, have been selected. Some 58,000 sleepers have been supplied for the Line from the Forests of saj trees, which extend from the banks of the Pench River eastwards along the southern base of the Seonce Hills.

Traffic from Nagpore to Railway in Berar.

219. At present the nearest point from Nagpore up to which the Railway is open is Mulkapore, 228 miles distant. The Railway already attracts the Passenger traffic from Nagpore to Bombay, and even the Goods traffic from the Nagpore and Nerbudda country. Although the extremity of the completed Line is so far distant from Nagpore, yet the tide of exportation is steadily setting in towards that point. Already the trains to Bombay are over-freighted with the cotton of the Wurda and Nerbudda Districts and the oilseeds of Chutteesghur. Even now the Rail can hardly carry the vast traffic which is seeking for means of export. It is hoped that within a twelvemonth the Line will be open to a point near Oomraotee, within 150 miles of Nagpore, and in two years to Nagpore itself.

The Allahabad and Jubbulpore Line.

220. The Allahabad and Jubbulpore Line, having been surveyed, was commenced during this last season. Its sleepers will be supplied from the Saul Forests of Bijeeragoghur.

221. It is difficult to over-estimate the advantages which are expected to result to these Provinces from the construction of Railways, or to describe the keen interest with which the opening of the Line from Bombay to Nagpore, and to Jubbulpore, is awaited by all classes of the community, both European and Native.

Prospects of future supply of Wooden Sleepers to the Railways.

222. I may mention in this place that future difficulty is apprehended respecting the adequate supply of wooden sleepers and even of wooden fence posts for the several Railways. I

understand that the Nagpore and Jubbulpore Railways will take upwards of 400,000 sleepers and 300,000 fence posts at the first construction, and thereafter this vast quantity will require renewal every five years. Quantities in similar proportions will be required for the Jubbulpore and Allahabad Lines. The following passages may be appropriately extracted from a recent Report by the Conservator of Forests, Captain Pearson. That Officer writes :—

" I cannot, however, help expressing the great anxiety I feel as to the future supply " of timber, and sleepers especially, to the Railway. By the time even single Lines are " laid to Nagpore and Jubbulpore, the Forests near the Railway will be so stripped that, " except at the cost of absolute ruin, it will be impossible to cut any sleepers in them " for fifteen or twenty years to come, and even from more distant sources the expense of " supplying another complete set of sleepers for the Railway would be enormous.

" It would cost about Rupees 5 (ten shillings) per sleeper to deliver saul wood " sleepers from the Mundla Forests at Jubbulpore, if they had to be carted all the way ; " and these Forests are by no means inexhaustible. I really cannot tell where the " sleepers would come from if a double line of Rails were ordered to be laid down.

" I have no hesitation in saying that to renew the Central India Lines, or lay a " double line of Rails would be an operation involving far greater difficulties and cost " than most people have any idea of. The timber would come from a great distance, " indeed I do not know any resources except the distant Saul Forests of Mundla and " Rewa, which would stand the drain. There is a good deal of Kowah (Terminalia " Arjuna) along the River bank. This has not yet been much tried for sleepers, but it " possibly may serve the purpose * * * ; still all this will never suffice to meet the perma- " nent demand * * * . It is important to turn attention to the possibility of obtaining a " good scheme for an *Iron* permanent way * * * ; either Iron sleepers, or sleepers from " Norway or Australia, must be employed."

223. In my last Report, paragraphs 297 to 304, a brief sketch was given of possible Tramways in these Provinces. Since then the question has not advanced to any practical stage. It is now thought that the most promising Line would be that from Chutteesghur to Nagpore. The enormous productive powers of Chutteesghur, and the quantity of surplus produce, as evidenced by the extreme cheapness of grain, have been frequently mentioned in my last Report. The increase of the area sown with cotton in the Wurda Valley and in Berar, which increase displaces a corresponding quantity of grain, will, doubtless, cause an enhanced demand on the granaries of Chutteesghur, and consequent exportation of grain from that District towards Nagpore. If, then, Chutteesghur were to become one of the indispensable sources of the supply of food to the population of the Cotton-growing Districts, the construction of a Tramway from thence to Nagpore might merit consideration. The trade between Chutteesghur and Nagpore is carried partly by country carts, and partly by pack bullocks, by three roads running parallel to each other. It has been ascertained by an Establishment posted at selected points to note the traffic as it passed. These accounts, too, have been compared

with Estimates made by the principal Native Traders. The result may be stated as follows:—

Articles.	Export.			Import.		
	Bulk.	Value.		Bulk.	Value.	
	Maunds of 82 lbs. each.	Rupees.	£	Maunds of 82 lbs. each.	Rupees.	£
Grain ...	650,000	500,000	50,000			
Cotton ...	20,000	390,000	39,000			
Brass Vessels ...	...	...	...	11,300	6,000	600
Sugar ...	...	...	...	990	13,000	1,300
Cocoanuts ...	40,000	100,000	10,000			
Bullion ...	...	...	...	...	500,000	50,000
Miscellaneous ...	85,000	30,000	3,000	2,710	1,000	100
Total ...	795,000	1,020,000	102,000	15,000	520,000	52,000

The value of grain and cotton has been assumed at the prices current in Chutteesghur, which are very low. The amount of bullion imported has been obtained, not from the Trade Returns, but from wealthy traders engaged in the traffic between Chutteesghur and Nagpore.

SECTION V.

Canals and Irrigation.

Special enquiries regarding Canals and Reservoirs.

224. In my last Report, paragraph 305, it was stated that Canals do not exist in these Provinces, and that it was not then known whether any could be advantageously constructed. During the year under review, 1862-63, on the appointment of a special Officer as Superintendent of Irrigation, particular enquiries have been made on this important subject. The Officer is Mr. S. Hanna, Civil Engineer, a gentleman who gained valuable experience in the Canal Department of the Punjab.

225. These enquiries shew that Reservoirs can be formed at the point where the Kunhan River and its affluent the Pench debouch from the Sautpoora Hills, north of Nagpore, and that thence Canals could be conducted down the Cotton Districts in the Valley of the Wurda, and down the plain of Nagpore to the Wyn Gunga, these two tracts being the very richest parts of the Nagpore Province. A Sketch Map of these possible projects is annexed.

The Kunhan and the Pench Rivers.

226. It will be seen that both the Kunhan and the Pench rise in the heart of the Sautpoora Range near the cluster of Hills, now so well known by the names of Puchmuree and Mohtoor.

Then turning south-eastwards, through the upland undulating plains of the Chindwarra District, they ultimately find passages through the Valleys which intersect the southern face of the Range. The Kunhan debouches finally from the Hills near Khelode, and the Pench near Doongurthal. They then unite their streams at a point a little above the Station of Kamptee. Then flowing south-eastwards, the united stream joins the Wyn Gunga near Bhundara. It has been ascertained with certainty that large reservoirs, containing vast quantities of water, can be formed without any extraordinary difficulty, and without any excessive cost, in the Valleys near Khelode and Doongurthal, by damming up the Kunhan and Pench respectively.

Storage of the waters of the Kunhan and of the Pench.

227. From a reservoir near Khelode, it would be practicable to conduct a Canal past Nagpore into the Valley of the Wunna Stream, which is an affluent of the Wurda, and passes by Hingun Ghaut, and thence down the Valley of the Wurda to Chanda. The total length of such a Canal would be about 130 miles, and about 150 square miles of highly culturable country might be irrigated from it. It would not be possible to carry a Canal from the Pench Valley across the country on the left bank of the Wurda, because the Pench Valley is at a much lower level. But a Canal from the Pench could be conducted eastward with every facility down the Valley of the Wyn Gunga. The length of such a Canal would be about 35 miles, and about 80 square miles of highly cultivated country might be irrigated from it.

The Reservoir proposed near Khelode on the Kunhan.

228. Regarding a possible reservoir near Khelode for the storage of the waters of the Kunhan, Mr. Hanna thus writes:—

"The very place in the Valley to which, on account of the level of the ground, it is "necessary to look to for the head of a Canal is wonderfully favored as a site for the "formation of a great artificial Lake. Some 15 or 20 miles higher up the course of the "river the Hills on each side hang close to its banks and narrow the limits of the Valley; "but from this point their distance increases, the main range running to the east, while "the opposite Hills extend themselves to the south, leaving the river to ramble in the "centre of the plain. Lower down the spreading plain is twice remarkably intersected "by protruding spurs as almost to thwart the Valley * * * *; a heading up of 60 "feet high would probably throw the water over fifty-four square miles, and a "heading up 110 feet high would produce the same effect for 94 square miles. "* * * The capacity of the reservoir formed by a dam 110 feet high would "give an useful storage space of 72 billions of cubic feet. The loss by evaporation, "calculated at 8 feet per season over the mean surface, would amount to about 12 "billions of cubic feet, leaving 60 billions of cubic feet as the quantity available "to be dealt out to the Wurda over a period of 300 days. This last quantity is less by "40 billions of cubic feet than the computed smallest available rain-fall."

229. The catchment basin of the reservoir is ascertained to extend over 1,800 square miles, which represents a vast surface of drainage; and the above calculations are made on an estimated average rain-fall of 30 inches per annum. The length of the dam would be 2,000 yards or 1¼ mile. After being conducted from the reservoir by

means of an artificial outlet channel in a direction nearly due south, would, for the first 20 miles of its course, cross the valley or basin of the Kunhan. Then it would enter a trap-rock ridge near Nagpore, the summit of which would be a hundred feet above the bed of the channel, and would be carried through this ridge for a distance of 7 or 8 miles, partly by an open cutting and partly by a Tunnel. Emerging from this, it would join the Valley of the Wurda at about the 25th mile of its course. Then it would flow for some miles in the natural channel of the Wunna, one of the affluents of the Wurda. After that an irrigation canal head might be formed at a point near Bhoree, which might thence be carried right down the Valley to Chanda. Excepting the interval of the trap-rock ridge, it would pass through and irrigate a fertile and well inhabited country throughout its whole course from the reservoir, till it joined the Wurda. That portion of the water which might be required for the supply of the Wurda might pass down the Wunna, and enter the Wurda near Hingun Ghaut.

Probable effect of the Khelode Lake on the navigation of the Wurda.

230. It appears certain that the Khelode Lake thus described would suffice both to irrigate the fertile Valley of the Wurda, and also to flush that river, so as to render it perfectly navigable above the third Barrier. But it is to be remembered that the formation of the reservoir alone would not subserve the purposes of the Wurda navigation, as there is no natural channel from Khelode to the Wurda Valley. Thus the water must be carried by the confined channel and Tunnel through the ridge before it can reach the water shed of the Wurda. In this point of view, a reservoir *and* a canal *must* be made together. The expense of the two works would, of course, be very considerable, but the double advantage both of navigation and irrigation would be vast.

And of the Godavery.

231. But the Khelode Reservoir might be made to supply the Godavery *below the junction of the Wyn Gunga*, and this without any canal, as the water would pass into the Kunhan, and thence into the Wyn Gunga. Whether, however, its storage would suffice to supply the Godavery during the *whole* of the dry season is doubtful. But, at least, the supply would be of considerable assistance.

Reservoirs for storing the Pench waters near Doongurthal.

232. The water from the Pench Reservoir near Doongurthal could not, by reason of the relative levels, be conducted into the Valley of the Wurda. But it could supply the Godavery, being conducted down the natural channel of the Pench, Kunhan and Wyn Gunga. Here again, however, it is as yet doubtful whether the storage would suffice to supply the Godavery during the whole of the dry season, though it would certainly be ample for a canal, as already described.

233. It is hoped that both the Pench and Kunhan projects may be matured during the next working season, so that reliable Estimates of cost may be obtained.

Possible Canal in the Valley of the Mahanuddy.

234. In the Chapter on Navigation I shall have occasion to mention the projected Canal in the Valley of the Mahanuddy, which will be as useful for irrigation as for navigation. It is sufficient here to state that there is a project for such a Canal 150 miles long, which will irrigate the best tracts in the Sumbulpore District and its Dependencies.

235. There is also a project formed by Captain Haig, the Superintending Engineer of the Godavery Works, for an Irrigation Canal from Bhudrachellum to the Sibree junction, a distance of forty miles. The valley at that point is rich and well adapted for profitable irrigation. The project is a promising one, the levels are suitable, and the ground highly favorable.

Proposed Irrigation Canal near Bhudrachellum.

236. In respect to other works of irrigation, much general enquiry has been made during the year. The most promising projects of this nature are those which relate to the Kuttungee Valley. This valley is a remarkable tract lying along the southern base of the Sautpoora Range, North of Nagpore. It will have been seen that the Pench forces its way almost at a right angle through the southern face of the Range. From that point eastward the base of the Hills is fringed by dense forests and jungles, and the land is generally unculturable. But after some distance this great belt of Forest terminates in a ridge, and is succeeded by rich lowlands which stretch along the foot of the Hills, receiving their drainage; and which extend eastward, till they join the Valley of the Wyn Gunga, shortly after the debouchure of that river from the same Hills. This submontane tract is called the Kuttungee Valley. It has been chiefly reclaimed within the last thirty years, is fast increasing in cultivation and population, sending its surplus strength of men to labor in the public works; and with good management it may become one of the gardens of the Central Provinces. Its products are chiefly grain and sugar-cane. It has many small tanks, but these do not suffice to provide the permanent irrigation which is required. Now two valleys have been found traversed by streams running down from the Hills, and capable of being dammed up and formed into large reservoirs, from which irrigation might be easily conducted over hundreds of the Kuttungee villages. These sites were originally suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, Captain W. B. Thomson. One of them has been visited by Mr. Hanna and pronounced practicable. I have also been over it myself. The other site was shewn to me by the landholders themselves, who declared that they had long thought of the plan, and earnestly hoped that the Government would undertake it. During the next working season it is intended to mature both these projects, and to frame reliable Estimates of cost.

Proposed Reservoirs for irrigating the Kuttungee Valley.

237. In the Hills near the Bagh Nuddee, on the western limits of Chutteesghur, there is a basin where a large reservoir of many square miles in area might be formed at a comparatively trifling cost, by blocking the one outlet by which alone the waters can escape. From such a reservoir a valley containing twenty-two villages might be irrigated. The project has not been matured, but it is pronounced practicable by Engineer Officers, who have seen the place. At the request of some of the neighbouring landholders, I visited the spot and found the remains of materials of an unknown period, which must have been collected by some former dynasty with a view to this very work. The people declared that their villages, now poor, would be quadrupled in produce if this work were carried out.

Projected reservoir near the Bagh Nuddee.

238. The supervision and repairs of the lesser tanks in the Nagpore Province have been mentioned in the preceding Chapter relating to Land Revenue, paragraph 138.

SECTION VI.

Miscellaneous and Municipal Works.

239. The miscellaneous and municipal works throughout these Provinces are managed by the Local Committees. In many districts these Committees have devoted themselves with marked success to municipal improvement during the year under review. Some of the more prominent instances may be mentioned here.

Municipal works at Nagpore.

240. At Nagpore itself the most progress has been effected. No less than five broad streets have been made right through the very worst parts of the city, due compensation having been paid to the owners of the huts and hovels which had to be demolished. The new streets have metalled roadways and masonry drains; and substantial houses are being erected by the people themselves facing both sides. Two large squares for handsome market places have been opened in the heart of the City, the requisite spaces having been cleared for that purpose. A complete conservancy system has been established, the drainge has been improved, and several masonry sewers have been constructed. A new market place of considerable size has also been constructed at Seetabuldee. The great tank (or rather lake) near the city has been enlarged and improved by extensive excavations, and three new tanks have been constructed in the Station of Seetabuldee. The Agri-horticultural Society's Garden has been greatly extended. Roads, a serpentine water, and bridges have been added to it. In four distinct places in the vicinity of Nagpore, half deserted and half ruined gardens, buildings and summer houses, constructed by the former Mahratta Dynasty, have been repaired and improved at considerable cost, so as to be fitted for public gardens. For the convenience of the inhabitants of the large bazaars in the neighbouring Cantonment of Kamptee, there have been constructed a large tank, a market place, and a caravanserai. In addition to these various works, there are the several caravanserais, branch roads and bridges around the City of Nagpore, the mention of which has been included in other Sections of this Chapter. Within the year no less than Rupees 3,84,275 or £38,427 have been spent on municipal improvements in and about Nagpore.

Public Gardens at Saugor.

241. The Saugor Lake was mentioned in my last Report, paragraph 313. At one extremity of this a large swamp had gradually formed itself right between the City and Civil Station, proving equally detrimental to both. This noxious marsh is now being converted partly into a public garden on a large scale, and partly into serpentine water connected with the lake. The garden will serve as a nursery of young trees for arboriculture throughout the Saugor District. This work will cost Rupees 25,000 or £2,500; it will not only prove an ornament, but also a sanatory benefit to this important locality.

Municipal works at Hingun Ghaut.

242. The town of Hingun Ghaut has heretofore been an agglomeration of thatched huts; the streets were wretched beyond the possibility of improvement, and the place periodically suffered from destructive fires. After the last fire, the people agreed to build houses in well laid out streets, on good ground near the old town, if they could obtain assistance from the local funds in respect to supply of water. A large tank and some wells are accordingly being

constructed, and a new town is springing up around them. On the same spot various public buildings, such as the Tehseel Court House, the Caravanserai, and the School-house, are being erected. Thus by degrees Hingun Ghaut will become renovated.

Improvement at Jubbulpore and other places.

243. At Jubbulpore a new high street with a square and a market place have been constructed. At Seonee two market places and a large tank are being constructed. At Bhundara a broad and well drained street has been opened out right through a long and straggling town. At Chanda an anicut with bridge is being built across a stream, which will ensure an excellent supply of fresh water to the City. The new town and station of Sironcha have been laid out, and a tank excavated.

At Raepore streets, long and broad, are being formed, a market place is being constructed, and a swamp which extends from the city to the cantonment is ordered to be drained, so that ground, now covered with rank malarious vegetation, may become fitted for garden cultivation. Various minor improvements are being effected in the towns of Hoshungabad, Hurda, Ramteak, Oomrair, Belaspore and Sumbulpore.

144. The setting of Towns and Cities in order is probably of more importance to the civilization of the people than is at first sight apparent. The notorious deficiencies of Native Rule and Native institutions in this particular respect have been as great in this part of India as anywhere. It behoves us to give special attention to the subject, and it is satisfactory to state that there are few towns or stations in these Provinces, where the Local Authorities have not made a stride in Municipal improvement within the year under review.

Improvement of Ferries.

245. Owing to the number of unbridged streams, during the rainy season, it has been necessary to give special attention to the Ferries, which are very deficient in many parts of these Provinces. The Local Officers were urged to establish boats at the various points where such means of crossing might be needed. The number of additional boats of various kinds which have been provided within the year for the various Ferries in these Provinces may be stated approximately at 40.

SECTION VII.—Total of Public Works.

Aggregate expenditure on Public Works for the past two years.

246. This Chapter may conclude with the following Abstract of Expenditure of all kinds on Public Works during the past two years :—

			Military Works.	Civil Works.	Roads.	Establishment.	Advances for Stock.	Total expenditure	Budget allotment.	Local Works.	Grand Total expenditure.
1861-62		Rupees	91,958	61,893	4,92,982	2,85,190	4,13,399	13,45,422	14,98,000	*	13,45,422
		£	9,196	6,189	49,298	28,519	41,340	134,542	149,800	...	134,542
1862-63		Rupees	1,98,029	1,21,440	7,60,910	3,53,603	1,99,665	16,33,647	18,11,000	4,97,309	21,30,956
		£	19,803	12,144	76,091	35,360	19,966	163,364	1,81,000	49,731	2,13,095
	From the one per cent. Income Tax grant.	Rupees	...	...	1,33,111	...	1,79,000	3,12,111	3,51,500	...	3,12,111
		£	...	...	13,311	...	17,900	31,211	35,150	...	31,211
	Total ...	Rupees	1,98,029	1,21,440	8,94,021	3,53,603	3,78,665	9,45,758	21,62,500	4,97,309	24,43,067
		£	19,803	12,144	89,402	35,360	37,866	94,575	216,250	49,730	244,306

* There was some expenditure, but its amount cannot accurately be ascertained.

The above expenditure is exclusive of the Godavery.

247. For the current year 1863-64, the Budget allotment, *inclusive* of the Godavery, amounts to 26 lakhs of Rupees, or £260,000. The expenditure from Local Funds will be about 6 lakhs of Rupees, or £60,000. The grand total for 1863-64 will be about 32 lakhs of Rupees, or £320,000.

Expenditure for the current year.

CHAPTER VII.

Post Office.

218. The Postal Lines in these Provinces are well arranged, and the Post Office Department is generally efficient. The control and supervision of the Department is, doubtless, susceptible of improvement. The superior Departmental Authorities are, under existing arrangements, too remote to be of real service. During the year under review I suggested to the Director General of Post Offices in India the desirability of having a Post Master General for the Central Provinces, provided that such an arrangement could be effected without any considerable expense. The isolation of these Provinces from other parts of India; the vast extent of Postal Lines within their limits; the difficulty of maintaining rapid communication during the inclement seasons, render it probable that, if a Post Master General, controlling all the Post Offices in Central India, were resident at the Head Quarters of the Civil Administration, a variety of reforms would be gradually introduced.

A Post Master General required for these Provinces.

249. Two new Post Offices have been established within the year—one at Belaspore the other at Sironcha. It is probable that the approach of the Railway from Bombay towards Oomraotee will cause an alteration of the Postal arrangements between Nagpore and Bombay.

The new Post Offices opened.

250. The subject of bringing the receipt and distribution of letters in the interior of districts, now conducted by the Civil Authorities, under the control and management of the Post Office Department has been mooted by the Director General of Post Offices during the last few months. If the change shall be carried out, it would, no doubt, be attended with an increased correspondence and public benefit among classes who now hardly use the Post Office at all.

CHAPTER VIII.

Electric Telegraph.

251. In my last Report, paragraph 322, it was stated that the Electric Telegraph Lines in these Provinces are absolutely inefficient during the rainy season, that is for four or even five months of the year. From the commencement of the monsoon the lines are virtually almost closed: indeed, the uncertainty and the frequent delays have been so great as to render the Electric Telegraph worse than useless for months together. In September last I specially addressed the Director General of Electric Telegraphs in India on the subject, showing that, out of a period of 124 days, the line had been closed for 68 days, or about

Inefficient state of the Lines.

fully half of the period. During the past working season some efforts were made to improve the line; but during the present monsoon the communication is not much better than during the last. I do not desire to impute any blame to the authorities concerned, as departmental difficulties, doubtless, exist. But the actual result is unsatisfactory.

Lines from Jubbulpore to Saugor and in the Valley of the Godavery.

252. The expediency of constructing an Electric Telegraph Line from Jubbulpore to Saugor (mentioned in paragraph 324 of my last Report) has been admitted. The line has not actually been constructed as yet. A line from Sironcha down the Godavery to Doomagoodium, the Head Quarters of the Navigation Works, and thence to Rajamundry and Cocanada, will be essential to the due control of the important public works in progress, and to the success of departmental operations. Cocanada on the Coast is the basis of operations to Doomagoodium, and supplies much of the labour and materials for the Navigation Works of the Upper Godavery. It is, therefore, important that the Superintending Engineer at Doomagoodium should have means of rapid communication with his Agents on the Coast. At many seasons it is of the greatest consequence to know immediately the rise and fall of the River at different points. For instance, when the freshes are coming down in one part of the river, it is necessary that those in charge of works in other parts should have instant intelligence.

CHAPTER IX.

Marine and Navigation.

Navigation of the Rivers Godavery and Mahanuddy.

253. During the year 1862-63 two matters, as deeply affecting the future commercial interests of these Provinces, have occupied much attention. They are, *first*, the navigation of the River Godavery; *second*, the River Mahanuddy. It will be proper to advert to each of these in order.

Control of the Upper Godavery Works entrusted to this Administration.

254. By a Resolution of the Government of India, dated 29th December 1862, the control of the Navigation Works and Establishments on the Upper Godavery River was entrusted to the Administration of the Central Provinces. In the months of August and September 1862 I travelled up and down the River, from the Falls of the Wurda near Hingun Ghaut in the Nagpore Province to Cocanada the sea-port. During that tour I had the advantage of conferring with Captain Haig and all the Officers of the Navigation Department. Thereafter, in January 1863, I submitted to the Supreme Government a Report on the river, on the trade and circumstances of the countries adjacent to it, and on the projects of improving the navigation. The orders of the Supreme Government have been received, prescribing the manner in which the various works are to be proceeded with. It is now necessary that I should briefly recapitulate the substance of that Report and of the orders received thereon.

The Godavery and its affluents.

255. The great natural drainage system, which consists of several rivers converging on the Godavery and then flowing in an united stream to the sea, may be thus set forth :—

RIVERS.	Total Miles.	Unnavigable or difficult of navigation.	Navigable for half the year only.	REMARKS.
Wurdah	250	149	101	
Pyne Gunga	320	314	6	
Wyn Gunga ...	430	430	0	
Pranheeta ...	90	35	55	
Godavery Proper ...	650	630	20	Including Dowlaishwaram Canal.
Godavery Great ...	250	34	216	
Indrawutty	300	300	0	
Tal	120	115	5	
Sibbree	200	180	20	
Total ...	2,610	2,187	423	

It abates somewhat from the highest hopes which might be formed for improvement in this country to reflect on the comparatively small proportion out of so vast a river system, which is known to be good for navigation so far as our information goes.

The navigable portions of the river.

256. The main line of proposed water communication on the Godavery may be stated as follows :—

	Miles.
From Falls of the Wurda to Head of 3rd Barrier	101
The length of the Barrier	35
From foot of 3rd Barrier to Head of 2nd Barrier	75
The length of 2nd Barrier	14
From foot of 2nd Barrier to Head of 1st Barrier	68
Length of 1st Barrier to Bhudrachellum	20
From Bhudrachellum to Dowlaishwaram	98
From Dowlaishwaram to Cocanada on the Sea by Canal ...	34
Total ...	445

Countries of which the trade is affected by the navigation.

257. The countries of which the trade will be affected by the opening of the navigation are the country of Nagpore Proper, the country of Chutteesghur, and the valley of the Godavery itself. I do not mention Berar, because it is understood here that all its requirements will be supplied by the Railway thence to Bombay. But as Berar does not belong to this administration, it is not necessary that I should allude further to the bearings of the Godavery Navigation Project upon that Province. As regards Nagpore, the matter of absorbing interest is, without doubt, the opening of the Railway to Bombay.

But if the Godavery route were fairly opened, it is probable that quantities of the Nagpore produce might prefer the river to the Rail. The Nagpore Province, indeed, if properly developed, might find work for both. Again as the Nagpore Troops belong to the Madras Presidency, stores of all kinds and many reinforcements would come by the Godavery route. As regards the valley of the Godavery itself and its affluents, the importance of the navigation project is as great, if not greater than ever. On the whole the project would affect mainly the interests of the Central Provinces, and some parts of the Nizam's Dominions. It would stimulate production in the Nagpore Province, would cause population to increase in the Southern Districts especially, and would give rise to a great trade with the Eastern Coast of the Madras Presidency.

Trade of the Nagpore Province.

258. The trade of Nagpore may be stated approximately as follows :—

Exports.	Maunds of 82 lbs.	Value.	Imports.	Maunds of 82 lbs.	Value.
			Trade with Bombay.		
		Rupees.			Rupees.
Cotton ...	85,000	13,00,000	Salt ...	200,000	10,00,000
Linseed ..	100,000	2,50,000	European Piece-goods ...	...	7,00,000
Gingelly ...	50,000	1,50,000	Bullion { Silver ...	...	5,00,000
Horns ...	...	5,000	Bullion { Gold ...	...	10,00,000
Hides (latterly only) ...	..	5,000	Silk ...	1,200	1,00,000
Ghee or clarified butter ...	10,000	1,50,000	European stores ...	7,000	2,00,000
Red ochre ..	3,000	5,000	Articles of hardware, brass and copper vessels .	5,000	1,00,000
Coarse cloth ...	...	10,00,000	Dyes ..	1,000	50,000
			Miscellaneous ...	35,000	2,00,000
			Trade with Calcutta.		
Hides ...	...	50,000	Bullion { Silver ...	...	...
			Bullion { Gold ...	...	5,00,000
			Sugar ...	20,000	3,50,000
			Articles of hardware, brass and copper vessels, &c. ...	5,000	20,000
			Silk ...	4,000	3,00,000
			European Piece-goods ...	...	4,00,000
			Miscellaneous ...	5,000	25,000
			Trade with Eastern Coast.		
			Military stores about ...	500 Tons	
			Tobacco and cloth ...	...	30,000
			Cocoanuts ...	...	1,00,000
Total, Exports ...	...	29,15,000	Total, Imports ...	...	55,75,000

The total value may be estimated at 85 lakhs of Rupees, or about one million sterling per annum.

Comparative transit charges by River and by Rail.

259. How far, then, would this traffic be affected by the navigation projects, it being remembered that the Railway will soon be opened from Bombay to Nagpore? If the obstacles of all the three barriers of the Godavery were removed, and all parts of the project completed, there would be river navigation from the sea coast to Hingun Ghaut for, at least, a part of each year. If the two first barriers were removed, and not the third or upper barrier, there would still be navigation up to foot of 3rd barrier within 75 miles of Chandah and 118 of Hingun Ghaut. Now it has been shown in my detailed Report that if the river were open to Hingun Ghaut according to known rates as now existing, then carriage to Cocanada would amount to Rupees 11-9-5 per ton; and to Bombay by Rail to Rupees 34-6-0 per ton. So far the difference is greatly in favor of the river; but if the river were only open to foot of the 3rd barrier, then by this route, partly land and partly water, the cost of carriage from Hingun Ghaut to Cocanada would amount to Rupees 26-6-8, or from Cocanada to Hingun Ghaut (up river), Rupees 29-9-9. In that case there would only be a slight difference in favor of the river. The general conclusion appears to be that, as regards the bulky produce of southern part of Nagpore, the water carriage, if available to and from Hingun Ghaut, would have a decided advantage over the Railway; and that, if it were opened only to the foot of the 3rd barrier, it would be able to compete with the Rail. As regards, however, the rich country round Nagpore itself, the river, if open to Hingun Ghaut, could compete with the Rail for the heavier traffic; but if the river were open only to foot of the 3rd barrier, then the Rail would have the advantage. For the lighter and the more valuable goods traffic, or for the passenger traffic, there does not appear to be any chance of the river being, under any circumstances, able to compete with the Rail from Bombay to Nagpore.

Prospects of future Trade.

260. It is, of course, impossible to calculate the extent to which the present trade would grow when good communication shall be opened to the Coast. There would, however, be, doubtless, an increase in the exportation of iron, linseed and oil-seeds, sugar, hides and the like. There would also be a considerable importation of salt by this route, inasmuch as water carriage would cause a saving of more than 50 per cent. in the cost of salt to the Consumer in the southern parts of the Nagpore Province. In the carriage of Military stores there would be great saving to Government. By the present route, the transit cost is Rupees 138 a ton from Masulipatam to Nagpore. If the navigation of the Godavery were open to foot of the 3rd barrier, this cost would be reduced to Rupees 47-13-0, or to Rupees 31-11-5 if it were open to Hingun Ghaut.

Future transit of Cotton.

261. Of cotton there would be a large supply available for export, either by Rail or by river. Which of the two rates then would it prefer? Now, in respect of cost of carriage, there would be a great difference in favor of the river if the navigation were open to Hingun Ghaut; though none at all for pressed cotton if the navigation were open to foot of the 3rd barrier only. The Rail might have a decisive advantage over the river in respect of time. The cotton is ready for export by March, whereas the navigation would not be open till June. On the whole, it seems probable that much of the cotton of the Wurda Valley will go by Rail to Bombay rather than by river to Cocanada.

Trade of Chutteesghur with Nagpore.

262. The trade of Chutteesghur with Nagpore has been ascertained to be worth per annum :—

Exports	Rupees 10,20,000	or £102,000
Imports	Rupees 5,20,000	or £52,000

vide paragraph 223 preceding. A portion of this traffic might, perhaps, follow the Godavery route. There is also a track from Chutteesghur to Sironcha frequented at certain seasons by the Bunjarra traders with their large droves of laden bullocks. It is now proposed to improve this track and conduct it to the foot of the 3rd barrier. Of the articles exportable from Chutteesghur by the Godavery, the principal would be cotton, oilseed, fibres, ghee (clarified butter), coarse cloth, and lac. In return for these would come from the Eastern Coast European goods, brass vessels, cocoanuts, and salt.

The Valley of the Godavery.

263. The Valley of the Godavery and the Pranheeta commences from the junction of the Wyn Gunga with the Wurda, the united streams being thenceforward called the Pranheeta, till the Godavery joins, where the combined streams bears the joint name of Godavery. The left or northern banks of the river is under British rule; its Head Quarters being at Sironcha. The right or southern bank belongs to the Nizam of the Deccan.

District of Sironcha.

264. The British District of Sironcha is a long narrow strip on the river side, being bounded on one side by the river and on the other by Bustar Territory; its extreme length or river frontage may be stated at 224 miles; its breadth of course varies, but may be stated, on the average, to be about 16 miles. It has an area of 3,905 square miles (including Bhopalputnum). The cultivation is scanty, amounting to only 60,608 acres or 95 square miles. It is calculated that there are 241,600 acres of the first sort, and 428,864 of the second sort, culturable. The population is scanty, there being only 388 villages, with a population ascertained by census to be 35,000 souls. The people are chiefly Gonds, and also Teloogoo people, immigrants from the coast districts. Bhudrachellum is the only place that can be called a town. The revenue amounts to Rupees 29,000 or £2,900 per annum. The present products are wheat, millet, rice, oilseed, plantain and palmyra trees. The future hopes of agricultural wealth depend on the production of sugar, indigo, linseed and cotton, all of which can be produced on this soil. There is at present an utter deficiency of labor. The future supply must be by emigration from the west or Nizam's country, but chiefly from the south and east, that is from the coast districts. Already the base of communication for all operations on the Godavery is the Delta. It is from thence that all resources are drawn, and from thence that the majority of workmen and laborers are obtained. Of these many are drawn from the agricultural class, and might be induced to settle in lands near the works, and to send for their relations and families.

Its resources.

Its climate.

265. The climate is not so bad as may have sometimes been supposed. The fall of rain is copious every season. There is great heat for three months, but the rest of the year is comparatively cool. There is not much swamp to cause bad malaria. In the autumn and in

the early winter fever is very prevalent. Few strangers, whether European or Native, escape a mild type of fever; but exposure in the jungles from September to January will inevitably cause serious sickness. Also, if round any station, settlement, or habitation, jungle is permitted to grow thick, the dwellers will have bad fever. It seems essential that the benefits of the service should be secured to those who have to carry on important operations in an unhealthy country. I may add that near Sironcha a small Sanatarium on the Sirkonda Hill, 1,300 feet above the level of the Sea, has been experimentally established; and that an examination of the range of Hills on the British side of the river has shown them to be unfit for sanatory purposes.

Its forests.

266. There are forests on the British side within reach of the Godavery. The best of them, however, have been much exhausted. In 1860-61 some 25,000 teak logs were floated down. There is a good supply of second rate and third rate teak, which timber can be used for many purposes. Also the saj *(Pentaptera Tomentosa Terminalia)*, the bajee saul *(Pterocarpus Marsupium)*, the eromuddee *(Pentaptera Arjuna)*, the unjun *(Hardwickia Binata)*, the blackwood, and the ebony are to be met with in abundance, and most of these would be exported in great quantities by the river.

The right or Nizam's bank of the Godavery.

267. The right or Nizam's bank is much the finer of the two. It has some breadth of cultivation and four considerable towns. Its lower section possesses a large number of fine tanks for irrigation. The tract is divided into three administrative divisions, of which the area, population and revenue, so near as I could estimate them, may be stated as follows:—

Division.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	
	Square Miles.	Souls.	Rupees.	£.
Seerpore	900	15,000	46,000	4,600
Yelma	3,000	70,000	70,000	7,000
Husumabad, Shan Kurgiri ...	2,000	50,000	45,000	4,500
Total ...	5,900	135,000	1,61,000	16,100

Statistics of the Godavery Valley.

268. The general Statistics of the Godavery Valley, including both sides, may be thus abstracted:—

	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	
	Square miles.	Souls.	Rupees.	£.
Right or Nizam's bank ...	5,900	135,000	1,61,000	16,100
Left on British bank ...	3.905	32,850	29,000	2,900
Total ...	9,805	167,850	1,90,000	19,000

269. For the topography of the valley reference can be made to my detailed Report. But in order to facilitate the comprehension of the valley, as a whole, it will be desirable to recapitulate its main features on each side simultaneously, as they appear to the visitor passing down the river from the Nagpore country to the delta of the Godavery.

Topography and scenery of the Valley.

270. Starting, then, for the falls of the Wurda, near Hingun Ghaut, the voyage, would see, on the right hand, the wild hilly country of the Nizam's dominions; and on the left, or British side, a broad level valley covered with cultivation. Further down the river, past the junction of the Wyn Gunga, as the 3rd or upper barrier is approached, the rich valley on the left becomes narrower and narrower, more and more trenched upon by hill and forest, till it is restricted to a fringe of cultivation along the river's bank; while on the right hand the country somewhat improves, and though still hilly is more open. The junction of the Wyn Gunga is hidden from view by the hills. The barrier itself lies closed in by rocky hills and dense forests, a narrow strip being left on the right bank along which the tramroad or the canal is to pass. Below the barrier, the river is called the Pranheeta. On the left or British side, the hills at first arrange themselves in picturesque groups, one of which has been compared by some to the group of seven mountains (Sieben Gebirge) on the Rhine; and after that continue, for many miles, almost to overhang the river, sometimes displaying the fine foliage and blossoms of the teak tree, down to the water's edge. On the opposite or Nizam's bank, the most noticeable feature is the mouth of the Bibree Stream, justly noted for its beauty. Further down, on the British side, the only point of note is Sironcha, with its old Fort overlooking the water; the country continuing to be hilly or jungly, with patches of cultivation. But on the opposite or foreign side, the junction of the Godavery Proper causes great tongues of land and broad basins to be formed, all which are partially cultivated, and are dotted over by such towns as Chinnoor, Muntanee, Mahadeopore, and the sacred Kaleshwur. Then the hills, of some variety and beauty, cluster thick round the second or middle barrier. The junction of the Indrawutty is concealed from view by the hills, which, rising one above the other, run almost parallel with the river, till the junction of the Tâl is reached. On the opposite or Nizam's side, again, the country is more cultivated and open, and marked by the towns of Nagaraw and Mungumpett. Below the latter place, again, the sacred Hill of Rootub Goota rises into view, immediately opposite to Doomagoodium on the British bank, where the Head Quarters of the Navigation Department are established. Proceeding downwards at the 1st or lower barrier, the country is comparatively level on both sides, and this barrier is far less formidable than the two preceding ones. Below the barrier, down to the junction of the Sibbree, the prominent object on the British side consists of the small Hills of Bhudarchellum, crowned with the cupolas, cones and spires of Hindoo temples. On the opposite or Nizam's side is that Tauk region, which, extending inland, some 250 miles, to beyond Wurrungul, the Capital of ancient Telingana, is marked by the remains of countless works of agricultural improvement, attesting a wisdom in the past, not known to the Native dynasties of the present.

Hill scenery of the River.

271. Near the junction of the Sibbree, the Godavery River scenery begins to assume an imposing appearance. Hitherto, as it passed each barrier and gained the successive steps in its course, the river has been increasing in width, generally being about a mile broad, and sometimes even 2½ miles. Here also the whole range of the Eastern Ghaut Mountains comes fully into view, some 2,500 feet high, bounding the whole horizon and towering over all the lesser and detached hills that flank the river. Passing the Sibbree junction, the Godavery becomes more and more contracted, and pressed on either side by the spurs of the main range, till at length it forces a passage between them, penetrating, by an almost precipitous gorge, through the heart of the mountains that mark the frontier of the Central Provinces. It is at this gorge that the scenery of this river has been justly compared to that of the Rhine. Imprisoned for some 20 miles between the hills, the river flows in a narrow but very deep channel, with a current that sometimes lashes itself into boiling whirlpools. Then, escaping from its imprisonment, the mass of water spreads itself over a broad smooth surface, resembling a lake surrounded with hills and dotted with Islands, some of which are surmounted with Hindoo temples. Then, finally emerging from the hills, it forms itself into one mighty stream between flat cultivated banks, till, passing by the Madras Station of Rajahmundry, and approaching the great Dowlaishwaram Anicut, it breaks off into those numerous channels which permeate the Delta. At Dowlaishwaram there commences that net-work of canals which not only irrigate the lands, but also afford perfect navigation to the Sea-port of Cocanada.

Present condition of the Valley.

272. This, then, is the great valley, through the midst of which nature has spread out a great river, navigable at some seasons, except for certain obstacles, which seem actually to invite the skill and enterprise of man for their removal. It is owing to those obstructions that the river has not been navigated. It is owing to the river not being navigable that the valley, situate so far inland, cut off by distance and by ranges of hills from ordinary land routes, has had no natural outlet, no facilities for immigration and colonization, no stimulus to internal and external trade. It is owing to the want of such advantages that the valley has remained, for centuries, in a condition of degradation and desolation, so different from the condition of the valleys of the other great rivers in India. Whatever be the effect of the Godavery navigation upon other Districts, there cannot be a doubt that its effect upon these, the Valley Districts, will be great and satisfactory. It *will*, immensely, stimulate production in the Valley of the Godavery itself, and will carry the produce of *that* District to the sea coast. But such happy consequences may not be immediate; on the contrary, they will be gradual, and even slow, for so vast a waste is not easily reclaimed, such interminable forests are not quickly cleared; nor do towns and villages spring up in a day; nor is the requisite human labor obtained, except through the gradual accumulation of the surplus population from other Districts, and through the multiplying of the indigenous population from one generation to another. Still, however, long of attainment, the result will ultimately be attained. And such a subject is, indeed, worthy of the comprehensive forethought of a great Government.

Works for improvement of the Navigation.

273. For the improvement of the navigation, the main descriptions of Works now proposed are as follows:—

For the 1st barrier,—Anicut at head and Canal of twenty-five miles with Locks.

For the 2nd barrier,—Anicut with a short Canal of five miles with Locks. For this barrier a larger project has been considered, of an Anicut and Canal of, perhaps, forty miles.

For the 3rd barrier,—Anicut at head with Canal of 33 miles with Locks.

For the intermediate reaches of the river—

1*st*.—Clearing navigable passage of detached rocks generally.

2*nd*.—Cutting through ridge of sandstone rocks between 1st and 2nd barriers.

3*rd*.—Groins in shoaly pass of the river bed, to confine and regulate flow of streams.

4*th*.—Towing paths.—Complete Estimates for some of these are under preparation; for the remainder no formal Estimates have been commenced. Therefore, no reliable Statements of cost can be given. But it appears certain that the aggregate expenditure would be, at least, 75 lakhs of Rupees, or £750,000; and would, probably, exceed that sum.

Order in which the works are to be carried on.

274. The Supreme Government, after considering the subject in the light of such information as can be brought to bear upon it, have held that, by completing the line of Godavery navigation past the 1st and 2nd barriers, and up to the foot of the 3rd barrier, the rich southern part of the Central Provinces will get the advantage of the river route for the export of its produce, and the import of its foreign supplies; that this part of the project will be complete in itself, and of certain utility, even if the navigation be open for only four or five months in the year; that the works, on the more moderate scale, will be perfectly suitable for the more extended project, should its execution be desired; and that the project regarding the 3rd barrier should be set aside for the present, until the smaller one is actually carried out to completion; or is in a much more matured state than at present. Under this view, these works on the 1st barrier, which have been commenced, are to be vigorously carried out; the complete Estimate for this part of the project is expected soon. The preparation of full Designs and Estimates for the work at the 2nd barrier is to be proceeded with as pressing and urgent. The tramways at the 1st and 2nd barriers are to be completed; care is to be taken that the minor works in the intermediate reaches of the river between the barriers shall be completed, at least, as soon as the Canals and Locks. All work at the 3rd barrier is to be stopped for the present. A good metalled road from Chanda to the foot of the 3rd barrier (70 miles) is to be undertaken at once. The completion of this work

The 1st and 2nd Barriers.

Road from Chanda to the foot of the 3rd Barrier.

simultaneously with the opening of the 1st and 2nd barriers is essential. If the navigation works at the 3rd barrier shall be eventually undertaken, this road will still act as a feeder. The completion of the Telegraphic and Postal communication between Nagpore and Rajahmundry, along the course of the Godavery, is to be favorably considered. The works thus indicated might, with vigorous exertion, be completed within three years; and would open the river for navigation from the sea to the foot of 3rd barrier uninterruptedly, a distance of 300 miles. This mode of navigation would attract the produce and traffic of the Valley of Godavery itself of a portion of Eastern Nagpore. It would also obtain a share of the trade of the Valley of the Wurda.

Project for the 3rd Barrier.

275. That the opening of the 3rd barrier, and the extending of the navigation to Hingun Ghaut, would prove of immense benefit to the Nagpore country is manifest. But this would involve a very heavy expense, not only at the 3rd barrier itself, but also in various works of indefinite extent for the improvement of the Wurda above the barrier. It is probable that a vast reservoir, or artificial lake, would be needed to store water for the supply of the Wurda. Special enquiries on this subject have been made during the past season; and a site for such a reservoir has been discovered. This project was described in the preceding paragraph 230 of this Report. Its execution, however, would involve a large outlay amounting to many lakhs of Rupees.

The Flotilla of River Steamers.

276. The Flotilla of Steamers, mentioned in Chapter VIII. of my last Administration Report, is essentially necessary for the prosecution of the works, as the vessels convey labor and materials, to which work they are primarily to be devoted. At the same time they may accept such freight as they can carry without prejudice to their regular duty.

Notice of Officers engaged in the works.

277. Before concluding this Report, I desire to acknowledge the obligations which the Central Provinces owe to the Government of Madras for its having, during the past seven years, consistently advocated, supported, and now actually commenced this navigation project, with a foresight and discrimination which will (we may hope) be one day rewarded by the attainment of, at least, many of the results anticipated. I would also beg to add my tribute of admiration to the professional ability, breadth of view, and boldness of conception with which Sir A. Cotton and Captain Haig framed this project and moulded it into practical shape. I would commend, to the favorable consideration of the Supreme Government, the exertions of Captain Haig and his Officers in executing the preliminaries of the various works. Foremost of the many difficulties with which they have successfully contended has been the insalubrity of a climate, from which all have suffered, more or less, severely. Among the Officers I would mention the names of Lieutenants Montgomerie and Roberts; Major Stevens, the Traffic Agent; Mr. Mackenny, Mr. Dennision and Mr. MacGregor. I would refer to the difficult, indeed perilous, service performed by Messrs. Grossilier and Farley in conducting the Steamers over the barriers in the flood season of 1861.

278. It has been seen already that the second great outlet provided by nature for these Provinces is the River Mahanuddy. I am preparing a special and full Report upon that river and its feeders, and upon the countries they water. In that Report, I may be able, in some slight degree, to do justice to the subject. At this place I can only epitomize the various matters connected with it. To illustrate the main points, as they will now be presented, a Sketch Map is appended.

The River Mahanuddy.

279. The Mahanuddy, then, rises in a mountainous region, (about 85 miles south of Raipore,) which bounds the Chutteesghur Plateau on the south, and divides it from the Bustar country. This country is, probably, the wildest of all the wild parts of these Provinces. The river then flows in a northerly direction, pass the towns of Dhumterry and Aring, and so arrives at a point named Sheonarain. Thus far it has been a comparatively insiginficant stream, and is never navigated. But near here it is joined by three Affluents—the Sheonath, the Jonk, and the Husdoo. The Jonk is a stream that rises in the same Hills as the Mahanuddy itself—it is never navigated. The Husdoo, rising from the north in the uplands of Sirgooja, flows southwards to join the Mahanuddy and is navigated for about 30 miles before its junction. The Sheonath up to this point is a finer stream than the Mahanuddy, it rises in the Range which separates the Chutteesghur from the Nagpore country, and is navigated for about 50 or 60 miles above its junction.

The Jonk River.

The Husdoo River.

The Sheonath River.

280. From this point the Mahanuddy—considerably increased in volume, and quite navigable during the greater part of the year—takes an easterly course for 60 miles to a point near Puddumpore. During this space it is joined by two feeders, the Mand and the Kailoo, running downwards from the north, the former of which is navigated for a short distance. Here it changes its course in a southerly direction, and enters into a series of rocks cropping up all over its bed, splitting it into streamlets for several miles, and causing it to be, if not unnavigable, at least very difficult of navigation. Then it is joined by the Ebe, a stream of similar character flowing from the north-east, in parts navigable. Then again struggling through masses of rocks, the Mahanuddy passes by Sumbulpore. Here its course is less obstructed, but is occasionally interrupted by mighty rocks, the terror of boatmen, standing up mid-stream and realizing the exact notion of Scylla and Charybdis. Thus it passes by Binka and Sonepore, at which latter place it is joined by the Têl, a fine stream rising far south in the Hills of Kalahundy, and occasionally navigated during the rainy season. Below Sonepore, the Mahanuddy, taking an easterly course, pursues a tortuous way, cribbed, confined, and tossed about between ridges and ledges, and masses of rocks for many miles, till, passing Boad, it reaches a place called Dholepore. After this its troubles and vicissitudes among the rocks come to an end; and rolling its unrestrained waters along,

Course of the Mahanuddy.

The River Ebe.

The River Têl.

The Mahanuddy below Sonepore.

it makes straight for the range of the Eastern Ghaut Mountains. Then it pierces the mountains by a gorge about 40 miles in length slightly inferior in grandeur, but equal in beauty, to the gorge of the Godavery. Here, over-looked by the Hills and shaded by forests on either side, it flows deep and is quite navigable at all seasons. Emerging from the Hills it expands its bed and spreads itself over sands till it reaches Cuttack where the Delta commences. The total distance by river from Nund Ghaut, where the Sheonath commences to be navigated, to Cuttack amounts to 350 miles.

The Mahanuddy below the eastern Ghaut mountain.

281. The countries watered by this great river system are of various kinds, from the best to the worst. At their sources, both the Mahanuddy and the Sheonath run through wild and poor tracts. But as they approach their confluence, the country enclosed between them is well cultivated, being the very heart of the Raepore District. The Sheonath also flows, for many miles, within a short distance of the Lanjee Hills. Between these Hills and the River there lies a tract rich in cotton and cereals,—on the whole the finest part of the Chutteesghur Plateau, and in natural advantages, one of the most promising tracts in the Central Provinces. The Husdoo also, for the last 50 miles of its course, flows through a cultivated country. And the broad plains of Ruttunpore (Belaspore District) enclosed between it and the Sheonath are well cultivated and thickly inhabited. The Jonk River runs through an insalubrious country covered with forest, as yet but little invaded by man. But up to this point, that is to Sheonarain, the country watered by the Mahanuddy, Sheonath and Husdoo, is a noble one, a really vast champaign already cultivated and inhabited, furnishing a great amount of surplus produce for exportation; and capable of infinite productive improvement. This is the tract described in paragraph 278 of my last Report. The products are cotton, sugar, wheat, rice, linseed and other oilseeds, gram and hemp. So superabundant is agricultural produce beyond the demand of consumption on the spot, that prices of grain are often three times as cheap in Chutteesghur as elsewhere, and sometimes the proportion has even been greater. For some years past there has been a considerable exportation of grain to Nagpore, and recently to Berar, and even to Hyderabad in the Deccan. In the jungles which surround Chutteesghur, lacdye and resin are produced and exported in quantities to Mirzapore. At Koorba on the Husdoo, 30 miles above its junction with the Mahanuddy, there are coal fields of fair quality and considerable extent, and also some iron ore. In the Hills near the Jonk there are the remains of teak forests, much exhausted at present, but now conserved with a view to reproduction; and saul forests of practically boundless extent.

The countries watered by the Mahanuddy and its feeders.

The Chutteesghur Country.

Its products and resources.

282. Below Sheonarain down to Puddumpore, the left bank of the river is well cultivated to a breadth of several miles; and the Valley of the Mand is cultivated to a considerable extent. But the right bank is, for the most part, jungly and insalubrious. Past Puddumpore, the river runs beneath the wild and inhospitable range of Hills called the Bara Pahra; and the country on both banks is unpromising. Below this there is the Valley of the

The Valley of the Mahanuddy.

Ebe, which is, in parts, well cultivated, and presents a field for increased culture. Near Sumbulpore, again, the country is cultivated on both banks. The left bank presents really beautiful rice fields and on the right bank there stretches out the broad cultivated plateau called Dukkun Teer, which joins again the fairly inhabited country of Sonepore. Opposite Sonepore, and a little above it, the left bank becomes somewhat hedged in by Hills, but again it opens out into a cultivated plain, which, situate between ranges of Hills and the River, continues south-eastwards many miles until the Eastern Ghauts come into sight.

The Sumbulpore Country.

283. The agricultural produce of these Territories is much the same as that of Chutteesghur. In the Reheacole and Bamra country, on the left bank, there are iron and timber and in the Khurrear country there are teak forests.

284. Now if the two governing points, Sheonarain and Sonepore, be borne in mind, it will be seen that the Mahanuddy, flowing first northwards, then turning eastwards and again southwards, encircles in a vast loop a considerable tract of country. The country thus environed with a river system on all sides is neither rich nor promising. It has, indeed, the Dukkun Teer Plateau and the Sonepore country, and in its centre there are the plains of Thooljur fertile in soil, but scantily cultivated; and this much is good. The rest, though not uninhabited, is yet wild, mountainous and woody, occupied by Gurjat Chiefs who rule over a scanty people in the lowest stage of Indian civilization. Still even here there are occasionally (as for instance near Patna) traces of former habitation and even of a past greatness—which, attesting what the country has been, proves what it may yet become.

Country of the Gurjat States.

285. Below Sonepore on the right bank of the river there is the Têl Valley, which near the junction is only partially cultivated; but which is connected further south with the Kalahundy country, where cultivation already exists, where quantities of surplus produce could certainly be raised, and whence already some boat-loads of produce already come annually. On the left bank of the Mahanuddy there succeeds the Boad country, which is indifferent both in present condition and in future prospects. The Eastern Ghaut Mountains, of course, present nothing but forests, and even these not in great abundance. Below them the rich Delta of Cuttack (under the Bengal Government) needs no description from me.

Lower Valley of the Mahanuddy.

286. It is manifest then that, of the countries watered by the Mahanuddy and its feeders, the best, by far, is that which lies above the confluence of the Sheonath and the Husdoo; and that the remainder is wild and hilly, interspersed with cultivated tracts along the banks of the several rivers, which tracts sometimes expand into valleys; and in one point only, that is near Sumbulpore, open out into a really broad plateau. Of these several countries the hilly parts have been topographically surveyed. The champaign country, at least that which is under British Administration, is being surveyed field by field, so as to show all particulars relating to cultivation. But a space of one or two years will elapse

Resources of the Districts adjacent to the Mahanuddy.

before these data are complete. For the country under the rule of Rajahs and Chiefs such particulars will never be procurable. It is clear, however, that the cultivated area of Chutteesghur must amount to many hundreds of square miles, probably to 2,500; and its population is estimated at two millions of souls. The resources of the Sumbulpore District and its Dependencies must be less than half the amount represented by the above estimate. The total area connected with the Mahanuddy and its tributaries is vast, and cannot be less than 20,000 square miles. The productive resources, though small, of course, as compared with such an area, and though scattered over long distances, do yet amount to a very considerable aggregate; and present a vast, and perhaps a profitable, field for enterprise. These great cultivated plateau; these several rich valleys; these surplus stores of cotton, sugar, grain, oilseeds and fibre; these coal fields and iron mines and forests; these jungles, abounding in articles fit for the use of man, are all locked-up far inland, imprisoned among the mountains. From them there would be sent forth exports of considerable variety, and in large quantities to the sea-ports of the Coast, if only cheap and easy communication were provided. The amount of exports, even now, despatched by toilsome wearing and tearing routes, is but an earnest of what the future traffic would become if reasonable facilities were offered. This population, which though scattered and reduced by unhappy circumstances below its former numbers, is still considerable; which is now ignorant in its isolation, and content with the barest subsistence, would rapidly learn all those new wants and tastes which are always produced by intercourse with the outer world.

The present Land Routes for traffic.

287. The existing traffic connected with these various Districts follows several routes; the river routes have been already mentioned. The principal land route is that from Chutteesghur to Nagpore, by which the cotton and the surplus grain from the Valley of the Sheonath is carried in carts. The road is that which is now called the Eastern Line; it passes, after leaving the Chutteesghur limits, through a jungly country, in a westerly direction, till it reaches the Wyn Gunga; during the winter months it is literally blocked up and choked up with endless strings of carts. From Chutteesghur this line proceeds eastwards till it meets the Mahanuddy at Sumbulpore, having a branch to Binka also on the river. At present this Great Eastern Line is the only line traversed by *carts:* for the other lines, now to be mentioned, the carriage *consists of pack bullocks only.* The next line to be mentioned is that by the Pass which leads from the north-western corner of the Chutteesghur Plateau, across the mountains, by Mundla to Jubbulpore. From the upper extremity of Chutteesghur, known as the Ruttunpore country, there run northwards two hilly routes; one winding round the Umurkuntuk Mountains, falls into the Valley of the Soane near Sohagpore, and then proceeds onwards to join the Grand Trunk Road near Rewah *en route* to Mirzapore; the other crosses mountains which overlook Chutteesghur, and passing over the undulating and upland country of Sirgoojah, crosses the Soane near Mirzapore, and thus meets that great mart. Another route follows the banks of the Mahanuddy from Sheonarain downwards, passing by the Towns of Chunderpore, Puddumpore, Sumbulpore, Binka, Sonepore, Boad, Kuntaloo to Cuttack. This road has been, more or less, made throughout, and in the section below Boad it has been greatly improved

The Great Eastern Line.

under orders of the Bengal Government. Again, there is a route from Raepore across the country of Khurreat, Patna, and Kalahundy to Ganjam on the Coast; it is by this route that the supplies of salt for all Chutteesghur are brought. This is one of the wildest and unhealthiest routes in all India, though it is, at present, very important. Lastly, there is the route from Dhumterry, south of Raepore, which crosses the great wilderness, a desperately bad country, to join the Godavery near Sironcha.

288. The amount of the existing traffic, by all these several routes, by land and water, may be approximately stated as below, from enquiries made on the spot, and from the statistics collected by persons specially appointed for that purpose :—

Routes.	By Land.				By Water.			
	Export.		Import.		Export.		Import.	
	Bulk.	Value.	Bulk.	Value.	Bulk.	Value.	Bulk.	Value.
	* Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Chutteesghur to Nagpore ...	800,000	10,20,000	15,000	20,000				
Ditto to Sumbulpore and Binka ...	120,000	3,25,000	45,000	80,000				
Ditto by Mundla to Jubbulpore ..	135,000	3,57,579						
Ditto by Ruttenpore to Mirzapore .	80,000	1,85,000	1,700	85,000				
Sheonarain by Sumbulpore, Boad and Kuntaloo to Cuttack ..	11,400	23,000	4,200	10,600	12,100	71,700	36,700	88,000
Raepore by Kalahundy to Ganjam .	.. ..	.....	150,000	3,10,000				
Dhumterry to Godavery near Sironcha ..	(not known).							

* 82 lbs. each.

289. I will now advert briefly to the character of the navigation on the Mahanuddy, and the best means of improving it.

Water route from Chutteesghur in the monsoon season.

290. There is already a traffic from Chutteesghur by the Mahanuddy during the rainy season. About 200 boats are thus employed. They are laden at Nundghaut on the Sheonath, and thence pass down to Cuttack and back again within the season. The value of the goods they take and bring is estimated at a lakh of Rupees (£ 10,000) annually. During the dry season also a few small boats venture down, and are dragged laboriously over the shoals. This precarious item of trade does not exceed Rupees 10,000 or £1,000 in value. Last year the boats thus employed were 28 in number.

Boats on the Mahanuddy.

291. Lower down the river the depôts for boats are at *Sumbulpore, Binka, Sonepore,* and Kuntaloo, the last named place being on the Cuttack side of the Eastern Ghauts. For the two former places the numbers of boats are as follows :—

At Sumbulpore ... ... 500 boats.
At Binka ... . 305 „

The boats are all of a long narrow canoe-like shape, expressly constructed for dangerous and intricate navigation. They are of several sizes. In the rainy or monsoon season,

they ply up and down the river at all times; in the dry season they can reach as high as Binka, but no higher, except in insignificant numbers, inasmuch as above that point the rocks, emerging from the diminished waters, almost become barriers. Thus it may be said that the Mahanuddy is navigable from Cuttack to Chutteesghur in the rains, and from Cuttack to Binka in the dry season.

Navigation of the Mahanuddy

292. The monsoon navigation, though not absolutely barred by barriers, is in many places critically dangerous. The lesser rocks become submerged, and boats can float well over them. But the larger rocks keep their jagged fronts and sharp peaks close up to the surface in all directions; and thus cause the navigable channel to be narrow and tortuous. Thus boats are in danger of losing their way in the waters, and of being destroyed among the reefs. Then the largest rocks rear their horrid heads right above the waters, sometimes guarding and confining the navigable way; but sometimes protruding up in the midst of the channel itself. Thus a boat having swiftly glided with the full force of the current, through a passage between rocks on either side, is suddenly confronted by another rock against which the current is madly rushing. Then it is that the severest danger arises. Unless the boat can be so steered as to avoid the rocks, it must be dashed to pieces. Hardly a season passes in which some boats do not perish in this manner; though in some years the casualties are less than in others. Thus it is that the monsoon navigation, from Puddumpore to Dholepore, is more or less fraught with risk. It is only a limited number of Boatmen who, having spent their lives on the river, can undertake to conduct boats with safety. The Sonepore people are well known for their skill and courage as Steersman.

Its dangers.

293. Something has been done to lessen these dangers and obstructions by blasting the rocks in various places. The effect of such operations is always uncertain; the removal of one rock, changing the current, causes other rocks to become dangerous. And if the work were undertaken to any large extent, it would never end until the whole of the rock formations were reduced; and indefinitely vast expense were incurred. A little rock blasting might, however, be beneficially done each year, at a cost of from Rupees 5,000 to 10,000 (£ 1,000). It is also the opinion of all persons, European and Native, practically acquainted with the river that safety and convenience would be enhanced if the monsoon channel were marked by basketed poles firmly attached to the peaks of the rocks. This plan could be carried out at a small expense. The Local Authorities are confident that, by blasting the rocks in some places and marking the channel in others, the navigation and traffic on the Mahanuddy could be increased. And if permanent Navigation Works on the river be not undertaken, I should certainly recommend a small annual expenditure on the above limited objects.

Temporary improvement of the Navigable Channel.

294. But there is *no* doubt that the *only* way of making the Mahanuddy really navigable is to *constract a canal* from some point above Puddumpore to some point below Dholepore. The country has not been scientifically examined, nor has the project been matured; but both banks of the river have, of late, been visited by various Officers, some possessed of

Proposed Canal in the Valley of the Mahanuddy.

engineering skill, and others having much local knowledge. None have doubted the practicability of such a canal. There will be difficulties here and there, but probably no obstacles of more than ordinary magnitude. Opinions differ as yet, as to whether the best line would be found on the right bank or the left. On the left bank the main difficulty would be the crossing of the Ebe, which might be overcome by an aqueduct. On the right bank there would be high ground to cut through near the head; and after that either the Têl River would have to be crossed by an aqueduct, or else the canal would have to be conducted by means of an anicut across the Mahanuddy itself somewhere near Binka.

Its probable cost.

In either case, the canal distance would be about 150 miles, and at a rate of from Rupees 20,000 to 30,000 (£2,000 to 3,000) per mile, the cost would range from 30 to 40 lakhs of Rupees (or £300,000 to 400,000). Such a canal would pass through country for the most part cultivated or culturable; and at many points would traverse well inhabited tracts. It would, therefore, supply water for irrigation as much as could be spared. Its main purpose would, perhaps, be navigation. If it answered (as it doubtless would) the purposes both of irrigation and navigation, its income would be considerable. It would attract the entire traffic of the Districts bordering on the Mahanuddy below Sheonarain, and at least a portion of the Chutteesghur traffic beyond that point. The passenger traffic would also be considerable by the canal, which follows one of the main routes of Pilgrims to Jugernâth.

Its probable value.

295. Below Dholepore the canal would be re-united with the river, and ultimately connected with the works of the Irrigation Company in the Cuttack Delta. Were there no such works in the Delta, it would not be advisable to construct a canal along the Upper Mahanuddy; for it is certain that navigation works in the upper part of the river would not secure the interests of trade, unless the delta were also rendered passable for boats at all seasons. But as the delta is to have its canals, then the suggestion of a canal in the Upper Mahanuddy immediately presents itslf as being needed to ensure a full and perfect result to the delta works; and to connect the rich country near the source of the Mahanuddy with the rich country near its mouth.

CHAPTER X.

FINANCIAL.

296. In Chapter IX. of my last Report, the various considerations bearing on the Finances of the Central Provinces were set forth. A Form of Statement of Receipts and Disbursements has now been prescribed by the Financial Department of the Supreme Government, and the remarks in the present Chapter will follow the order of that Statement. The Abstract itself, with all the items filled in by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, is given in an Appendix.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

297. The total receipts during the year 1862-63 are set down in this Statement at Rupees 84,42,274 or £844,227. There are items received during this year on account of the former year. But on the other hand, there are items on account of this year which will be actually

The actual Receipts.

received during the succeeding year. So that the two sets of items will balance each other. Thus, the above sum of 84½ lakhs of Rupees, or in round numbers £850,000, fairly represents the present Annual Income of these Provinces. This agrees generally with paragraph 346 of my last Report, wherein the Income was stated at 84¼ lakhs of Rupees or £825,000. The services from which this Income is derived are explained in the previous Chapter IV. or Revenue. The only item requiring explanation here is the Income under head of Law and Justice, amounting to Rupees 96,142, or £9,614. This arises chiefly from fines.

Income of Local Funds.

298. Under the head of Public Debt, the only item requiring notice here is that of Local Funds, amounting to Rupees 5,71,596, or £57,159. This Income arises from the Road and Ferry Funds; the Nuzool Fund being proceeds of lands and buildings, property of the State; and the Town Duties levied for purposes of Municipal Police and local improvement.

The total of Disbursements.

299. The disbursements shewn in the Statement amount to Rupees 54,22,290, or 54¼ lakhs, or £542,229.

300. Of this aggregate amount, Rupees 9,04,420, or nine lakhs, or £90,442, represent expenditure on Civil buildings and works of internal improvement and public convenience, including roads and communication. These are explained in the preceding Chapter VI., Sections 2 and 3.

301. In the same aggregate, under the headings of Allowance and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, Allowances to District and Village Officers, Miscellaneous, Superannuation, and Retired Allowances and Gratuities for charitable and other purposes, the following are the items:—

	Rupees 8,78,752	or	£87,875
	„ 1,85,739	or	£18,573
The total of these will amount to	Rupees 10,64,491*	or	£106,448

Cost of the regular Civil Administration.

302. These several sums being deducted from the aggregate of 54¼ lakhs, leave a sum of 31½ lakhs, or Rupees 34,53,370, or £345,337, as the regular charge of the Civil administration for 1862-63. This agrees nearly with paragraph 352 of my last Report, in which the Civil expenditure was set down at 32½ lakhs of Rupees, or £325,000. There is thus a difference of 1½ lakhs, which is to be accounted for by the addition of an Inspector of Jails and his Establishment, which has been sanctioned within the year; by an increase in the number of Prisoners; by the expenses of the Forest Department, which used not formerly to be

* This amount includes the total Political Expenditure of these Provinces. In my last Report, paragraph 353, the Political Expenditure was stated to be about ten lakhs. But it was pointed out, by the Supreme Government, that the purely Political Expenditure appeared to amount to only Rupees 8,50,000 or 8½ lakhs. I have, however, to explain that the ten lakhs included items for District and Village Officers, which in these Provinces are virtually Political, and the greater part of the Superannuation and Retired Allowances which are on account of services rendered to the Native Government which preceded us, and may, therefore, be regarded as Political also. So far, then, the Statement of ten lakhs was substantially correct. The total, as now shewn, of Rupees 10,64,491, which is 64,491 in excess of ten lakhs, includes some pensions not Political in the above sense, and some Miscellaneous charges.

exhibited under charges, but was deducted from Income; and by increased expenditure on Education, and on the settlement of the Land Revenue,—which last item represents but a temporary expenditure. The Civil expenditure may thus be estimated as amounting to about 40 per cent. on the revenues.

Scale of the Civil Establishments.

303. In my last Report, paragraphs 347 and 348, I explained that all Civil Establishments had been strictly scrutinized and reduced to an uniform scale, at an aggregate saving of nearly three lakhs of Rupees, or £30,000 per annum; which was mainly owing to the amalgamation of all the various territories comprising the Central Provinces under one Administration. There has been no increase during the year in these regular Establishments; save the appointment of the Inspector of Jails and his Establishment at an annual cost of Rupees 14,760, or £1,476, a measure which will more than repay itself by the introduction of economies. The disbursements under the head of Police amount to Rupees 10,44,482, or £104,448, on account of 1862-63, which is well within the sanctioned allotment of 11¼ lakhs of Rupees, or £112,500. But then the arrear disbursements on account of former years (Rupees 1,17,291, or £11,729) bring up the total to Rupees 11,61,773, or 11½ lakhs, or £116,177. These disbursements were of a special character, arising out of the discharging of troops and levies and the re-organization of the Police. The preceding Chapter III. on Police will have shewn that the Department is working *below* its Budget, and that even further reductions are being effected. The disbursements shewn above do *not* include Rupees 1,09,996, on account of Municipal Police, which is included in the item (Rupees 9,61,769, or £96,176) of Local Funds, under the head of Public Debt, inasmuch as this section of the Police is paid for from those Funds.

Cost of new Police.

304. The only heads under which increase of expenditure is at present to be anticipated are those of Education and Land Revenue Settlement. In the preceding Chapter V. the special necessity of diffusing Education among a more than ordinarily unenlightened population was explained. And in the preceding Chapter IV. on Revenue, it was shewn how the settlement of the Land Revenue will improve the Land Tax, and subserve the best interests of the State and of the people. The only head under which decrease is to be expected is the Political, which constitutes a heavy charge. There will be a gradual diminution by reason of lapses.

Office of Deputy Auditor General.

305. During the year 1862-63, the Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant General has been established at Nagpore, with great advantage to the general administration. It is generally considered that a Civil Pay Master is needed for these Provinces. At present the pre-audit is conducted by the Civil Pay Master at Allahabad, and this arrangement is found to involve constant delays and frequent inconvenience to the servants of Government of all classes.

The Bank of Bengal Agency.

306. Recently a Branch Agency of the Bank of Bengal has been established at Nagpore, and entrusted with all the Treasury business at the Head Quarter Station of these Provinces. The circulation of the Government Currency Notes has commenced. This Agency will prove of advantage to the public service and convenience to the trading interests.

Measures regarding the Coinage.

307. Measures have been proposed for the gradual withdrawal of the Mahratta silver coinage, commonly called the Nagpore Rupees, and for the increased circulation of the Government copper coinage.

Cost of Regular Troops in these Provinces.

308. The total cost of the troops now serving in these Provinces was set down, in paragraph 353 of my last Report, at 38 lakhs of Rupees, or £380,000. Since then one Regiment of Native Cavalry and one Regiment of Madras Native Infantry have been added, increasing the Estimate by five lakhs, and raising the total to forty-three lakhs of Rupees, or £430,000 per annum. How far this expenditure ought to be considered as debitable to the Finance of the Central Provinces is a matter for the consideration of the Supreme Government. As regards the interests of these Provinces, the case was stated in paragraph 355 of my last Report. Without doubt, a considerable portion of the troops serving within these Provinces *are* required for local defence and protection; and the cost *is* so far debitable to our Finance. A portion of the troops again can hardly be said to be so required, and appears to pertain, more properly, to the general Reserve of the Empire.

Expenditure on Public Works.

309. The Department of Public Works expenditure, exclusive of the items mentioned in the preceding paragraph 300, as pertaining to Civil Buildings and Works of internal improvement and public convenience, aggregated fifteen lakhs of Rupees, or £153,864 in 1862-63, exclusive of the Godavery Navigation Works. But for 1863-64 a sum of nine lakhs of Rupees or £90,000 will have to be added on account of the Navigation Works.

Total of Imperial expenditure in these Provinces.

310. Thus the total Imperial expenditure within the Central Provinces for the current year, exclusive of Public Debt, may be stated in round number as follows:—

As per Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Statement	lakhs	45*	or £450,000
Add on account of the Army	„	43	or £430,000.
„ on account of Department Public Works ...	„	26	or £260,000
Total one crore fourteen lakhs ...		1,14	or £1,140,000

CHAPTER XI.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Visitation Tour of the Bishop of Calcutta.

311. During the year under review, it has been decided that the Nagpore Province is under the direct Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta; and the whole of the Central Provinces are now comprised in one Diocese. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta extended his Visitation Tour over the greater part of these Provinces during the cold season of 1862-63. His Lordship visited the Stations of Jubbulpore, Saugor, Seonee, Nagpore, Baitool, and Hoshungabad; consecrated the Church and Cemetery at Jubbulpore; the new Cemetery at Seonee; the new Church and Cemeteries at Seetabuldee (Nagpore);

* Exclusive of charges under Headings E. and F. I., which are included in the 26 lakhs for Public Works.

and inaugurated the new School at Seetabuldee for European and Eurasian children. Confirmations were held at the principal Stations.

Paucity of Chaplains.

312. There is, unfortunately, no doubt that Chaplains and Churches are very few as compared with the requirements of these Provinces. There are but four Chaplains and four Churches to ten Military, and twelve* Civil, Stations; in all twenty-two† Stations. And the disproportion is aggravated by the great distances between the various Stations, the consequence being that some outlying Districts are visited by Chaplains but seldom, and some Districts never.

* Including Doomagoodium.

† This includes Nowgong and Nagode; if Rewah be included (as it is visited by the Jubbulpore Chaplain), there would be 23.

Three new Churches ordered.

313. Within the year under review, the Church at Seetabuldee (Nagpore) has been completed in good architectural style: a Church has been commenced at Hoshungabad; Churches with appropriate Designs have been ordered at Chindwarra and Raepore. The erection or purchase of Parsonage houses at Hoshungabad and at Raepore has been sanctioned; and application has been made to the Additional Clergy Society for two Chaplains, one for Hoshungabad and one for Raepore. The want of separate Chaplains for the Civil Station of Seetabuldee (Nagpore) continues to be much felt.

CHAPTER XII.

POLITICAL.

The Bhonsla Family.

314. The past and present circumstances of the Bhonsla family were described in my last Report (paragraphs 364 to 371). The Political Agency for the management of this family has, within the year under review, been abolished; and the supervision over the Palace affairs, which was at first necessary, has gradually ceased. The exemption of the members of the family from the ordinary jurisdiction of the Civil Tribunals has been done away with. The Rajah of Deor and the Bhonsla family are now simply in the position of Native gentlemen of rank. They are Honorary Magistrates; they sit on Local Committees; they found Schools; and altogether set a good example to Native society at Nagpore.

Disputes between the States of Bustar and Jyepore.

315. The Bustar State was described in paragraphs 379 to 384 of my last Report. Dulgunjim Sing, the Minister of this State, and its real Controller, died in January last. The grave dispute that had long existed between the Rajah of Bustar and the Rajah of Jyepore, (the latter being under the Madras Government,) regarding the Kotepard Estate, has been settled within the year. It has been decided that Kotepard is to remain in the possession of Jyepore, but that Bustar is to receive an annual tribute. It is hoped that the two States will no longer have parties of rival combatants almost confronting each other. The Madras Government has established an effective Police within the Jyepore State. It has been agreed with the Bustar State that the British Authorities shall maintain in and about the capital town, Jugulpore, a party of Police, 40 Foot and 12 Horse.

316. In October last a complete Report by Captain Glasfurd (Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Godavery District), regarding the physical geography, the past

history, the character of the population, the resources and trade of Bustar, was submitted to the Supreme Government.

The Kalahundy State.

317. The Kalahundy State was described in paragraphs 385 to 388 of my last Report. During the past season, the excitable and superstitious Khonds within that State threatened to stop the Topographical Survey. This affair, which might easily have grown to large dimensions, was stopped by the prompt conduct of Captain Loch, Assistant Commissioner.

The Thât and Pât Rajahs.

318. The long pending dispute between the Pât and Thât Rajahs regarding the much vexed tract of Thooamool has been decided within the year. The Thât Rajah is to have possession of the tract, and the Pât Rajah is to receive seignorial dues.

Sumbulpore affairs.

319. At Sumbulpore, the ex-Rebel Leader and late Pretender to the throne has remained quietly drawing his pension. Recently Kuwal Sing, a former rebel, has been harassing the North-East frontier of that District with robberies and occasionally with murders. Some of his band had established themselves on the Bara Pahar, a well known robber fastness; but have been just expelled. Unless this man shall be killed or taken, further trouble may be expected in that quarter. It has been decided that Sumbulpore shall be permanently garrisoned by two Companies of Madras Native Infantry.

The Gurjat States.

320. The thirteen Gurjat States, dependencies of Sumbulpore, were mentioned in paragraphs 376 and 377 of my last Report. Within the past year these Chiefs have been invested with Magisterial powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure. The orders were duly explained to them by myself in Durbar at Sumbulpore. They are wild and ignorant, though proud of their lineage. They have, on the whole, behaved well; except the Rajahs of Bendra, Nowaghur and Kurrier, who have evinced a contumacious spirit. The principal of all these States is that of Patna. A complete Report by Major Impey, the Deputy Commissioner, on the history and condition of Patna, which may be considered as partly illustrative of all the Gurjat States, has been submitted to the Supreme Government.

The Mukrye State.

321. The condition of Mukrye, a wild State of considerable antiquity on the extreme frontier of Hoshungabad, has been examined, and it has been recommended that the Chief be placed on the same footing as the Gurjat Chiefs.

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITARY.

Recent addition to the Nagpore Force.

322. The constitution and the strength, past and present, of the Military Forces in the Central Provinces were described in Chapter XII. of my last Report. Since that time no material change has been made, except that one Regiment of Madras Native Infantry and a full Regiment (instead of a squadron as first proposed) of Native Cavalry have been

permanently added to the Nagpore Division. It has been decided that the Station of Raepore, formerly held by a Regiment of Irregular Infantry, shall in future have a Regiment of Madras Native Infantry; and that Chanda, also formerly held by a Regiment of Irregular Infantry, shall in future have a Detachment of Madras Native Infantry from Hoshungabad. It has also been decided that Sumbulpore shall, in future, be garrisoned by two Companies of Madras Native Infantry from Cuttack. It was shown in the last Report that the Detachments at Dumoh, Nursingpore, and Baitool had been withdrawn. There are now seven Military Stations in these Provinces (exclusive of the Sanatarium of Mohtoor), among which the Troops are to be distributed as below. It must be borne in mind that the Stations of Chanda and Raepore have been occupied by regular Troops, for the first time, within the year under review.

Distribution of Regular Troops in the Central Provinces.

323. The strength of the several Arms may be thus given :—

Military Stations.	Cavalry Regiments.		Artillery Batteries.	Infantry Regiments.		Remarks.
	European.	Native.	European.	European.	Native.	
Saugor ...	0	1	2	1	1	With Detachment at Nowgong.
Jubbulpore ...	0	0	1	1	1	With Detachment at Nagode.
Hoshungabad ...	0	0	0	0	1	With Detachment at Chanda.
Kamptee and Nagpore	0	1	2	1	2	
Chanda ...	0	0	0	0	0	Detachment from Hoshungabad.
Raepore ..	0	0	0	0	1	
Sumbulpore ...	0	0	0	0	0	Ditto from Cuttack.

The total amounts to about 8,079 men of all ranks. The Troops at Jubbulpore may be regarded as an Imperial Reserve. The Troops at all the other Stations are required, more or less, for the defence of the Central Provinces. It is believed that, with the distribution of Troops as above described, the Military protection of these Provinces is complete and satisfactory.

The Nagpore Arsenal

324. The removal of the Arsenal from Seetabuldee, near Nagpore, to Kamptee, which had been previously recommended, has been again urged during the year. The measure is, without doubt, one of just Military precaution.

The Nagpore Volunteers.

325. The formation of the Nagpore Volunteers was mentioned in paragraph 409 of my last Report. Their numbers and efficiency have been maintained during the year. They have conformed to all the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1857, and have fixed a certain number of days per week for drill, the attendance at which will be compulsory under legal penalties. They have been inspected by the Brigadier Commanding the Nagpore Force, under the

General Orders issued from the Military Department of the Supreme Government. Their Commandant, Captain Bolton (Assistant Commissioner), deserves great credit for his exertions. There has been formed a Rifle Association for these Provinces, and two Meetings have been already held.

326. It has been already shown, both in the last Report and in the present, that there are now *no* Troops in these Provinces save those of the regular Army.

CHAPTER XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—Agriculture and Cotton.

Agri-Horticultural Society of the Central Provinces.

327. The formation of an Agri-Horticultural Society for the Central Provinces was mentioned in paragraph 411 of my last Report. During the past year the Society has taken root, and begun to produce results. It now numbers 71 members, of whom 43 are European gentlemen, and 14 Native gentlemen. Its annual Income amounts to Rupees 3,408 or £340. Its Joint Secretaries, Captain Cobbe and Mr. Ross, have devoted considerable knowledge and experience to the affairs of the Society, and have thereby rendered service to the country at large. Its Head Quarters are in the Maharaj Garden at Nagpore, which extensive grounds are under its charge. This great garden, when complete, will cover 28 acres, and will be a nursery and depôt for trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers from all climates and countries. Among the Subscribers are the Secretaries to the Local Committees of Districts; and at the Civil Station of each District a Public Garden has been formed, for which seeds, plants and the like are obtainable from the Society at Nagpore. Seventeen gardens of this description have been established in various parts of these Provinces, and all have received seeds from Nagpore. The Society at Nagpore has obtained, or ordered quantities of, seeds from Saharunpore, Bombay and London. A trained European Gardener is on his way to Nagpore from Edinburgh: a house having been built for him in the Maharaj Garden.

Public Garden.

The growth of various products encouraged.

328. Through the agency of the Society enquiries have been made as to the best means of encouraging the growth of potatoes. There seems every hope that, if skill and intelligence be brought to bear on the subject, the potatoe in these Provinces may be indefinitely improved and extended. It is already cultivated in the Mundla Hills, and in the Chindwarra and Nursingpore Districts, and also in the northern part of Chutteesghur. It is consumed in some quantities by the people themselves. A potatoe garden has been successfully established on the Puchmurree Hill; a similar experiment will be made on the Mohtoor Hill.

329. It is intended to make experiments in the culture of tea, coffee, and cinchona on the Sautpoora Hills. Enquiries have been made regarding the culture of arrowroot at the principal Stations; and some quantities of tubers have been distributed.

330. The acclimatized Otaheite sugar-cane has been found by long experience to answer extremely well in the Jubbulpore District. It has been, therefore, determined to introduce this variety into the other sugar-growing Districts. During the past season

many cart-loads of sugar-seed and plant have been distributed among the Landholders of the Nagpore District. The result has yet to be seen.

331. At Saugor a separate Society has been formed in connexion with the great Public Garden, which is being constructed there, near the northern extremity of the Lake.

Cotton.

332. In my last Report, paragraphs 412 to 437, an account was given of the several Cotton Fields and Cotton Marts in the Central Provinces; and of the production and exportation of this important article.

Estimated Cotton Crop of the Central Provinces.

333. In the autumn of 1862, an Estimate was required from every District Officer of the Cotton crop then springing up, and of the proportion expected to be exported. This Estimate was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The Abstract may be recapitulated here, the figures being grouped under the three geographical heads into which the Cotton Fields in these Provinces are naturally divided, *viz.*, the Nagpore Country, the Nerbudda Country, and the Chutteesghur Country :—

Estimated Amount of Cotton Crop.

	lbs.	Total lbs.
The Nerbudda Country.		
Saugor	1,238,856	
Dumoh	832,300	
Hoshungabad	1,274,936	
Jubbulpore	2,107,892	
Mundla	22,140	
Nursingpore	3,228,750	
		8,704,874
The Nagpore Country.		
Chindwarra	598,600	
Baitool	5,330	
Seonee	328,000	
Nagpore, Wurdah	31,954,908	
Bhundarra	0	
Chanda	820,000	
		33,706,838
The Chutteesghur Country.		
Raepore, Belaspore	3,280,000	
Sumbulpore	1,640,000	
Upper Godavery	13,202	
		4,933,202
Grand Total ...		47,344,914

334. Since then, however, a further Estimate has been obtained of the actual out-turn of the crop. This unfortunately shews a result below previous expectation, owing to failure of season in various localities. On the other hand, the estimated exportation is very considerable. The Abstract of this last Estimate may be exhibited as below :—

ACTUAL OUT-TURN OF COTTON CROP.

	lbs.	Total lbs.	Exported lbs.
The Nerbudda Country.			
Saugor	966,414		
Dumoh	700,000		
Hoshungabad	1,011,840		
Jubbulpore	1,191,542		
Mundla	22,140		
Nursingpore	1,515,920	5,407,856	4,512,836
The Nagpore Country.			
Chindwarra	600,650		
Baitool	100,000		
Seonee	184,000		
Nagpore	9,860,280		
Wurdah	16,350,800		
Bhundarra			
Chanda	832,956	27,928,686	19,521,166
The Chutteesghur Country.			
Raepore	2,600,000		
Belaspore	680,000		
Sumbulpore	272,000		
Upper Godavery	13,202	3,565,202	3,068,000
Grand Total ...		36,901,744	27,102,002

335. The actual out-turn, then, appears to be thirty-seven millions of lbs. The estimated exportation of twenty-seven millions of lbs., during the recent spring and summer months of 1863, is certainly greater than any thing of the kind ever known before. The aggregate export of 1861-62 was estimated at from 20 to 22 millions of lbs. By far the greater portion is now exported to Bombay: the proportion exported to Mirzapore has been much less than heretofore. There is, moreover, a quantity of 3,225,636 lbs. still awaiting export so soon as the roads shall be open after the monsoon. In the winter of 1862-63, before the exporting season sets in, Circulars were sent to all District Officers, directing them to warn the Native Traders that the news from Europe foreboded a continued dearth of cotton, and that forethought was needed to provide carriage and transit for the quantities likely to be exported from this part of India.

Amount of probable Export of Cotton.

Statistics of Cotton Cultivation.

336. During the past season, the statistics of Cotton *Cultivation* have been collected. In all the Cotton Districts, save those of Chutteesghur, and parts of the Chanda District, the field measurement of the whole country, by the Settlement Department, has been completed. From these field measurements, and village Maps, Extracts of all the fields under Cotton Cultivation have been made. These Extracts have been compiled, and, being based on the most minute survey of every field, are the most complete statistics that can be obtained. They cannot, of course, be absolutely guaranteed against error; but they rest on the best possible basis. For the Chutteesghur Districts the information is still only estimated; and is, therefore, proportionally less reliable. The field measurement (necessarily a long process) cannot be completed in Chutteesghur till the end of next year. The general result may be thus abstracted:—

				Acres.
The Nerbudda Country	...	...	..	162,811
The Nagpore Country	...	...	...	401,052
The Chutteesghur Country	...	...	...	64,158
		Total	...	628,021

These Statements of cultivation form a durable statistical foundation, and supply the means of checking all future Estimates of out-turn of Crop, and of supposed fluctuations in the cultivation. That the culture is still increasing is the belief of the Natives themselves. The cultivation of 1862 was said to be double that of former years; and the sowings now going on are said to be one-fourth greater than those of last year.

Sowing of Foreign Cotton-seed.

337. Last season a quantity of Egyptian Cotton-seed, supplied by the Honorary Agent of the Cotton Supply Association, was being distributed in the Wurdah Valley. But the seed was not received from Bombay until almost too late. The sowings, however, were effected, and the seed germinated in most places. Afterwards the plants fell off and languished, and the out-turn was poor. During this season quantities of acclimatized Dharwar seed, and also some Egyptian seed, have been sown, and as yet the out-turn promises to be good.

Cleaning and pressing of Cotton.

338. The propriety of setting up, on the part of Government, Machines for cleaning and pressing Cotton at the principal marts—to instruct the people—has been considered; and it has been ruled that the introduction of these appliances had better be left to private enterprise. A new Machine for cleaning Cotton has been exhibited at Nagpore, and it is probable that some of the Native traders will be induced to order on their own account some Machines both for cleaning and preparing. It is also proposed that the Local Committees should purchase some few Machines to exhibit to the people. It were, perhaps, superfluous to state that here, as elsewhere, the Natives are slow to adopt any Machinery until its benefit shall have been practically demonstrated before their eyes.

SECTION II.

Arboriculture.

The planting out of young trees.

339. Considerable efforts were made during the last rainy season (1862) by the District Officers, and by the Public Works Department, to increase the growth of trees; and many thousands

of young seedlings were planted out. There was not sufficient information then available whereon to found a complete system of Arboriculture, and in many cases the various Officers in their zeal planted more trees than they had the means of tending and watering. This has now been remedied, and a precise system is laid down. The care of every Officer is to be, *first*, the establishment of nurseries; then, *second*, the planting out of young trees in groves on the road-side or other frequented place where they can be economically watered and cared for; and *third*, the occasional planting out of avenues on specially selected sections of road. It is evident that avenue planting, though, perhaps, in some degree more ornamental, is less useful, and much more expensive and troublesome than any other kind of Arboriculture. Therefore, Officers are directed to attend to nurseries and groves before avenues, and only to adopt the latter in special cases. Tree nurseries have accordingly been established at all the seventeen Civil Stations; and at many of the Tehseel Stations, in the interior of Districts, many groves have been planted. On the main lines of road there are approximately some 200 miles in different directions which have avenues of young trees. The Police have been instructed to plant young trees near their Posts, the tending of which affords useful amusement to the men in their scanty leisure. It is calculated that the Police in these Provinces can plant and tend some 30,000 trees in a year. Already they have planted many thousands. The Teak tree nurseries, which it is proposed to establish in the Hills, are mentioned under the Head of Forests.

System of Arboriculture prescribed.

Its present and future results.

SECTION III.

European Colonization and Waste Lands.

340. The localities where Waste Lands may be found in these Provinces, and the various considerations bearing upon them, were mentioned in my last Report, paragraphs 441 to 451. During the year under review, the Rules for the sale of Waste Lands, on the principles laid down by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, have been published. In these Rules the most noticeable feature is this, that, in those Districts which are wild, jungly, remote, or insalubrious, the maximum limit for each grant is higher, and the rate of price per acre lower, than in those Districts which are free from the above disadvantages. It is hoped that, in this way, capital and enterprise may be attracted to those localities where their application is most needed, and that special inducement may be offered to Europeans to become the Pioneers of improvement in the wilderness.

Rules for the sale of Waste Lands.

341. The maximum limits, then, of the quantity of land which will be sold in one lot in the several Districts, are as follows:—

Maximum limits of lots.

In the Districts of—

Raepore, Belaspore, Sumbulpore, Mundla, Upper Godavery, Hoshungabad,	(5,000) five thousand acres,

In the Districts of—

Nagpore, Chanda, Bhundara, Wurda, Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, Chindwarra, Seonee, Saugor, Baitool, Dumoh,	(3,000) three thousand acres.

342. The upset price of the lands to be sold will, ordinarily, be as follows :—

Rates of upset price.

I.—In the Raepore, Belaspore and Mundla Districts eight annas (one shilling) per acre.

II.—In the Sumbulpore and Upper Godavery Districts, one Rupee (two shillings) per acre.

III.—In the Hoshungabad, Nagpore, Chanda, Bhundara, Wurda, Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, Chindwarra, Seonee, Saugor, Baitool and Dumoh Districts, two Rupees and eight annas (five shillings) per acre.

343. On payment of one-tenth of the purchase money, and of the expenses of survey, demarcation, advertisement and sale, the purchaser will receive a Deed, signed by the Deputy Commissioner, conveying to him the lot in full hereditary and transferable proprietary right, free from all demand on account of Land Revenue for ever, but subject, nevertheless, to all general taxes and local rates imposed by Law or by the Local Government. There is no prohibition against the same person applying for two or more lots of land, provided that each application contains no more than the maximum of acres prescribed for the District or locality on which the said lots are situate. Every lot must be compact, and shall not include more than one tract of land in a ring-fence. Reserves of grazing land and forests; of land for the growth of firewood near Towns and Stations; of building sites, parks, recreation grounds; of tracts possessing mineral wealth, stone quarries and the like; and of land required for other special purposes, are not to be sold under these Rules without the express sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Conditions of Sale.

344. The Supreme Government have, on special grounds, authorized the sale (under the general conditions of the above Rules) to Mr. Meik of sixteen thousand acres as a compact lot in one ring-fence, at the rate of four annas (six pence) per acre, in the tract known by the name of Sonekan belonging to the Belaspore District. The arrangements for giving effect to this are not complete, and the sale has not yet been actually made. I have, during the past season, myself examined this tract in company with the District Officer and the Assistant Superintendent of Forests. It is a Valley about twelve miles in length and three miles in mean breadth, permeated by the Jonk River shortly above its confluence with the Mahanuddy. The direction of the Valley is from south to north. On the west and the east side there are Hills running parallel to each other. The Hills on the east side have some Teak Forest and other useful trees. In the southern end of the Valley

Proposed sale of land in the Sonekan District.

there is a Saul Forest of inferior growth. The Valley was once partially inhabited and cultivated, and belonged to a Zemindar named Narain Sing. He bore an evil repute from desperate and bloody deeds. In 1857 he rebelled; and was afterwards attacked, captured and executed. The Valley has been since deserted and left waste; the ruins of the houses, tanks and mangoe groves of Narain Sing alone remain amidst the brushwood which has overgrown the place. The property has been confiscated. The locality is regarded with a sort of superstition by the Natives of the neighbourhood. Various efforts to induce landholders to take charge of the property have failed; the last lessee, who took it on condition of paying Rupees 50 (£5) a year to Government, abandoned the lease. There is some very good ground here and there; but much of the soil is of second rate quality. The culturable soil has been estimated at 34,100 acres. The climate is, on the whole, moist and cool, but at certain seasons very insalubrious. Of labor there would be none on the spot; but a certain quantity could, doubtless, be obtained from the Chutteesghur Plains, which are within a distance of 20 miles; and in the event of valuable or surplus produce being raised, then Sheonarain, the Head of the Monsoon Navigation of the Mahanuddy, is only fifteen miles distant. The forest lands would be reserved or disposed of under special conditions. On the whole, it may be said that, although the tract possesses several prospective advantages, yet it has serious drawbacks also.

SECTION IV.

Mineral Resources.

345. In my last Report, paragraphs 460 to 478, a description was given of the mineral resources of these Provinces.

Iron Mines.

346. During the year now under review, I have myself visited the Iron Mines of Tendoo Khera, near the north bank of the Nerbudda, (mentioned in paragraph 470 of the last Report,) and can testify to the highly promising character of the locality. The ore is obtained by superficial excavations of the earth. Its quality is very good. The locality falls within the limit of the Charter of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company.

Nerbudda Coal Mines.

347. I have also been able to visit the Coal Mines belonging to the same Company at Mopaull, on the south bank of the Nerbudda, distant about 30 miles from the Tendoo Khera Iron Mines above-mentioned. I entered two long passages excavated on the side of the Hill. The Coal appeared to be good, and its supply to be very considerable. These Mines were mentioned in paragraph 478 of my last Report.

Coal near Oomrait.

348. In the same paragraph was mentioned the Coal at Oomrait, near Mohtoor. I have visited this Mine in Company with the Reverend Mr. Hislop, who was one of the first to bring the place to notice. It has been worked by Mr. Stanbrough with some success. The section now laid bare affords promise of a much larger supply than was previously anticipated. At the time of my last Report, the thickness of the seam was supposed to be one foot, but this has now been discovered to be 4½ feet, half of which consists of good Coking Coal; and although, as previously stated, the place is somewhat removed from the main course of traffic, yet, if the Mine should prove really valuable, the construction of a good road would bring the Coal, by ninety miles of easy transit, to Nagpore.

SECTION V.

SURVEY.

349. The existing means of obtaining geographical and topographical information in these Provinces were explained in paragraphs 479 to 481 of my last Report.

Progress of the Revenue Survey.

350. During the past year now under review, strenuous effort has been made by the Surveyor General's Department to advance the Revenue Survey in various Districts. One Survey party under Captain Vanrenen has been engaged in the Saugor District; another under Lieutenant Sconce in the Nursingpore and Hoshungabad District; another under Captain Grant in the Bhundara District. The country surveyed by these parties, village by village, during the season of 1862-63, amounts to upwards of 3,000 square miles. It is intended that the Survey of the Dumoh District shall be proceeded with by the party now in Saugor; that the Hoshungabad Survey be advanced by the party now there; that the Survey of the Chutteesghur Plateau be commenced by the party now in Bhundara; and that the Chanda Survey be commenced by Major Johnston's party to be transferred from the Punjab. By these means, in the course of two years hence, all the cultivated and inhabited tracts of the Central Provinces will have been surveyed, village by village, in a manner the same as that of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

Topographical Surveys.

351. There will still, however, remain a vast area of wild, hilly and jungly, but partly cultivated and partly inhabited, country to be surveyed topographically. Such area can be only stated approximately, but it probably will not be found to fall far short of 100,000 square miles. With this, also, some progress is being made. The Topographical Survey under Major Saxton, advancing from the direction of Cuttack, has, during the past season, been at work in the hilly and savage country of the southern Dependencies of Sumbulpore. It is hoped that the Topographical Survey working in the Ranchee and Huzareebagh Countries, will ultimately take up the tracts that lie on the eastern frontier of Mundla and the northern frontier of Chutteesghur. It is also expected that the Topographical Survey in the Hyderabad Territories will be able to cross the Godavery, and take up the unsurveyed tracts on the British side of the river.

352. On the whole, it may be said that the Survey arrangements for these Provinces, as agreed to by the Surveyor General and sanctioned by the Supreme Government, are complete and satisfactory.

Map of the Bustar Country.

353. Captain Glasfurd's Sketch Map of the Bustar Country, which teems with information hitherto unknown, has been submitted to Government, and is being printed in the Surveyor General's Office.

354. I have only to add that the progress of the various Surveys is a matter of moment, and that the absence of Topographical information in many parts of these Provinces constitutes a real administrative difficulty, and a positive hinderance to improvement. This administration is, however, under great obligation to the Surveyor General, Colonel H. L. Thuillier, for the cordial manner in which he has responded to our solicitations for Survey parties.

SECTION VI.

FAIRS.

Encouragement of Fairs.

355. In paragraph 482 of my last Report, the peculiar advantages were explained of encouraging Fairs in these Provinces for the interchange of products and for the gradual civilizing of wild tribes by intercourse with other men. Special instructions were circulated among the District Officers to promote existing Fairs, and to establish new ones, as much as possible. This has been done to a considerable extent, and some new Fairs have been established. The following are the places where Fairs are now known to be held:

356. In the Saugor Territory one Fair is held at Saugor itself; one at Korae called the Fair of Birmachurree, and one at Kimlassa on the frontier.

In the Valley of the Nerbudda, Fairs are held at the marble rocks near Jubbulpore; at Burmanghat, a spot on the river bank of great sanctity, near Nursingpore; at Nursingpore itself, and at Hoshungabad. In the Hill Districts, a Fair is held at Mooltye, the source of the Taptee; at Purtapore, the source of Wyn Gunga; at Choupara, on the same river; at the cave and sacred spring on the Puchmurree Hill; at Hirdanuggur in the Mundla Hills. In the Nagpore Country there are Fairs at the sacred Hill of Ramteake; at Arvee, the Cotton Mart near the Wurda; at Chanda, near the same river; at a sacred spot on the Wyn Gunga near Bhundara. In the Chutteesghur Country there is a complete circle of Fairs; at Droog, on the Sheonath River; at Nerbudda, a sacred spring north of Khyraghur; at Sheonarain, near the confluence of the Sheonath and the Mahanuddy; and at Rajam, on the south of Raepore. On the banks of the Mahanuddy there is the annual Fair at Sumbulpore; and, on the Godavery, there is the Fair at Kaleshwur, where the waters of the Godavery and the Pranheeta meet. There are fifty-four Fairs in all held annually in these Provinces.

SECTION VII.

CARRIAGE AND LABOR.

The forcing for Labor and Carriage prohibited.

357. In my last Report, paragraphs 483 to 487, there were mentioned the measures in progress for the prevention of forced labor, and the substitution of a free system. Since then the abolition of forced labor, and the unlawfulness of pressing, have been notified by Proclamation in every District of these Provinces. The strictest injunctions are laid upon the Civil Authorities and the Police to ensure the Law being obeyed. That the prohibition is always effectual, or that forcing never takes place, is more than can be affirmed or expected. But certainly the evil has been much mitigated, and the people are now thoroughly aware that the forcing of labor or carriage is contrary to the intentions of Government.

The Labor Agents.

358. Endeavour has also been made to ensure a free provision of local resources and supply of labor and carriage. At every Station, Labor Agents, for the furnishing of bearers and laborers and carriage, have established themselves under the countenance of the District Authorities. They charge a small commission on all they supply, which is paid by the party employing the labor. The price of labor thus supplied is regulated, of course, by the current market rates. As yet, however, these Labor Agents have *not* generally succeeded

in furnishing a sufficient supply of labor, and do not afford satisfaction to travellers. They are strictly prohibited from using force in any way, though whether they always attend to that prohibition is doubtful. Thus the difficulty in obtaining labor and carriage is not yet removed. The fact appears to be that, in the present circumstances of the country, the service with travellers is not so remunerative to, or popular among, the laboring classes as the various other kinds of employment now open to them. Be this as it may, however, the first duty of the administration is to prevent force and oppression, and to place every thing upon a free and legitimate footing. Let that be done once for all, and matters will gradually right themselves without any interference from authority. In the meantime, the Civil Authorities and the Police are instructed to render every aid, which they *legitimately* can to travellers; and to be courteous and considerate in affording information to strangers.

SECTION VIII.

Population.

Former Estimate of the Population.

359. In paragraph 488 of my last Report, it was stated that there were objections to the taking of a formal census in these Provinces. Those objections continue to exist. The population was supposed to be something under nine millions, or between eight and nine millions. This is, however, nothing more than an Estimate which cannot, as yet, be thoroughly checked. For almost all these Provinces, however, except Chutteesghur, that is to say generally for the Saugor and Nerbudda country and the country of Nagpore Proper, there are the Returns of the Settlement Department. These Returns shew all the houses enumerated in all towns and villages. This enumeration is supported by detailed Maps of the town or village, shewing every house and enclosure with its serial number. The result, therefore, should be reliable. Thus a sound basis is attained for estimating the population by assuming averages of persons to a house. This has been carefully done after consulting the Local Officers for the Districts of the Saugor, the Jubbulpore and the Nagpore Commissionerships or Divisions. The averages range in the several Districts and Tracts from three to five persons per house. The general average is about four persons. The result is subjoined :—

Improved Returns for a large portion of these Provinces.

Divisions.	Towns above 5,000 souls.	Villages.	Total.	No. of houses.	No. of souls.	General average of souls per house.
Saugor ...	7	4,938	4,495	303,617	1,299,660	4
Jubbulpore ...	6	8,721	8,727	382,791	1,451,838	4
Nagpore ..	23	6,694	6,717	549,466	2,232,631	4
Total ...	36	20,353	20,389	1,235,874	4,984,129	12

Population of the principal Towns.

360. The following is a List of Towns in the foregoing Divisions having a population of above 8,000 souls :—

		Population.			Population.	
In the Saugor Division.	Saugor ...	50,584	In the Nagpore Division.	Nagpore ...	1,34,155	
	Gurhakota ...	10,220		Kamptee ..	65,068	
	Hoshungabad ...	8,815		Ramtek ...	12,696	
In the Jubbulpore Division.	Jubbulpore ...	53,208		Oomrair ...	17,040	
	Mundla	8,575		Khapapet ...	9,116	
	Nursingpore ...	14,100		Bhundara ...	16,440	
	Seonee	9,800		Toomsur... ...	8,263	
	Chindwarra ...	7,032		Sahungurree ...	8,140	
				Pownee	19,476	
				Chanda	19,000	
				Hingun Ghaut ...	7,865	Cotton Marts.
				Arvee	6,903	Cotton Marts.
				Deolee	5,624	Cotton Marts.

361. It is to be remembered, of course, that the figures by no means represent the whole population of the Central Provinces, as they do not include the Chutteesghur Division comprising the Districts of Raepore, Belaspore, the Chutteesghur Zemindarees Sumbulpore, the Gurjat States, and the Bustar State, for all which Districts there are not the means of forming any trustworthy estimate. Such means will, however, be gradually afforded in the Chutteesghur Districts as the Settlement progresses.

Average density of the population in certain Districts.

362. In those Districts for which population Returns can be given, as above-mentioned, in three only have the total areas been ascertained by the professional Survey, namely, Nagpore, Wurda and Jubbulpore. In these Districts the average density per square of estimated population may be thus seen :—

Nagpore and Wurda	...	... 151	persons per square mile.
Jubbulpore	...	... 102	„ „

SECTION IX.

Trade Statistics.

Mode of obtaining Returns of traffic.

363. In paragraph 489 of my last Report, it was stated that arrangements were being made for the collection of the statistics of trade and traffic in all the Towns and Cities, and on the main lines of road in these Provinces. Accordingly, during the past traffic season, that is from October 1862 to June 1863, Native writers have been posted in every District at selected points, on all main thoroughfares, to note down all the traffic that passed. These operations have been conducted with more or less efficiency throughout the country, and a mass of statistics is pouring into the Central Office, where every thing will have to be examined, tested by comparison and collated. This compilation will necessarily be a work of some little time. That the result of this, the first year's work, will be correct, or even nearly correct, is hardly to be hoped for. But the errors which will be discovered will serve for future guidance; and something like a foundation for accurate statistics will be gained. It is intended to repeat the same process during the following year; and thus ultimately a true and comprehensive Return will be obtained for the trade of the Central Provinces.

The collation of Trade Statistics.

SECTION X.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

New Dispensaries established.

364. In paragraphs 491 to 495 of my last Report a sketch of the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries was given. Within the year now under review seven new institutions have been opened, namely, those at the Nagpore City, at Seonee, Baitool, Hoshungabad, Mundla, Mohtoor, and Dumoh. Four new Hospital buildings have been erected within the past year. The best of these are the spacious and commodious Hospitals in the Nagpore City and at Seonee. Two additional Dispensaries have recently been ordered: one in the Seetabuldee Bazar, which is quite a town of itself, and an additional one in the City of Nagpore. The Nagpore City Hospital, recently opened, is proving successful, and attracts about a thousand patients a month. In accordance with the advice of the principal inhabitants, another institution will be opened. Including those previously existing and those now being provided, there will be four of these institutions in and about Nagpore.

General results of these Institutions.

365. There are now twenty-one of these institutions, Hospitals and Dispensaries, in the Central Provinces; and it is possible that several branch institutions may yet be added. The number of patients treated during 1861-62 was 32,932, and during 1862-63 42,171, shewing an increase of 9,239 or 28 per cent. during the past year. There was an increase of attendance at almost every institution. Of the 42,171, there were 38,838 out-door patients, that is those who attended and received medical treatment or medicines, and the remainder 3,333 were in-door patients, severe cases treated in-doors, the patients being accommodated in the building. Of the total number, again, 33,767 were males, and 8,404 females. The number of capital operations performed within the year amounted to 213. The annual cost of these institutions in 1862 amounted to Rupees 25,476, or £2,547; of which Rupees 5,444 or £544 were defrayed by private subscriptions, and the remainder by the State. The aggregate expenditure will fall at the rate of 9⅔ annas, or £0 1*s.* 2½*d.* per patient.

Dispensary Committees.

366. Each of these institutions has been placed under the management of a Committee, consisting of the Civil Officers at the Station and some of the principal Native inhabitants. Endeavours are made to raise private subscriptions, and to arouse the interest and sympathy of the upper and middle classes of the Natives themselves in this wide-spread and comprehensive charity, which is gratefully appreciated by the poorer classes, and is calculated to impart some impulse to civilization among an unenlightened population.

Small-pox and Vaccination.

367. Though here, as elsewhere, the small-pox spreads its ravages, and gathers in its harvest of death, it cannot be said that as yet in these Provinces vaccination has been either systematic or successful. A scheme is being prepared which will, it is hoped, secure a more complete result during the coming season. In the mean time vaccination in a sort of way is carried on. During 1862 some 7,020 cases were vaccinated, out of which 5,594 were reported successful.

368. There has heretofore been no Asylum for lunatics in these Provinces. The want of such an institution has long been felt at Nagpore, where it has been necessary to confine the lunatics in the Common Jail, there being no suitable Asylum nearer than Benares. Recently, however, at Nagpore some vacant buildings with garden grounds have been appropriated for this purpose, and are being fitted up at a cost of Rupees 4,000, or £400, for the reception of some forty or fifty lunatics. It will be necessary to establish a similar institution at either Saugor or Jubbulpore, as soon as resources shall be available.

Lunatic Asylum at Nagpore.

369. All these institutions, Hospitals and Dispensaries, and the operations connected therewith, have been placed under the general inspection of the Officer who inspects the Jails. It is hoped that, by these means, an uniform and progressive system of management may be introduced.

Inspection of Dispensaries.

SECTION XI.

Improvement of the Breed of Horned Cattle and Sheep.

370. A communication from the Commissariat Commission sitting at Calcutta was received in the early part of the year, requesting information on the subject of the alleged decrease of the stock of horned cattle and sheep in the country. A general enquiry was thereupon made through the Local Officers. Their reports tended to confirm the allegation in regard to the stock in the country being on the decrease. Various causes were assigned, prominently disease and bad seasons, but none quite satisfactory or convincing. Measures were then adopted to conserve, so far as might be possible, the stock which remained. Each Local Committee was instructed to lay out funds in the importation of superior bulls; and in order to encourage graziers, District Officers were enjoined to permit them to pasture their sheep on unappropriated waste lands on payment of nominal fees, and further to give prizes for the best flocks at the district fairs. These measures have been generally adopted, and some results may be hoped for. But the subject is one in which, probably, improvement can be best effected by the growth of enterprise and understanding among the people themselves.

Alleged falling off in stock of horned Cattle and Sheep.

Measures adopted for improving the breed.

SECTION XII.

Forests.

371. In Section III., Chapter XIII. of my last Report, the Forests of these Provinces were mentioned in general terms. I then touched on the past history of the principal of these Forests, which history consists, unfortunately, of the annals of their decline and fall. It is sufficient to state, in recapitulation, that all the best Forests have been wastefully ravaged by timber dealers for the supply of the large Cities and Stations in Central India. The Forests of the Central Nagpore country have been exhausted for Nagpore and Kamptee; those of the Godavery for Hyderabad; those of

Past exhaustion of the Forests.

the Mahanuddy for Cuttack; those of the Western Sautpoora Hills for Indore and Oojein; those of the Eastern Sautpoora or Meikul Hills for Jubbulpore. Then there has been the gradual wastage caused for centuries by the barbarous agriculture of the Hill tribes. Much of the mischief in the past is irreparable; but care and vigilance in the present is needed, in order that there may be remedy in the future. It is now necessary that I should refer briefly to—*firstly*, the present state of the Forests; *secondly*, the uses for which timber is required; *thirdly*, the measures for ensuring a continuance of supply for the future.

The Teak Tree.

372. Firstly, then in regard to the present state and uses of the Forests. Here, as elsewhere, the prince of trees is the teak. It is provided by nature in most parts of these Provinces: and its Forests have yielded first-rate logs in vast numbers difficult of calculation. The Superintendent of Forests supposes that within the last century a million of such logs must have been provided. But no conjecture can be hazarded as to the enormous number of undersized logs recklessly taken. This timber is prized by the people in these Provinces to a degree that would not readily be imagined. It is durable throughout ages; it combines lightness with strength; it is proof against destructive insects and dry rot above ground; it never rots under ground; it floats perfectly and can be conveyed by mountain torrents from the place of its growth to the place of its consumption; it does not require long seasoning; it never warps nor cracks, not even in the alternations of humid exhalations and burning winds; it can be easily sawn; it possesses a marvellous fitness for carving, even of the most refined and elaborate kind. At certain seasons it displays an external splendor and glory equal to its intrinsic merits. In the eyes of the Forester and the Dealer, all the virtues of which timber is capable are united in the teak. It is sought for by all classes, from the Mahratta Prince who erects his Palace in the Plains, to the Gond savage who builds his hut in the Hills.

Its qualities.

Preservation of young trees.

373. Now-a-days, however, teak logs of large girth are scarce every where; and in many districts unobtainable. A few good logs may be occasionally obtained at some places south of the Nerbudda. *In our Forest only* are there now fine teak trees in any number worth counting; that Forest is at Ahiree near the confluence of the Wyn Gunga and the Godavery, where there are some 15,000 trees. This Forest and the scattered remnants of the once splendid Forests in other Districts are now cared for. There is, however, young teak springing up and growing in all directions, and in numbers beyond estimation. The prohibition which has now been in force for two or three years against the cutting of young teak has proved efficacious even beyond expectation. I can myself testify to this from personal observation in many districts. The manner in which the Hill people have obeyed the prohibition, despite what must be to them an alluring temptation, redounds to their credit. Much of the teak will be undersized, but still of great use for the domestic architecture of the people. And in the course of five or six years the young Forests must be thinned; and thus quantities of small teak wood will become available to the great satisfaction of the multitude. In the course of twenty or twenty-five years there will be quantities of middle sized teak to stimulate the timber trade.

But the first rate teak trees that once adorned these Provinces will not be seen again by the present, and hardly even by the next, generation. If conservation, however, shall be perseveringly maintained for sixty years, then the Teak Forests of Central India may be reproduced.

The Saul Tree.

374. The tree of next importance is the Saul (Shorea or Vatica Robusta). Its Forests are very extensive within the limits of these Provinces; but they are collected, as it were, within one mighty belt. This belt commences in the plateau beneath the Kymore Range in the Rewa country, near the left bank of the Soane. Stretching southwards it spreads all over the Mundla Hills, and clothes with wood and foliage the Hill sides of Umurkuntuk, the source of the Nerbudda. Then continuing in a south-east direction, it fringes the northern frontier of Chutteesghur, and covers the Hills of all the Districts of the Mahanuddy and its affluents, down to the Eastern Ghauts. Then striking across the Gurjat country, it approaches the source of the Mahanuddy, and proceeds on to the Valley of the Indrawutty and the Hills south of that river. And there at length it stops, having expanded luxuriantly over a length of seven or eight hundred miles. The tree does not appear on the banks of the Godavery in any appreciable abundance. The enormous area thus covered with Saul Forest does not always or even generally bear fine trees. Much of the Forest is poor and scrubby. But there are fine trees clustering thick in vast numbers through all the valleys which are deeply embosomed among the Hills. Besides this great belt, there are no Saul Forests of consequence in these Provinces, with one remarkable exception. Separated far away from the line of Saul country, there is a beautiful Forest of these trees, literally nestling in the lap of the Puchmurree Hills. All these Saul Forests have not as yet been ravaged save in a few places, and have nowhere been exhausted. From this description the practical deduction is, that our Saul resources are vast, but are unfortunately situated too far to the Eastward, as regards the convenience of the great stations and roads of the Central Provinces, with one exception. At the northern extremity of the Saul belt, the Forest of Bijeeragooghur can be made use of for the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway; at all other points there is a long distance to be laboriously traversed by land carriage, between the side of the Forests and the places in the heart of these Provinces where the timber is wanted. This circumstance detracts much from the value of the Forests as concerning the interests of Nagpore and Jubbulpore, and of the Railways leading thereto. But as respects the interests of Eastern Nagpore, the case is happily different. In those regions the water carriage of the Mahanuddy and its tributaries is available. The day may be anticipated when immense consignments of Saul timber shall be floated down these rivers to be used in works of improvement in the Coast Districts, or to be exported by Canal or by Sea.

Its Forests.

The merits and demerits of Saul Timber.

375. In strength and durability the Saul is equal to the teak, but deficient in many of those excellent qualities which the teak possesses. The Saul is so full of sap that it cannot be thoroughly seasoned in less than ten years, though by immersion in water it may be partially seasoned in five years. Until the wood is seasoned it is too heavy to float. It is hard, full of resin, and difficult to be sawn. If sawn before having been well

seasoned it is apt to split and to warp. Under all circumstances it is heavy, and, therefore, expensive in transit. Still it is, on the whole, a valuable wood, and at this time it constitutes the only supply of first rate timber which we have to fall back upon. It may hereafter be used for Railway sleepers, but owing to the long time required for seasoning, this resource cannot come into play for the next ten years.

The Saj Tree.

376. Next in importance is the tree called Saj or Eyne, (Pentaptera tomentosa terminatia); inasmuch as the Teak timber is exhausted, and the Saul timber is not yet fit for use, it happens that the Saj timber is that which is chiefly used for public works in these Provinces. The Saj Forests have no marked limits of their own. The trees are to be found, more or less, all over the Hills and Vallies of these Provinces. They are found, however, in the greatest abundance along the southern face of the Sautpoora Hills, north of nagpore, from the Valley of the Wurda on the west to the Lanjee Hills near the Frontier of Chutteesghur on the east. The peculiar advantage of the Saj is that it is the *only* tree which grows every where. The Saj has much the same merits and defects as the Saul; but is inferior to the Saul, as being coarse in grain, less capable of bearing exposure to the weather, and less secure against rotting under-ground. But if protected from damp, it is a good and serviceable wood, especially for the interior of buildings. On the other hand, it has one advantage over the Saul, as being less full of sap, and, therefore, requiring less time for seasoning. Its wood can be seasoned in three or four years, and, therefore, comes speedily into use. It is largely used, and supplies most of the sleepers and fencing posts for the Railways to Nagpore and Jubbulpore. Within the last three years about a quarter of a million of Saj trees have been felled in the Forests of the Sautpoora Range for these purposes.

Its qualities.

The Kowa Tree.

377. Almost equal to the Saj in importance is the kindred *Kowa* (Terminatia arjuna). It is found in almost all the Districts of these Provinces. It loves the banks of Hill streams and great rivers, and will thrive nowhere else. In outward appearance it is the most picturesque of all the timber trees in these Provinces. Its bark is silvery white; its leaves are grey and sombre, like the foliage of the Olive; its trunk is massive; its branches are wide-spreading and pendant, whether standing majestically alongside the blue reaches of the Nerbudda near Mundla, or overshadowing the Towa River near Baitool, or fringing the Denwa River right beneath the sandstone precipices of the Puchmurree Hills, or crowning, with rich masses, the steep banks of the Mahanuddy; the Kowa tree cannot fail to impress itself on the memory of the Spectator. Its wood has most of the merits and demerits of the Saj; in one respect, perhaps, it is inferior to the Saj, as being even still harder. It has been used but little as yet for Railway sleepers. But as the Saj becomes comparatively exhausted the Kowa will come into play.

Places of its growth.

The Hurdoo and the Keim Trees.

378. There are two kindred trees growing, more or less, everywhere, and especially towards the Western portions of the Sautpoora Range, namely the Hurdoo and the Keim (Nauclea condifolia

and Nauclea parvifolia). Their timber is light, easily worked, and tolerably durable; but has not the strength of the timbers previously described. It is possible that they may supply sleepers.

The other useful woods are —

Beejee Saul, (Pterocarpus marsupium).
Dhaora, (Conocarpus latifolia).
Lendya, (Lagerstrœnia lanceolata).
Tendoo, (Ebony), (Dyospyrus melanoxylon).
Rohnee, (Soynuda febrifuga).
Tuisa, (Dalbergia ojeiniensis).
Ronnja, (Acacia leucoplœa).

Other useful trees.

These also are found, more or less, everywhere. They are useful for common house building, furniture, agriculture, and country carriage, and are, therefore, of great value to the people at large. The Unjun is found in some places, but its wood is said to be brittle. There is a magnificent Bamboo jungle near the point where the Wyn Gunga debouches from the Sautpoora Range, and also in the Lanjee Hills. The common useful Babool tree (Acacia Arabica) is met with everywhere. None of the woods mentioned in this paragraph are fit for Railway sleepers, or other public works.

Measures for preserving the Forest.

380. Such being the present condition and uses of the Forests, I will now explain briefly the arrangements for preserving them. It was at first proposed to place restrictions upon nearly all the trees that have been mentioned. But it was found that such a measure, if enforced, would distress the people and even raise discontent. It was, therefore, decided to leave free from restriction of any kind all trees save the Teak, Saul, Saj, and Kowa. The cutting of Teak of all sizes is absolutely prohibited, save by express and specific permission. The cutting of Saul, Saj and Kowa, above a certain girth, is allowed; but below that girth it is prohibited. These arrangements are provisional, pending the ultimate sanction of the Supreme Government. For the present they prove certainly satisfactory to the people; and appear to sufficiently protect the public interest. The general enforcement of the Rules is for the present left to the Civil Authorities, under the inspection and control of the Forest Department. Certain of the best Forests are to be marked off as reserved tracts to be under the immediate management of the Forest Officers. The cost of all Establishments for watching the Forests, including the Superintendent of Forests and his Assistants and all contingencies, amounts to Rupees 60,000 or £6,000 per annum. This charge is more than covered by the revenue derived from the Royalty charged on every log of wood of the specified kinds, namely, Teak, Saul, Saj and Kowa,—the total income being somewhat above the expenditure. In may be mentioned also that Nurseries for Teak trees have been commenced at favorable spots in these Provinces, and that in the Agri-Horticultural Garden at Nagpore there are now about 1,000 young Teak plants in a thriving condition.

381. Many Forests are within the jurisdiction of Rajas under political control, of Chiefs, and of large Zemindars. It is proposed that these also should be under the same Rules as all other Forests; the Chiefs receiving the Royalty and maintaining the Establishment. Definite arrangements have been already made to the above effect with some of the Chiefs.

Forests in the jurisdiction of Chiefs.

382. One great cause of wastage and destruction of the Forests is what is called "Dhuya" cultivation. Much was said and written on this peculiar cultivation; and some have supposed that it ought to be stopped altogether. It may, therefore, be desirable that I should explain the matter. This "Dhuya" cultivation is practically a substitute for ploughing and a device for saving the trouble of that operation. It is resorted to by Hill people who are averse to labor and have little or no agricultural capital. The method is in this wise: A piece of ground on a moderate slope is selected, clothed with trees, brushwood and grass; the trees are cut down in November, the brushwood and grass are set fire to in May, the charred ground is left covered with ashes; in the beginning of June quantities of seed are placed at the upper end of the slope; the rains descending wash the seed over and into the prepared ground; no ploughing or any other operation is resorted to. There springs up a plentiful crop, which has to be watched all day and night till it is cut. If not so watched, it would be eaten up by wild animals. In this manner all the pulses are raised. Besides this culture, there will be a few fields, around the homesteads, regularly ploughed, and growing superior products. The pulses, however, form the staple food of the Hill people in four Districts,* and in many parts of Districts adjacent to them. The population dependent mainly on Dhuya cultivation is between one and two millions. Now it is unfortunate that the best ground for this peculiar cultivation is precisely that where the finest timber trees like to grow. The damage thus done during ages is incalculable; but to stop this cultivation *now* would be a serious, indeed a lamentable, undertaking. It may be hoped that by degrees these Hill people will learn a better mode of cultivation. But to prohibit the Dhuya cultivation altogether would be to drive this widely scattered population to despair. Though rude and ignorant, they are not destitute of spirit and endurance; they have Clans and Chiefs; they are always predatory; and they have on occasions shewn themselves capable of armed resistance. If, by a prohibition of their favorite culture, they were reduced to any distress, they would resort to plunder, and especially to cattle stealing. And it is to be remembered that the great pasturage, whither the cattle from the Plain Districts resort, is situated in their country. Perhaps even they might resort to a sort of rebellion. And if they fled the country, the last state of the Forests would be worse than the first. For then the traces of human habitation, settlement and clearance, would disappear. The Foresters and the Wood-men could no longer live in, or even enter into, the wilderness, rank and malarious with uncleared jungle, and overrun with wild beasts. These animals are already so destructive as to constitute a real difficulty. The only check upon their becoming masters of the Forests is the presence of the Hill tribes; inasmuch then as the entire prohibition of Dhuya is out of the question

The Dhuya cultivation.

* Mundla.
Seonee.
Chindwarra.
Baitool.

The best mode of limiting it.

the problem is how to check its extension without distressing the Hill people? It *is* possible to keep the culture within certain limits,—to prevent new ground being taken up by it and to restrict it to those spots where it has previously existed. In this manner further damage can be prevented. And it is to *this* object alone that our present efforts are directed.

Exploration of the Forests.

383. The general exploration of the Forests in these Provinces is now complete, with a few exceptions. The Forests of the Nerbudda country were explored in 1860 and 1861 by Captain Pearson; those of Southern Nagpore by Lieutenant Stewart in 1862; and those of Eastern Nagpore and the Mahanuddy by Lieutenant Forsyth and Captain Burton in 1863. The services of the Forest Officers will be mentioned at the conclusion of this Report. These Provinces have had the benefit of a visit from Doctor Brandis, Conservator of Forests in British Burmah, who gave many valuable suggestions.

Future prospects of Timber.

384. The future prospects of timber may be thus summed up. At present the great drain is from the Saj Forests for sleepers and public works. Those trees are being fast used up; but their entire exhaustion will not be permitted,—enough will be left for reproduction. After the Saj the stress will fall upon the Kowa Forests, which will be made use of under similar restrictions. Thereafter, that is after a lapse of ten years, the Saul reserves may come into play. But it is never to be forgotten that if good Saul wood is to be available some years hence, *the cutting should commence now,* in order that there may be time for seasoning. The Teak Forests will not be of use till after the lapse of a lengthened period. It devolves on us now to repair the thoughtlessness and extravagance of the past generation, and to preserve Forests of which the coming generation may reap the benefit. Such, then, are our timber resources: and it will have been seen, from the foregoing Chapter on Railways, that there is great apprehension that these resources will not suffice for the permanent supply of sleepers to our Railways.

CHAPTER XV.—CONCLUSION.

Services of Officers connected with the Administration of the Central Provinces.

385. It remains for me to bring to the notice of the Supreme Government the names of those Officers who have rendered good service in the Administration of these Provinces during the year 1862-63.

386. Mr. John Strachey, the Judicial Commissioner, joined his important appointment in December 1862. He has devoted himself, with well directed ability and with the best effect, to the establishment of Law and System; to the regulation of all the Courts; to the guidance of the new Police; to the instruction of all Civil Officers in their duties; and to the dispensing of substantial justice. I crave permission to declare my sense of the assistance he has rendered to the Administration, and the valuable counsel which he has afforded me on all occasions.

387. Captain H. Mackenzie has given the greatest satisfaction in the performance of his Secretariat duties. He has been of special use in regulating Establishments, and in enforcing rules and method among the several executive Departments. He was also, for five months, deputed to inspect the Settlement operations in some twelve Districts. During that inspection he systematized the proceedings, introduced economy, and gave an impulse to the whole work. I have received great and constant assistance, in all respects, from Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac, the Assistant Secretary, an Officer of ability and promise. He has accompanied me in the various Circuits.

388. The preceding Chapters of this Report will have shewn that the Commissioners of Divisions, Lieutenant Colonel J. K. Spence, Mr. J. S. Campbell, Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Snow, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Balmain have discharged their Judicial and Official duties in a prompt and effective manner. Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Spence held the office of Judicial Commissioner from May to December 1862. His judicial work has been very onerous, and has been performed with unremitting attention. Mr. J. S. Campbell has exercised a vigorous and able supervision over his Districts. Captain G. F. S. Browne acted as Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division from January to June, and as Commissioner of the Nagpore Division from June to December. At Nagpore he disposed of a mass of arrears in a most creditable manner.

389. The Deputy Commissioners of the various Districts, on whom the efficiency of the Administration so much depends, have, as a body, done decidedly well. The simultaneous introduction of so many Rules, so many urgent measures, has unavoidably pressed hard upon them ; but they have borne the pressure with cheerfulness and zeal. There are, among them, some who deserve especial notice,—Captain W. Nembhard, Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, has, during the year, assessed the Land Tax for nearly the whole of his District ; though relieved of the current work of the District, he has still maintained an effective supervision over it ; he has advanced local improvements and promoted Education ; of all the Deputy Commissioners in these Provinces, he has done the best service within the year. Major J. B. Dennys, Deputy Commissioner of Raepore, received charge of a District where system had been relaxed, and work had fallen into arrears ; he has succeeded in effecting a marked change in the conduct of business ; he has vigorously commenced the Settlement, and has undertaken the construction of many Civil Buildings. Major H. B. Impey, Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore, having contributed largely to the pacification of that District, has made an equitable Settlement conducive to general contentment, and displayed judgment in managing the Gurjat Chiefs. Major J. H. Maclean, Deputy Commissioner of Dumoh, has assessed the Land Tax in a large portion of his District ; he has proved himself a more than ordinarily good Magistrate, and has done much to promote Education. Captain W. B. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Seonee, has assessed the Land Tax in a large portion of his District ; has visited remote and hilly tracts, making important suggestions for their improvement ; has made roads in difficult places, and has projected valuable schemes for artificial irrigation. Captain J. Ashburner, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, has distinguished himself by material improvements effected in the City and Station of Nagpore ; by the prompt disposal of business in a peculiarly

onerous District,—by his supervision over the Honorary Magistrates, and by the introduction of the Mahratta language into the Courts of Justice. Captain C. L. R. Glasfurd continues to manage the Godavery District with judgment and intelligence. He rendered me much assistance and information during my tour on the Godavery River. His excellent Report on the Bustar country received the commendation of the Supreme Government.

390. The following Deputy Commissioners have also discharged their multifarious duties in an efficient and satisfactory manner:—

Major W. H. Crichton, C. B.,	Deputy Commissioner,	Chanda.
Mr. J. H. Master,	ditto	Bhundarra.
Captain C. Baldwin,	ditto	Baitool.
Captain A. B. Cumberlege,	ditto	Chindwarra.
Captain F. A. Fenton,	ditto	Hoshungabad.

391. Of the Assistant Commissioners, the following have rendered great aid in their respective Districts:—

Captain C. V. Gordon.
Lieutenant G. A. A. Warner.
Captain H. F. Newmarch.
Lieutenant C. H. Plowden.
Mr. F. Macnaghten.
Lieutenant C. H. Grace.
Captain J. J. Fulton.
Mr. J. W. Chisholm.
Mr. H. J. MacGeorge.
Captain J. Loch.
Lieutenant F. D. Faber.
Mr. J. Beddy.

Of the above, Captain C. B. Gordon, Captain H. F. Newmarch, Lieutenant C. H. Plowden, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, and Mr. H. J. MacGeorge have officiated as Deputy Commissioners during the whole or a portion of the year.

392. Lieutenant Ricketts, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jubbulpore, is a very promising Officer, and is now in charge of that District.

393. Majors R. Ouseley and F. L. Magniac, and Captain E. M. Playfair, Cantonment Joint Magistrates of Saugor, Jubbulpore, and Kamptee respectively, have given satisfaction in their important charges. Major F. L. Magniac has recently been appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore, where his proceedings already give promise of success.

394. Of the Settlement Officers, I have to mention favorably Mr. A. B. Ross of Nagpore, who has, within the last season, assessed the Land Tax in the greater part of his District; Mr. W. Ramsay of Baitool; Mr. C. Elliott of Hoshungabad; Mr. H. Read of Saugor; Lieutenant J. Ducat, Assistant Settlement Officer at Hoshungabad,

Mr. A. M. Russell at Jubbulpore; Mr. G. W. Cline at Chindwarra, and Mr. Sterndale at Seonee.

395. Mr. C. Bernard, though joining the Settlement of the Wurdah District at a late period of the season, has yet made great progress, and evinced marked vigour and ability. He also officiated as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for several months with entire efficiency.

396. Among the Extra Assistant Commissioners, the services of the following Officers merit acknowledgment:—

Mr. H. E. Wrottesley,
Mr. W. Munton,
Mr. T. L. Crawley,
Mr. D. A. Cameron,
Aga Mahomud Shoostree,
Moonshee Sheo Pershad,
Koonj Beharee Lal;

and among the Deputy Collectors in the Settlement Department—

Ashfaq Hossein,
Oulad Hossein,
Sooklal Sing,
Abdool Ruheem;

and among the Superintendents—

Joykishen.

397. Of the Tehseeldars or Sub-Collectors, the following have rendered specially good service in the year:—

Kishen Rao Rajeshur of Nagpore.
Inayut Hoosein of Hoshungabad.
Mirza Abid Alli of Raepore.

398. Of the Officers engaged in ministerial duties Mr. G. Barclay, Superintendent Chief Commissioner's Office, deserves notice for his knowledge and carefulness, and also Mr. J. Baily, Superintendent of the Judicial Commissioner's Office.

399. Before concluding this notice of the Officers engaged in the Civil Administration, it is just to state that the Uncovenanted Civil Service is very well represented in these Provinces. The preceding paragraph will have shewn how many of these gentlemen have acquired credit. Such Officers as Messrs. A. B. Ross, H. Read, J. Beddy, J. W. Chisholm, and many others already mentioned, are equal to high Civil duty, and would sustain the credit of any Administration.

400. Dr. R. T. Abbott, the Inspector of Prisons, has but lately joined his appointment. But he has already evinced zeal and energy, and has visited nearly all the widely scattered Jails in these Provinces.

401. I am able to report very favorably of the Police Officers generally. The Inspector General, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Taylor, has uniformly evinced zeal and

judgment. In effecting the greatest amount of reduction consistently with safety and efficiency; in distributing a comparatively weak Police over a vast area and a varied range of duties; in training all members of his Force, from the Officer to the Private, his management has been most commendable. The Deputy Inspector General, Major G. G. Moxon, continues to prove himself a zealous and experienced Officer. Among the District Superintendents the greatest praise is due to Captain W. J. Morris, Lieutenant E. R. H. Twyford, and Lieutenant H. Fraser; these three Officers have done much to establish the reputation of the new system in all respects.

402. The following District Superintendents of Police have also shewn themselves to be good Officers:—

Captain F. A. Dickens.
Captain W. F. Ireland.
Lieutenant T. A. Scott.
Captain E. B. Clay.
Mr. J. C. Duff.
Lieutenant T. E. Vandergucht.
Mr. J. M. Berrill.

Lieutenant H. A. Hammond and Lieutenant Vertue have been efficient as Assistants. Among the Inspectors Mr. M. P. Hemken, Mr. J. Macmarquis, Mr. A. Wrixon, and Mr. S. Ballard have evinced promise of future usefulness. The Superintendent of the Municipal Police at Nagpore, Mahomud Boodun (who was trained in the Bombay Police), has given the greatest satisfaction to the Civil Authorities and to the Native Community; and his conduct justifies the most marked commendation.

403. Lastly, it is right to recollect the great service rendered to these Provinces by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bruce, C. B., Inspector General of Police in India, in the original organization of the Police in these Provinces. This Administration is, indeed, under great obligation to that able Officer.

404. In the Educational Department, the newly appointed Director of Public Instruction, Captain P. Dods, has applied himself with tact and skill to founding a good system of Education amongst a peculiarly ignorant population. Of his Circle, Inspector M. C. Browning has proved himself eminently fitted, by zeal and qualifications for the important post he holds; Lieutenant G. H. Trevor is a young Officer of good attainments and high character; and Mr. Ram Chundra Denanath (from Bombay) is a Native gentleman of practical ability and experience. Among the District Inspector and other Officials the following should be noticed:—

Poorshotum Rao Narain, Head Clerk, Director Public Instruction's Office and Curator of Government Books.

Pundit Beharee Lall,
Moulvie Sufdar Ally,
Moonshee Roshun Lall,
Pundit Ramdyall,
Sreekrishna Sastree,
Venkut Rao Narain,
} District Inspectors.

405. The work of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General has, so far as this Administration is concerned, been efficiently carried on during the year by Mr. J. Eede and Mr. W. Biss ; every assistance and information has been rendered by both these Officers.

406. In the Public Works Department, the Officers who have held the post of Chief Engineer during the year, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Maxwell and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Impey have done their utmost to enforce regularity, system and economy ; to have the Designs and Estimates prepared in a due professional manner ; and to cause the work to be executed well and quickly. In the Secretariat Department they have rendered me the most cordial assistance. Captain F. Cobbe, Assistant to Chief Engineer, has conducted the affairs of a difficult office in a highly satisfactory manner, and has proved himself an excellent Secretary. Captain A. Cadell has recently been appointed Superintendent of all the works in the Northern Circle. He is known to be an energetic and able Officer. Of the Executive Officers in these Provinces, Mr. J. H. Heyman continues to be the foremost in practical knowledge, in administrative aptitude, and in professional ability generally it would be difficult to find a better man for the duties required in Provinces like these, he has made great progress in the Jubblupore and Nagpore Road. Next after him ranks Mr. J. W. O' Donnell, an Officer of long experience and great executive aptitude. Captain B. Prior has made fair progress with the Trunk Road from Kamptee towards Jubbulpore. Captain W. D. Chapman has shewn marked ability in the alignment of roads through difficult country, and proves himself to be an effective Executive Engineer in a large Military Cantonment. Lieutenant H. G. Puckle displayed zeal and aptitude, despite of harassing sickness, in framing of Road Estimates in a wild and unhealthy country. Mr. J. W. Henry, Assistant Executive Officer, has shewn professional skill in the construction of the Kunhan Bridge. Mr. A. Wilson, Assistant Executive Engineer, has done good service on the Jubbulpore Road. The services of Mr. J. Whiting (Supervisor) in the construction of the Wyn Gunga Bridge have been conspicuous, there is not a more excellent or meritorious Officer of his class to be found in the Central Provinces. Mr. A. R. Moseley also is entitled to credit for the architectural skill with which he renovated the ruined Mahratta buildings near Nagpore. Two young Civil Engineers, Messrs. H. Bell and F. L. O'Callaghan, recently joined, have already evinced promise of future usefulness. Mr. J. W. L. Hanna also has recently joined his post as Superintendent of Irrigation in Nagpore; within a brief period he has made extensive enquiries, and has amassed information of great professional value.

407. In the Account Department of the Department of Public Works, Mr. A. G. Crommelin has rendered great service in reducing the accounts to order and in enforcing economy.

408. In the Forest Department, Captain G. F. Pearson has watched over the conservation of these important interests with care and devotion. Lieutenant J. Forsyth has assisted in all branches of Forest Management; and in company with Captain J. E. Burton (of Her Majesty's 91st Regiment) has explored the wooded country on our Eastern

Frontier. Lieutenant W. Douglas, of the same Department, has been usefully employed in the Rewah Forests.

409. In the Customs Department, Messrs. W. O. Bell and W. Melville, Collectors, and Mr. R. K. Bartie, Patrol, have rendered effective service.

410. In the Revenue Survey, Captain A. D. Vanrenen at Saugor, and Lieutenant J. Sconce at Nursingpore, have executed a large amount of work, and have given satisfaction to all the Authorities with whom they have come in contact.

411. Among the Civil Surgeons, Dr. W. W. Hende of Nagpore has distinguished himself in the establishment of Dispensaries, and has caused the Natives to appreciate his skill and benevolence. Drs. J. Wilson, W. R. Rice, and C. E. W. Bensley have managed their respective Dispensaries with entire success. Dr. J. Cameron of Sironcha, is an Officer of scientific ability, and has rendered aid to the general administration of that District. Drs. W. Grylls, W. Roberts, H. King, T. O'Devaine, C. Trimnell, G. F. Trimnell, P. Cullen, J. Law, J. F. Barter, H. J. Beach, and N. Jackson have rendered good service. Apothecaries T. King, T. H. Carr, and W. Thomas have also done their work well.

In my last Report the name of Mr. G. Law was inadvertently omitted. That gentleman rendered good service in his medical capacity with the Nagpore Irregular Force during the period of disturbance, and received from Government the rank of Assistant Surgeon.

Recapitulation.

412. In paragraph 511 of the last Report, I specified briefly the matters to which attention was then being directed. It will now be proper to state, in recapitulation of the present Report, what has actually been done from May 1862 to the present time of writing August 1853,—following the order of the foregoing Chapters.

Chapter I.—Introductory.

I.—One new Division or Commissionership, and two additional Districts have been formed.

Chapter II.—Law and System.

II.—The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure have been introduced throughout these Provinces.

III.—The Punjab Code of principles of Law has been enforced in the Courts.

IV.—The following Acts of the Legislature have been extended to the Central Provinces:—

Act XIV. of 1859.
" X. of 1862.
" XLII. of 1860, as amended by Act XII. of 1861.
" X. of 1859, as amended by Act XIV. of 1863.
" XV. of 1862.
" IX. of 1860.
Section 34 of Act V. of 1861.

V.—The following Acts have been proposed to be introduced:—

Act XI. of 1863.
" XIII. of 1859.
" XXVI. of 1850.
" XXI. of 1856.
" XIX. of 1862.

VI.—The attention of Judicial Officers has been drawn to the following Laws and Regulations which already apply to these Provinces:—

Regulation X. of 1793.
" XXVI. of 1793.
" L. of 1793.
" LV. of 1795.
" III. of 1796.
" VII. of 1796.
" VII. of 1799.
" I. of 1829.
Acts XXII. of 1854 and XL. of 1858.
Regulation XVII. of 1795.
" II. of 1797.
" VI. of 1810.
" III. of 1812.
" VIII. of 1814.
" XX. of 1817.
" VI. of 1825.
" VI. of 1819.
Act XIX. of 1843.
" I. of 1849 and VII. of 1854.
" XIV. of 1853 and II. of 1855.
" III. of 1857 and I. of 1860.
" XXXV. and XXXVI. of 1858.
" XXI. of 1857.

VII.—A Code comprising all requisite orders for the conduct of Land Revenue Settlements has been framed.

VIII.—Forty one sets of Executive Rules have been framed and circulated for the regulation of the Judicial, Fiscal, Financial, Educational and General Branches of the Administration.

Chapter III.—Judicial Sections 1 and 2.

IX.—The Office of the Judicial Commissioner for these Provinces has been duly constituted.

X.—Two Small Cause Courts have been established, one at each of the two principal Cities.

XI.—All Judicial arrears previous to May 1862, whether Criminal or Civil, in all Courts, whether of Appellate or Original jurisdiction, have been cleared away.

XII.—The average duration of Civil suits, of trials before the Magistrates, and of appeals in all branches, has been diminished.

XIII.—A proper despatch, in the disposal of Criminal trials before the Courts of Session, has been secured; and a system of regular Circuits has been prescribed.

XIV.—The Rule which prescribes the recording of evidence by the hand of the Judge in Civil suits has been enforced and extended.

XV.—The Mahratta language has been admitted into the Courts of the Districts where it is the Vernacular.

XVI.—The establishing of Clerks of the Courts has been commenced.

XVII.—The Courts have been cleared of unauthorized Agents and Pleaders, and Rules for the admission of duly qualified Pleaders have been promulgated.

XVIII.—Some 64 Native Chiefs and gentry have been vested, or recommended to be vested, with Magisterial powers.

XIX.—Half the Criminal business of the Nagpore District has been performed by the Court of Honorary Magistrates sitting in that City.

Section 3.—Police.

XX.—The entire Police has been re-organized at a saving of 7¼ lakhs of Rupees (£72,500).

XXI.—Two Regiments of Irregular Infantry and 250 Cavalry have been broken up since May 1862; and a further reduction of upwards of 500 men of all arms has been proposed.

XXII.—The establishment of Town duties, for the defrayal of cost of Municipal Police, have been extended to many Towns and Cities.

XXIII.—A number of Native Chiefs and gentry have been recommended to be vested with the powers of Honorary Police Officers.

Section 4.—Jails.

XXIV.—One Central Jail has been designed, and one commenced; one District Jail has been commenced, and two new Jails have been formed by the adaptation of old buildings to that purpose.

XXV.—The Office of Inspector of Jails has been duly constituted.

XXVI.—Some improvement has been effected in Jail Discipline by the instruction of the Prisoners in reading and writing, and by the introduction of the Good Behaviour System.

Chapter IV.—Revenue.

XXVII.—The Land Tax has been assessed in 10,461 Estates, at an amount of about 25 lakhs of Rupees (or £250,000) per annum, for a period of thirty years.

XXVIII.—The Proprietary and other rights in the soil have been determined on 5,821 Estates.

XXIX.—The demarcation of unclaimed Waste Land has been arranged for and commenced.

XXX.—The Settlement Offices in the various Districts have been specially inspected; and the appointment of a Settlement Commissioner has been sanctioned.

XXXI.—The tanks and minor irrigation works in the Nagpore Province have been examined, and Rupees 38,737, or £3,873, have been paid or advanced for that purpose.

XXXII.—The Salt Tax has been extended into three Districts previously exempt, and a re-distribution of the Local and Imperial Lines has been recommended.

XXXIII.—The Excise on intoxicating liquors has been modified by the enforcement of the Sudder Distillery system in the Northern and Midland Districts of these Provinces.

XXXIV.—The new Stamp Law has been worked at a considerable increase to the Revenue.

XXXV.—The establishment of scales has been sanctioned at Nagpore for the weighment of Opium destined for exportation *viâ* Bombay to China.

XXXVI.—The local Sugar Tax has been abolished, and the intended Tobacco Tax has been abandoned.

Chapter V.—Education.

XXXVII.—A system of State Education has been provided. A Director of Public Instruction, three Circle Inspectors and a staff of District Inspectors have been appointed.

XXXVIII.—The administration of Schools in the interior of the country, which may be under Government support, assistance, or inspection, has been entrusted to the Civil Authorities.

XXXIX.—A Cess of one per cent. on the Land Tax, for the support of Village Schools, has been levied under agreements made at the Settlement.

XL.—There have been nine Normal Schools established; five Mission Schools have received Grants-in-aid; 418 new Government Schools have been founded or re-constituted; and 735 Indigenous Schools have been brought under inspection.

XLI.—Three Book Depôts have been established, and 13,600 books sold to the people.

XLII.—A Central Museum has been established at Nagpore, and a suitable building is being constructed.

Chapter VI.—Public Works.

XLIII.—The Sanatarium on the Mohtoor Hills has been sanctioned, and the erection of Barracks for convalescent has been commenced; and the Puchmurree Hills have been examined, with a view to establishing a Sanatarium there.

XLIV.—Under the head of Military Buildings, the erection of permanent Barracks and Family Quarters for the European Infantry at Saugor has been proposed.

XLV.—Under the head of Civil Buildings, one Court-house has been completed and ten commenced. Police Lines at two large Stations have been erected, and 13 Caravanserais for the accommodation of travellers are under construction.

XLVI.—One hundred and seventeen miles of Trunk Road have been completed in all respects; some 119 miles, though not completed, have been opened for traffic; some 371¾ miles are under construction; some 162 miles, not commenced, have been surveyed and estimated for; 400 miles have been marked out and improved.

XLVII.—In all, some 1,169¾ miles of road have been under operations—preliminary, intermediate, or final—during the year 1862-63.

XLVIII.—Some 13 bridges of large size, and 119 smaller bridges, have been constructed or commenced during the year.

XLIX.—Sites have been discovered for the construction of two important reservoirs, which might be made use of to supply water for the irrigation of the Nagpore country, and for the better navigation of the Godavery.

L.—Three sites have been found for the construction of reservoirs for artificial irrigation in the Seonee District.

LI.—Sites have been determined for the Railway Stations on the lines to Jubbulpore and to Nagpore, and for the terminus at Nagpore.

LII.—Some 218,000 sleepers have been supplied to the Railway from the Forests of these Provinces.

LIII.—A Tramway from Nagpore to the Chutteesghur country has been considered.

LIV.—Municipal works have been carried out at Nagpore, and also at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hingun Ghaut, Kamptee, Raepore, Bhundarra, Chanda and Seonee.

LV.—New boats of various sizes have been constructed for many of the Ferries.

LVI.—Some nine lakhs of Rupees or £90,442 have been expended during the year on Civil and Military buildings, roads and bridges, and works of internal improvement.

Chapter VII.—Post Office.

LVII.—Regular Post Offices have been opened for three additional Districts, and a scheme for establishing Regular Post Offices for all Towns in the interior has been proposed.

Chapter VIII.—Electric Telegraph.

LVIII.—Two new Electric Telegraph Lines, one from Jubbulpore to Saugor, and one down the valley of the Godavery, have been proposed.

Chapter IX.—Marine and Navigation.

LIX.—The general questions connected with the navigation of the Godavery have been reported on; and the principles on which the work is to be proceeded with, under the control of this Administration, have been determined.

LX.—The vallies and countries adjacent to the Mahanuddy have been examined, with a view to open out communication by water.

Chapter X.—Financial.

LXI.—All the Civil Establishments have been revised on an uniform scale, at a saving of 3 lakhs of Rupees, or £30,000 per annum.

LXII.—The Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant General for these Provinces has been duly constituted.

LXIII.—An Agency of the Bank of Bengal has been established at Nagpore; the Government Treasury business has been entrusted to it; and the circulation of Government Currency Notes has been commenced.

LXIV.—Arrangements have been proposed for the gradual withdrawal of the old Silver coinage (Mahratta or Nagpore) and for the better circulation of the Copper coinage.

Chapter XI.—Ecclesiastical.

LXV.—In the Ecclesiastical Department,—one new Church has been completed, one commenced, and two have been ordered.

Chapter XII.—Political.

LXVI.—In the Political Department,—serious disputes between the Rajas of Bustar and Jeypore, and between the Thât and Pât Rajahs have been settled: the Gurjat Chiefs have been formally vested with Magisterial powers within their respective States.

Chapter XIII.—Military.

LXVII.—Three additional Military Stations have been established, consequent on the breaking up of the Irregular Troops; and Military Detachments have been withdrawn from three Civil Stations on the re-organization of the Police.

Chapter XIV.—Miscellaneous.

LXVIII.—An Agri-Horticultural Society for the Central Province has been formed, with its Head Quarters, at Nagpore; and a system of Arboriculture has been established in all the Districts.

LXIX.—Statistics of the cultivation, production and exportation of cotton have been collected.

LXX.—Quantities of Dharwar Cotton seed have been sown, and some cheap Cleaning Machines and Presses are proposed to be ordered by Local Committees.

LXXI.—Rules for the sale of Waste Lands in the Central Provinces have been promulgated.

LXXII.—The Forests on the Eastern Frontier have been explored; arrangements have been made for demarcating some of the reserved Forest tracts in parts of the Sautpoora Range, and provisional Rules for conservation of Forests have been acted upon.

LXXIII.—Some three thousand square miles have been surveyed by the Professional Revenue Survey within the year; and the Topographical Survey on the Eastern Frontier has been advanced.

LXXIV.—Fairs, for the promotion of trade, have been encouraged, and new Fairs established.

LXXV.—Forced labor and carriage has been prohibited; and, in the main, prevented throughout these Provinces.

LXXVI.—Population Statistics have been collated.

LXXVII.—Trade Statistics have been collected by Establishments entertained for that purpose.

LXXVIII.—Some four additional Dispensaries have been established within the year; the number of patients at the Dispensaries generally has been increased by ten thousand, and a plan for extending vaccination has been proposed.

LXXIX.—Measures have been adopted for improving the breed of sheep and horned cattle.

413. The result of the year's administration, as recapitulated above, may appear less than it ought to be. It is certainly far below the requirements of the Country. Still I know that the Officers employed in the different Departments have done, and will continue to do, their best to overcome the difficulties incidental to these remote and isolated Provinces. And for the shortcomings which may have been, or may still be, perceptible, I can only rely on the indulgent consideration of His Excellency. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

NAGPORE;
The 12*th August* 1863.

(Signed) R. TEMPLE,
Offg. Chief Commr., Central Provinces.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PROVINCE OF BRITISH BURMAH,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PROVINCE OF BRITISH BURMAH,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

SECTION I.

INTRODUCTION.

Scope of present Report.

1. THE present Report refers to the general administration of British Burmah during the year 1862; and as regards revenue, public works, and miscellaneous affairs, up to 30th April 1863. It is the first complete Report for all the Divisions of the Province.

Reference to previous Report.

2. In the Report rendered for 1861-62 the position, the boundaries, the physical aspect of the country, and the races of the inhabitants were briefly described.

Reference to Appendix A.

3. In the Appendix A. will be found a Statement of the area, population, and revenue of each Division of the Province.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Suits not generally heavy nor intricate.

4. Except in the sea-port towns, the suits brought before the Civil Courts in British Burmah, are simple in their nature, and moderate as to the amount litigated.

Law of procedure and existing Courts.

5. During the year under review Act VIII. of 1859 was the law of procedure in the Divisions of Tenasserim and Arracan, and during the greater portion of the year in Pegu.

In the month of April Dr. W. H. Clarke was appointed Deputy Judicial Commissioner of the Town and District of Rangoon; and he has since presided in that Civil Court.

Nature of existing Courts.

6. The existing Civil Courts, during 1862, were such as are described in Act I. of 1863, although that Act was not to come into operation until the 1st of May 1863.

Race of presiding Judicial Officers.

7. It may be stated generally that all the Officers presiding in the Courts of the Myo-okes, who try cases not exceeding in value Rupees 500 were Burmese, Karens, or other Natives of the country. The Tseekays were also Natives of the country with one exception, and the rest (except two Extra Assistant Commissioners) were British or East Indian Judicial Officers.

Powers of Chief Commissioner and Commissioners of Divisions.

8. The Commissioners of Divisions have appellate jurisdiction, and the Chief Commissioner is ex-Officio Judicial Commissioner.

Language used for record.

9. There are two languages of record in use in the Courts of these Provinces, namely, the English and Burmese. All evidence is recorded by the Presiding Judge alone, with his own hand, in his own vernacular language. Witnesses are examined by the Judge. A British Judge translates the evidence of Asiatic witnesses and records it at the same time.

Substantive law administered by the Courts.

10. There is no general Civil Code of Law for British Burmah. For the Burmese population the Bhudist Law, regarding inheritance and marriage, is followed. In the sea-port towns the English Mercantile Law and Law of Contracts generally has been the guide of the Courts.

Recorders' Court advantageous to assimilate procedure.

11. Differences have, however, prevailed in the Courts of the several Divisions on the same subject; as, for instance, regarding mortgages. These differences probably will be righted when the Recorders' Courts are established at the principal sea-port towns.

Certain Acts made applicable to British Burmah.

12. By Act I. of 1863, the Act for the protection of property in cases of successions regarding minors, the estates of lunatics and the collections of debts on successions are made applicable to British Burmah, and by the Recorder's Act they are made applicable to the sea-port towns.

13. In the following Form is shown the number of cases of every description instituted and disposed of in each Division during the year 1862. The result is favorable as to the number of cases decided.

Return of all cases instituted.

Statement of Appeals and original Suits, Regular and Miscellaneous, instituted, disposed of, and pending, before all Judicial Authorities, European and Native, in British Burmah, except the Chief Commissioner, in the year 1862.

Divisions.	Number of Cases pending at close of 1861.				Number of Cases instituted during 1862.				Number of Cases disposed of during 1862.				Number of Cases pending at close of 1862.				Amount value of property litigated in original suits.	Costs of every description in original suits disposed of.
	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Pegu ...	25*	196*	94*	315	502	12,692	2,575	15,769	487	12,645	2,570	15,702	40	243	99	382	8,25,213	96,049
Tenasserim ...	16	264	57*	347	532	5,272	9,947	15,751	509	5,323	9,971	15,803	39	213	43	295	10,26,535	97,393
Arracan ...	...	30	41*	74	139	1,523	761	2,423	132	1,523	768	2,423	7	30	37	74	1,16,196	22,582
Total ...	41	490	205	736	1,173	19,487	13,283	33,943	1,128	19,491	13,309	33,928	86	486	179	751	19,67,944	2,16,021

* Errors in the Divisional Returns of last year corrected to the above.

Nature of original suits.

14. The general nature of suits in the Courts of British Burmah will be seen from the following Table, which includes original suits only :—

NATURE OF SUITS.	Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Arracan	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Original Suits connected with immovable property, as houses, lands, mortgages, &c.	1,307	879	170	2,356
2. Original Suits not connected with immovable property, as debt, breach of contract, inheritance, &c.	11,385	4,393	1,353	17,131
Total ..	12,692	5,272	1,523	19,487

Result of original appeals in Commissioners' and Deputy Commissioners' Courts.

15. The following Statement shows the result of original appeals in the Courts of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners :—

DIVISIONS.	APPEALS.				
		DECIDED ON TRIAL.			
	Rejected.	For appellant.	For respondent.	Otherwise adjusted.	Total.
Pegu	5	191	234	57	487
Tenasserim	25	195	257	32	509
Arracan	12	39	79	2	132
Total ..	42	425	570	91	1,128

The general result is, that out of 1,128 appeal cases the parties were brought face to face in 995; and in 570 cases, or 55·5 per cent., the judgment in the Court below was upheld.

Duration of suits.

16. The average duration of each description of suit in each Division was as follows :—

Divisions.	Appeals.		Original.		Miscellaneous.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Pegu	1	3	1	10	...	25
Tenasserim	1	8	1	7	1	29
Arracan	...	20	1	4	...	19
General Average ...	1	0½	1	7	1	4·5

Deputy Judicial Commissioner's opinion on the duration of suits.

17. On the subject of duration of suits, reference is made to the recorded Observations of Doctor W. H. Clarke, the Deputy Judicial Commissioner of Rangoon, whose opinion is of value as that of a Judge coming from a neighbouring Colony, and not having before served in any Province under the Government of India. He states, in his Report, as quoted by the Commissioner of Pegu, "I know of no part of the world where Civil justice is, as it would seem, administered with greater promptitude than in British Burmah."

Judicial Deputy Commissioner's opinion on Native Judges.

18. Doctor Clarke also records the following opinion regarding the Native Judges. It is valuable as that of an Observer given after a year's experience, from a point of view distinct from that of any Officer in high position in the Province. He states—"In the seventy-six appeal cases that have come before me, since my arrival, I have seen great reason to be satisfied with the evident endeavour to do right, manifested by all the Native Judges whose proceedings have come up, and to express my conviction that they do, ordinarily speaking, substantial justice as between man and man."

Opinion on Burmese Judicial Officers.

19. The Burmese Judges cannot be called methodical or acute, nor can they ordinarily express their decisions in a clear and logical manner : but it is believed that, generally speaking, Doctor Clarke's opinion regarding them is well founded.

Decrease in suits instituted.

20. In last year's Report reference was made to the diminution of regular suits, both original and appellate. The following were the numbers instituted in each Division during the two years :—

Divisions.	1861.		1862.	
	Original.	Appellate.	Original.	Appellate.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pegu	14,042	528	12,692	502
Tenasserim	5,557	455	5,272	532
Arracan	1,131	177	1,523	139
Total ...	20,730	1,160	19,487	1,173

Decrease in suits in Pegu not explained.

21. In Pegu the decrease in original suits instituted is considerable. It has not been satisfactorily accounted for ; but the subject will continue to have close attention.

Comparative increase in suits in Arracan.

22. There has been a considerable increase in the number of original suits instituted in Arracan ; still the number in that Division is not equal to what might be expected from the number of inhabitants which somewhat exceeds that of Tenasserim.

Cause of few suits in Arracan explained.

23. The reason is that, hitherto, there were no Civil Courts whatever in the interior of the country, but only at the Head Quarter Stations. Since the close of 1862, Courts presided over by Myo-okes have been established in that Division as elsewhere in British Burmah.

Judicial Officers of districts reported favorably on.

24. The Commissioners of the several Divisions report favorably on the Judicial Officers of districts.

Rangoon and Moulmein Courts the most important, by whom presided over.

25. The most important Courts of original jurisdiction in British Burmah are the District Court of Rangoon, presided over by Doctor W. H. Clarke ; and that of Moulmein presided over by Captain E. B. Sladen.

The average duration of an original suit in each Court is twenty-two days for the former, and sixteen days for the latter.

The work in these Courts promptly and efficiently performed.

26. In both Courts the administration during the year appears to have been prompt and efficient.

27. There are no Courts of Small Causes in British Burmah, though it has been proposed to establish them in the principal sea port towns when the Recorder's Court shall be constituted. These have been provided for in the Bill, before the Governor General's Council, for establishing Recorders' Courts in British Burmah.

Provision made for establishing Small Cause Courts in principal sea port towns.

The Bill had not been passed into Law at the close of 1862.

Suits in the Court of the Chief Commissioner.

28. The Statement of Suits for the year in the Court of the Chief Commissioner is as follows :—

Statement of Suits of every description, instituted, disposed of, and pending, before the Chief Court of British Burmah during the year 1862.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
	Number of Suits pending at the close of 1861.				Number of Cases instituted during 1862.				Number of cases disposed of during 1862.				Number of cases pending at the close of 1862.			
COURT.	Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.
Chief Commissioner's ..		..	...	...	6	6	25	37	4	2	13	19	2	4	12	18
Total ...	...	...	...	...	6	6	25	37	4	2	13	19	2	4	12	18

29. The number of suits pending at the end of the year is greater than should have been. It resulted from the absence of the Chief Commissioner, during the last quarter of the year, on special duty, at the Capital of Burmah; and it is hoped that the current year will show less delay in the disposal of cases.

Explanation of cause of delay.

SECTION III.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

30 There are one hundred and sixteen Courts for the administration of criminal justice in British Burmah. Of these ninety-six are Courts of the subordinate Magistrates of the first and second Classes; twenty have the full powers of a Magistrate of a district. There are three Commissioners; each has the powers of a Sessions Judge. The Chief Commissioner is, ex-Officio, the Judicial Commissioner. Since the close of the year eight Honorary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace have been appointed to the Chief Towns. They have full Magisterial powers. An Assistant Commissioner has, for the first time, been stationed in the interior of the District of Amherst. An Assistant Commissioner has also been removed from the Town of Martaban further into the interior. The positions of these Courts will, it is anticipated, be an improvement in the administration of those districts.

Number of Criminal Courts.

Number of cases brought to trial and disposed of.

31. The following Table exhibits the number of cases brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts in each Division during 1862, and how the persons charged were disposed of:—

Divisions.	Under trial at the close of 1861.		Brought to trial during 1862		Total.		Disposed of on Trial.						Died, escaped or transferred.	Under trial at close of 1862.		Total Amount of Fines.			
							Committed		Convicted		Acquitted.					Imposed.	Realized	Applied in compensation under Section 44, Code of Criminal Procedure.	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Persons.	Cases.	Persons			Ordered.	Paid.
																Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.
Pegu ...	83	170	10,917	21,200	10,999	21,370	...	117	...	12,625	.	8,391	70	89	167	1,15,417	81,102	3,152	2,795
Tenasserim ...	28	38	3,564	6,862	3,592	6,900	..	44	...	3,759	...	2,851	106	37	145	37,138	28,454	121	121
Arracan ...	6	9	2,417	4,021	2,423	4,030	...	95	...	2,696	...	1,189	1	24	49	19,917	16,801	1,114	622
Total ...	116	217	16,898	32,083	17,014	32,300	...	256	...	19,080	...	12,461	177	150	361	1,72,472	1,26,357	4,387	3,538

Increase in number under trial at the close of the year.

32. There has been an increase in the number of prisoners under trial at the close of the year in the divisions of Tenasserim and Arracan. This has resulted from the greater number of cases brought before the Criminal Courts in the year under review than in the previous year.

Number convicted.

33. In the cases disposed of during the year 31,697 persons were sentenced, of whom 19,236 or 60·6 per cent. were either convicted or committed to the Sessions Court.

Amount of fines.

34. The amount of fines imposed was Rupees 1,72,472, of which the sum of Rupees 1,26,357 was realized. Rupees 4,387 were ordered to be applied in compensation, under Section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of which Rupees 3,538 were paid.

Time occupied in disposing of suits.

35. In the several divisions the total number of criminal cases, great and small, disposed of by the Magistrate was as follows :—

Pegu	7,517
Tenasserim	3,163
Arracan	2,399
Total ...	13,079

Of these nearly one-half were decided in one day, the number in each division being—

Pegu	3,393
Tenasserim	1,682
Arracan	1,227
Total ...	6,302

And in six days more there were decided in—

Pegu	3,451
Tenasserim	791
Arracan	974
Total ...	5,216

Being 1,561 cases pending longer than one week; of these 1,311 were decided within one month, leaving 250 cases more than one month under trial. This result is creditable to the Courts when the frequent difficulty in collecting witnesses and other causes of delay peculiar to the country are considered.

Number of witnesses examined.

36. In the three divisions the following was the number of witnesses examined :—

Pegu	11,151
Tenasserim	5,171
Arracan	6,180
Total ...	22,502

of whom the following number were examined and allowed to depart in the space of one day, and within the week.

Divisions.	One day.	Within one week.
Pegu	8,093	2,952
Tenasserim	4,027	1;110
Arracan	5,402	716
Total ...	17,522	4,778

Thus leaving only 202 witnesses detained more than one week.

Number of commitments to Sessions.

37. The following Table exhibits the number of persons committed to the Sessions and how they were disposed of :—

Divisions.	Pending last year and committed during the year 1862.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Waiting trial.	Remarks.
Pegu	126	68	32	3	23	* 1 Insane.
Tenasserim ...	45	34	11*	...	...	
Arracan	101	63	27	11	...	
Total ...	272	165	70	14	23	

The number acquitted in the Pegu Division is very considerable, and shows that the commitments were not made with sufficient consideration. The number of prisoners still awaiting trial at the close of the year was large, being more than one-fifth of the whole number committed. Pegu, however, is an extensive territory, over which it is difficult for a Sessions Judge to travel rapidly, so as to prevent an accumulation of prisoners in the remote districts at the end of the year.

Sentences passed by Sessions Courts.

38. The prisoners convicted by the Sessions Courts were sentenced as follows :—

SENTENCE.	No. of Persons.
Death	7
Transportation for life	23
Transported for 14 years and above	2
Imprisonment from 14 to 7 years	51
Imprisonment for terms below 7 years	80
Fined	2
Total ...	165

Appeals.

39. The number of appeals from the sentences of the Deputy Commissioners in each Division was as follows :—

DIVISIONS.	Number pending and instituted.	Number rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Transferred.	Pending.
Pegu	30	7	16	6	.....	1
Tenasserim	71	2	42	27	.....	.....
Arracan	66	4	42	19	1	... .
Total ...	167	13	100	52	1	1

The number of appeals is small. In Tenasserim the number of sentences modified or reversed is more than one-half, which is a less favorable result than that in either of the other Divisions.

Report on Officers.

40. The Commissioners generally report favorably on the Officers subordinate to them.

Sentence of death.

41. Sentences of death were referred to the Judicial Commissioner from the following Sessions Courts:—

	Number of Persons.
Pegu	2
Tenasserim	5
Total ...	7

The sentences were confirmed.

SECTION IV.

POLICE.

Police organization completed.

42. In the Report of last year it was stated that the organization of the Police according to Act V. of 1861 had been commenced. During 1862 it was completed.

Chief difficulty in Police Administration in British Burmah.

43. The great Police difficulty in British Burmah consists in the frontiers, which to the North East, the East, and the South East, along a line of more than a thousand miles, present obstacles of no ordinary nature to the prevention of crime by armed bands of marauders. These frontiers cannot be guarded by Military detachments without considerable detriment to Military efficiency; so that they are properly entrusted to Police. On the North East there are numerous savage tribes, dwelling in a difficult hilly country, who make incursions inwards towards their weaker neighbours, and who, strong in their natural positions, have hitherto defied regular control. Further South is the frontier of the Burmese territory. That now has become the least difficult to deal with, for the Burmese Government has shown itself anxious to preserve order, and to avoid giving cause for complaint to the British Government. Still further to the South dwell the Karennee and Shan tribes. They are bold, turbulent and aggressive, and the withdrawal of Military detachments in 1862 from the Martaban District has, undoubtedly for a time, encouraged them to enter and commit outrages. Still further to the South the Eastern frontier is undisturbed because it is destitute of inhabitants. Having glanced at these difficulties of Police administration, occasioned by physical and political geography, the leading events or classes of crime coming under the cognizance of the Police during 1862 will be described.

General decrease of attacks by banditti.

44. In the Divisions of Arracan and Pegu there has been a decrease, as compared with the previous year, in the crimes of violence committed by gangs of armed men. But in Tenasserim that description of crime was nearly doubled. The action of the Police, guided mainly by the energy

and local knowledge of Captain T. C. Hamilton, towards the hill tribes on the Arracan frontier, has been very beneficial. Many captives formerly carried into slavery have been recovered. In Tenasserim the increase of violent crime by armed bands was of the nature of a sudden rising by men prone to plunder when the repressive force of the Military detachments was removed. This movement, chiefly by men from the neighbouring Shan and Karenee States, has since been met and extinguished; though not until it had acquired a considerable extent and force.

Number of Murders.

45. There were thirty-two cases of murder, being one more than occurred in the previous year. These are in addition to the cases of dacoity with murder.

Decrease in Dacoity.

46. Dacoity decreased to one hundred and twenty-nine cases from one hundred and sixty-one of the previous year. Of these fourteen were accompanied with murder. Robbery rose to seventy-five from thirty-seven cases.

Increase in Thefts.

47. In all the Divisions there has been a considerable increase in the number of petty thefts reported. There appear to be good grounds for concluding that this crime has not actually augmented, but that many crimes of this description, which formerly were compromised in the interior and not reported, are now daily entered in the Returns. The number of cases reported was four thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and in the previous year three thousand two hundred and eight cases.

Case of waging war against the Queen.

48. One crime, which occurred in the Division of Pegu, deserves particular mention. A religious fanatic collected some armed followers in the Rangoon District, forced a number of peasants to join him, and marched on the ancient Talaing Capital, the city of Pegu, with the evident intention of seizing it. When about five miles from the place, he was met by a small party of the Police with a few volunteers, all Burmese. They at once attacked and defeated the rebels, taking several prisoners. Proclamations were found ready to be issued complaining of the depressed state of religion, and the determination of the Leader to revive it. They called on the people to join in the movement. The Leader himself was captured on the following day. The people of the country apparently had no sympathy with him.

Only one British Landowner in the interior of the country.

49. There are no British Landowners in the interior of British Burmah, except in the Arracan Division. The presence there of one gentleman, Mr. A. L. McMillan in the Akyab District, as a tea planter, has had a very good effect on the surrounding population. Villages have sprung in places where people would not have collected without some attractive nucleus; and even some of the shy hill tribes have been induced to enrol themselves in the Police of the neighbourhood.

Prominent statistical facts.

50. The following may be quoted as the more remarkable of the statistics of Crime and Police during 1862 :—

" Among a population of over two millions of souls, 5,661 non-bailable offences were perpetrated, for which 5,735 persons were brought to trial, that is, for non-bailable

offences perpetrated during the year; and 26,597 persons on account of 15,118 bailable offences during the same period. Of the former, omitting those who were tried at the close of the year, 43·6 per cent. were convicted, and of the latter 60·5 per cent. The value of property stolen amounted to Rupees 3,31,909, of which not more than 21 per cent. was recovered."

Strength and cost of Police.

51. The whole force of the Police is shown in the margin. Including the crews of forty-three Police boats, it consisted of 5,695 men of all ranks in the disciplined portion, and costing Rupees 11,24,868 for the year, and of 670 goungs or village constables (not including Arracan, where the village Police is not yet introduced,) costing Rupees 80,400. Of the disciplined force 757 men, costing Rupees 1,10,213, belong to the Courts, Treasuries, Jails, and Government Offices; and 523 men belonging to the Municipal Police, cost Rupees 91,960, and are paid by the inhabitants. The high average cost, being, on the whole, Rupees 189 a man, results from the high rates of wages in the Province. There was one Policeman for fourteen square miles, including all police and guards of every description. There was also one to three hundred and seventeen of the population including the same.

HEADS.	Number of Police.	Annual cost.
		Rupees.
1. Regular Police	4,116	8,88,325
2. Goungs	670	80,400
3. Treasury and Guards	243	35,422
4. Jail and Courts' Guards	514	74,791
5. Forty-three boats containing boatmen...	299	34,370
6. Municipal	523	91,960
Total ...	6,365	12,05,268

Municipal Establishment.

52. The towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, Pantanan, Pandan, Henzada, Myanoung, Prome, Shwédoung, Thayetmyo, Pegu, Yandoon, Hemyetuha, Ngathaing, Khyoung, Doungyee, Padoung, Donabew, Kyangyen, Kandung, and Toungoo support their own Police. Most of the towns in Pegu have also a surplus fund for conservancy and other measures of improvement.

Service of the Inspector General and other Officers of the Constabulary.

53. The Inspector General of Police, Captain H. Duncan, has given entire satisfaction in the performance of his duty during the year. He reports favorably on the District Superintendents and other Officers under his orders.

SECTION V.

JAILS.

Number of Jails.

54. In the three Divisions of British Burmah there were, during the year 1862, eleven Jails and eight Lock-ups. The general arrangement has been to have one Central Jail, at the head quarters of the Division, to which all convicts whose sentences exceed six months shall be sent. This plan, however, cannot be fully carried out in Pegu or Arracan until the Jail buildings at Rangoon and Akyab shall have been sufficiently enlarged.

55. The former Jail at Henzada has been abolished. That District and the District of Tharawaddy united now form the District of Myanoung; from which all prisoners, whose sentences exceed one month, are sent to the Rangoon Jail. The convicts from Bengal and Madras, formerly transported to Moulmein, have now been transferred to the Andaman Island Settlements. But this was not completed until after the close of the year.

The Jail at Myanoung reduced. Convicts at Moulmein sent to Port Blair.

56. The following Table exhibits the number of criminal prisoners in each Jail of the Province, and the prominent facts connected with them.

Jail statistics.

Statement showing the prominent statistics of all criminal prisoners, of all classes, in the Jails of British Burmah for the year 1862.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.	6.	7.			8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Divisions.	District Jail.	Average daily number of all classes of prisoners throughout the year.		Number of deaths in the year.		Rate per cent. of deaths to average strength.	Gross amount cost of prisoners of every description for the whole year.	Total cost of each prisoner for the year including every thing except buildings.			Amount of actual cash earning by manufacturing and non-manufacturing prisoners.	Value of labor supplied to the Public Works Department and estimated by that Department.	*Pro formâ* estimated amount value of other labor by Convicts.	Number of escapes.	Number of recaptures.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Rupees.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Persons.	Persons.	
Arracan.	Akyab	413	2	11	...	2·6	21,188	46	13	0	6,482	2,965	13,393	13	3	
	Kyouk Phyoo	301	1·08	19	...	6·2	11,653	41	4	6	2,767	773	19,397	3	...	
	Sandoway	235	...	17	...	7·1	9,632	40	14	8	1,364	...	17,022	3	1	
	Total ...	949	3·08	47	...	4·7	42,473	43	0	2	10,613	3,738	49,812	19	4	
Pegu.	Rangoon	927	18	51	...	5·3	58,766	62	2	11	6,536	37,948	16,554	30	10	
	Bassein	257	3	5	...	1·9	19,276	74	2	2	...	2,003	17,924	10	2	
	Prome	228	3 01	16	...	6 9	16,884	76	15	5	...	79	2,238	10	3	
	Toungoo	96	0·90	5	...	5·2	10,647	109	12	3	...	...	6,012	8	7	
	Total ...	1,508	25	77	...	4·9	1,05,573	80	12	2	6,536	40,035	42,729	58	22	
Tenasserim.	Moulmein	1,077	9	80	...	7·3	77·186	70	15	5	40,649	25,204	15,818	3	14	
	Tavoy	191	7·6	9	...	4·5	14,256	72	0	0	9,393	4,321		3		
	Mergui	197	6	11	...	5·4	12,383	61	0	0		7,426		1		
	Martaban	49	·50	8	...	16·1	5,607	103	2	8		993		8		
	Total ...	1,514	23 10	108	...	7·	109,432	71	3	1	50,042	37,944	15,818	15	14	
	Grand Total ...	3,971	51 23	232	...	5.5	2,57,478	64	0	2	67,191	81,717	1,08,359	92	40	

57. The great expense of the prisoners, amounting to over Rupees 64 a man per annum is very serious. Every thing possible has been done to reduce expenditure. In the Rangoon Jail especially the reduction has been satisfactory. The large amount which still appears is mainly due to the high wages it is necessary to pay to the Jail guards. This is especially the case at the Toungoo Jail. As soon as the prisoners there can be brought to Rangoon, where the cost is less, a considerable saving will be effected. The total outlay for Jails was Rupees 2,57,478; but over Rupees 67,000 were obtained by value of manufactures, and the convict labor supplied to the Public Works Department was valued by that Department at Rupees 81,717.

Great expense of Jails.

58. The bulk of the convicts in British Burmah are worked on the public roads. This plan renders discipline impossible; but in a country where ordinary daily labor is very dear, convict labor out of doors has a far higher value than in most parts of India. Indeed, at some periods of the year free labor for earthwork cannot be obtained in British Burmah, except at rates which practically prohibit the employment of it. The Town and Station of Moulmein and the vicinity have been entirely made what they are, as regards communications, by means of convict labor. The Town of Rangoon, three-fourths of which was a swamp in 1852, is gradually being raised above the tide level by the same agency, and made habitable thereby. Akyab has rather receded in appearance since convicts were no longer transported there. For in the climate of British Burmah, the heavy annual fall of rain and the rapid growth of vegetation render constant labor necessary to preserve what has once been made. Although, therefore, working convicts out of doors is fatal to discipline, the plan has undoubtedly in these Settlements great counterbalancing advantages.

Convicts worked outside Jails. Reasons for doing so.

59. Jail gardens have been successfully maintained at Rangoon, Bassein, Toungoo, and Akyab. These afford healthy occupation to convicts, and produce vegetables at a much cheaper rate than the market can supply. They have the disadvantage of being outside the Jail walls.

Jail Gardens.

60. The average number of deaths during the year was 5·5 for the whole Province. This is less than last year, but still appears excessive. No Report has been received from the Medical Officers of Rangoon or Moulmein as to the causes of mortality in those Jails. In the Prome Jail cholera and dysentery are stated by the Medical Officer, Dr. Barlow, to have caused the greater portion of deaths. Dr. Calloway Nisbet, in Medical charge of the Akyab Jail, observes :—" The death rate of 1862 was nearly three to one less than that of the preceding year, and far below the average of other years." He attributes the improvement to more attention having been given to conservancy measures. On the whole, the causes of the high rate of mortality in the Jails of British Burmah have not been satisfactorily elucidated by the district Officers.

Death rate heavy.

61. The number of escapes during the year has been excessive. They have occurred, not from the Jails, but from gangs out at work. The heavy jungle which exists in the vicinity of most of the

Number of escapes large.

stations, renders concealment of fugitives easy. Out of ninety-two who have escaped during the year only forty have been re-captured. In most cases the escapes could not have occurred with ordinary care and vigilance on the part of the guards.

Classification of prisoners.

62. While in Jail the classification of prisoners, according to their crimes and sentences, is carried out as far as the nature of the buildings will allow, but while out at work this classification can seldom be maintained, no attempt has been made to educate any of the convicts. Almost every Burman has a mere knowledge of letters and ability to write. It does not appear that Jail education can go much beyond that. The means for effecting the moral reformation of any of the convicts do not exist, and, as far as it depends upon precept, the object appears hopeless.

Ticket-of-leave system has ceased.

63. Since the departure of the transported Indian convicts from Moulmein, the ticket-of-leave system, under which they were allowed, after many years of probation in Jail, to settle in the country, but still remaining under surveillance, has ceased. Colonel Fytche, the Commissioner of Tenasserim, reports that out of all those who received tickets-of-leave not a single instance has occurred, for several years past, of one of them being brought up on a criminal charge. The convicts were of all castes, chiefly from the North-Western Provinces. The Mahomedans were rather more numerous than the Hindoos.

Convict warders.

64. In those Jails where the plan of convict warders among local prisoners has been introduced, it has been successful, and it is proposed to extend the system generally. They receive remissions of a portion of their terms of imprisonment according to their behaviour.

SECTION VI.

REVENUE.

The year generally prosperous.

65. The year 1862-63 was, on the whole, a prosperous one. A diminution is shown in some items of the revenue,—that arises chiefly from a reduction of the rates of Customs duty and income tax. The arrangement of items of taxation is now made to correspond with the headings of revenue,

as given in the Budget, and for the sake of comparison the revenue of 1861-62 has been similarly arranged.

Budget No.	HEAD.	1861-62.	1862-63.	REMARKS.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	NOTE.—Postage receipts are this year transferred to remittances under XIX., and Port Fund receipts to Local Funds under XVII. 5.
I.	1. Land	30,58,541	31,60,087	
	2. Sayer	25,71,710	25,45,168	
	3. Abkaree	7,82,305	7,83,305	
II.	Income Tax	3,40,159	1,87,363	
III.	Customs	20,65,091	19,42,611	
IV.	Salt Excise	79,042	85,808	
VI.	Stamps	2,42,607	2,68,378	
X.	Law and Justice	2,10,402	2,86,171	
XII.	Marine	1,56,702	96,134	
XV.	Miscellaneous...	52,433	15,457	
	Total ...	95,58,992	93,70 482	
	Decrease ...	.....	1,88,510	

65½. Under I. 1. for 1862-63 is included value of waste land sold in Prome to the value of Rupees 530. Receipts for land sold in the towns marginally noted* are also included under I. 1. The value of land sold in the Town of Rangoon is credited to "Town Improvement Fund."

Sale of land.	Rs.
Akyab	... 2,281
Bassein	... 342
Mergui	... 226
Total	... 2,849

Shipping fees and Straits Light Dues.

66. The following items are included in the above Imperial revenue, and are shown under XII., Appendix B :—

ITEMS.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Shipping fees	663	1,082
Straits light dues	328	1,077
Total ...	991	2,159

Statement of local funds.

67. The subjoined Statement exhibits the comparative demand on account of local funds. These sums are shown under XVII. 5, in the Financial Statement B. of the Appendix, and are not included in the above Statement of Imperial Revenue.

LOCAL FUNDS.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Port Dues	1,29,151	1,22,866
Municipal	1,29,784	1,05,003
Bazars	67,768	68,680
Ferries	19,504	26,397
Rent on town lots (Rangoon)	56,978	51,883
Sale of town lands (ditto)	16,097	23,688
Cattle Pound Fund	4,804	1,971
Cattle market fees	...	3,000
Convict Labor Fund	12,629	16,122
Talabana (Akyab)	484	107
Road Fund (ditto)	204	33
Fines (Moulmein)	...	100
Total ...	4,37,403	4,64,850
Increase ...	...	27,447

LAND REVENUE.

Inland fisheries.

68. By the present arrangement of accounts inland fisheries are here included under I. 1, "Land Revenue," and sea and river fisheries under "Sayer" I. 2. There was a considerable decrease in the item of lake and pond fisheries in Pegu and Tenasserim. The rents paid in the previous year were not sufficiently remunerative, apparently from the market being overstocked with the fish paste used by the Burmese. In Arracan there are no fishery taxes.

Area of cultivated land.

69. There was an increase during the year in the area of cultivated land in Pegu; but a decrease in Arracan and Tenasserim, resulting from the deaths of cattle and other causes. There was a slight increase in the land revenue in Arracan and also in Pegu, ascribed to revised rates and increased cultivation. In Tenasserim there was a decrease of upwards of 20,000 Rupees.

Export of Rice.

70. The principal crop in each Division is rice, and the quantity of that article exported in each year is an index of the condition of agriculture. The following is a Comparative Statement of the export of grain from each Division for the last two years separately :—

DIVISION.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	Tons.	Tons.
Pegu by Sea	1,52,591	1,47,554
Pegu by Land	63,553	43,035
Tenasserim by Sea	30,705	23,915
Arracan by Sea	1,06,830	1,18,716
Total ...	3,53,679	3,33,220

From Pegu a considerable quantity is carted beyond the frontier into the Burmese Territory at various points. Of this quantity no accurate Statement can be given ; it, probably, is not less than 10,000 tons.

Works for irrigation in the District of Prome.

71. In the District of Prome, under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Brown, considerable advance was made in the construction of dams and other works for the improvement and extension of agriculture by irrigation. They were all constructed at the expense of the landowners themselves. Fourteen dams with water channels were built across streams in various parts of the country, affording a supply of water to 27,000 acres of rice land. Under the section of Public Works reference has been made to the valuable services of Lieutenant-Colonel Short, in another part of Pegu, in the construction of embankments, to exclude the inundation of the River Irrawaddy.

Land Revenue settlement.

72. The operations of the land revenue settlement were pursued in the Pegu Division under the superintendence of Captain McMahon. These operations extended to the examination of 5,800 square miles of country, within which area cultivated land to the extent of 140,429 acres scattered in blocks, large and small, was measured, and the rates of tax per acre thereon settled. The scene of operations was in the Districts of Bassein and Myanoung.

Rates per acre on land re-adjusted.

73. In some places the existing rates per acre were reduced, in others they were raised, when it was considered that circumstances warranted the conclusion that the land could bear an increased rate. The result was a net increase in the annual revenue of the whole of the land measured amounting to Rupees 18,825.

Settlements of land revenue of ten years.

74. Settlements for ten years were offered to the whole of the owners, and cultivators of the land measured and assessed,—a larger proportion then heretofore accepted the offer. The number of acres for which leases for ten years' settlements were accepted was as follows :—

In Bassein	8,444
In Myanoung	58,903

In both the districts of the delta, that is Rangoon and Bassein, the people are generally averse to leases. In fact waste land is there so plentiful that the great majority do not wish to bind themselves down to accept a lease of a given boundary. In Myanoung, where unoccupied culturable land is not so plentiful, people more readily accepted leases.

Settlement for five years in Prome.

75. In the Prome District Colonel Brown induced nearly the whole of the landowners to accept of leases for five years. This system is very advantageous to the cultivator and to Government.

Sayer.

Capitation tax and forest revenue.

76. This heading has been directed to be altered for future years. During the past it included, besides various minor items, sea fishery tax, capitation tax, and ground assessment in lieu thereof in towns; also the revenue derived from the Forest Department. In the capitation tax there has been an increase. For the Forest Department reference is made to Section XVII., where full details will be found.

Abkaree.

Abkaree, small decrease.

77. There is a small decrease in Abkaree, resulting from a diminution of receipts in the Tenasserim Division. Net profit in Opium is included under this head.

Income Tax.

Decrease in Income Tax.

78. The decrease on this head, amounting to over Rupees one lakh and a half, is owing to incomes below 500 per annum having been exempted, and to reductions on assessments. The amount collected appears fully equal to what is due on incomes in the towns where the tax exists.

Customs.

Decrease in Customs duty.

79. In Customs the large decrease of over Rupees 1,20,000 resulted from a reduction of import duty at the sea-ports, and a less amount of rice exported from Pegu by land and sea and from Tenasserim by sea.

Salt.

Light increase in salt excise.

80. There is a low rate of excise duty on the manufacture of salt, which has slightly increased during the year. The amount of salt manufactured in Pegu has been much reduced of late in consequence of the manufacture having increased in Upper Burmah.

Stamps.

Stamps.

81. The increase in stamps, amounting to Rupees 25,000, is satisfactory.

Law and Justice.

Fees and fines.

82. The receipts under this head are derived principally from fees, fines, and the sale of unclaimed property.

Marine.

Marine.

83. The marine receipts include in Pegu the cash earnings of the flotilla, and cash receipts for work executed in the dock-yard at Rangoon for private parties. The decrease results chiefly from a less amount having been received on the latter account during the year under review. In Tenasserim are shown the cash earnings of the Steamer *Nemesis*, and in Arracan the cash earnings of the Steamer *Pluto*.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous items.

84. Miscellaneous items consist of Karen Chiefs' tribute, rent for privilege of working Tin mines at Malewoon in Mergui, School fees, premium on Bills, stoppages, and sundry minor items.

Net decrease equals nearly one-half the gross reduction of tax.

85. On the whole, there is a decrease of rather over a lakh and three quarters of Rupees, or about £18,000 in the revenue of British Burmah as compared with that of the previous year. But as the amount lost by reductions of Income Tax and rates of Customs duty amounted to nearly Rupees three lakhs, or about £30,000, the balance has been made up by other sources of revenue, so that the net loss amounts to about half what is due to those reductions.

SECTION VII.

Education.

Advance of education.

86. During the past year a satisfactory advance has been made in the several Schools in British Burmah, supported by Missionary zeal. This is more especially the case in the Division of Pegu.

Schools in Pegu. Government School at Rangoon.

87. The Government School at Rangoon showed no improvement during the year. It has, since the close of the year, been discontinued, and further notice of it appears unnecessary.

Pegu High School at Kemmendine.

88. The Pegu High School at Kemmendine lost, during the greater portion of the year, the superintendence of Mrs. Vinton. It has been since under the charge of the Reverend J. B. Vinton. This School had three Departments. Education being carried on in English, Sgan Karen and Burmese. In the first there were sixty boys and thirteen girls; in the second forty-nine boys and eleven girls; their studies included Astronomy, Geometry, Geography and Chemistry. The Burmese Department consisted of eighteen boys; they were studying chiefly Arithmetic and Surveying.

Supported by the Karens.

89. This School has been well supported by the Karen community. By their liberality a new Teacher's house has been built and another s in progress; also a new School room and Hospital.

90. In the interior of the Rangoon District are twenty Village Schools, having two hundred and eighty-six Scholars. They are taught in the Karen language.

Village Schools.

91. A School for the Pwo tribe of Karens, also at Kemmendine, is under the care of the Reverend D. L. Brayton. It contains fifty-six scholars. They are taught entirely through their own language; the education is as yet elementary. The pupils have made satisfactory progress.

School for Pwo Karens.

92. There is a Theological Seminary at Kemmendine under the Reverend Doctor Binney, in which Karen young men are instructed. There were fifty-seven pupils during the year, and the Principal considered their progress satisfactory. The instruction was given entirely through the Karen language.

Theological Seminary at Kemmendine.

93. In the interior of the Rangoon District a School has been established at the Village of Thonzai by Mrs. Ingalls for Burmese. It contains fifty-five scholars.

School at Thonzai for Burmese.

94. In the District of Henzada the scholars are under the care of the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. The Normal School at the Town of Henzada contained, during the year, seventy-three Karen and twenty-one Burmese scholars. Their principal studies were Geography, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy and Surveying. They are all taught in the vernacular. In the interior are four High Schools and forty Primary or Village Schools. The Reverend Mr. Thomas reports that the state of education under him during the year "has been in a more flourishing condition than at any former time."

Schools at Henzada.

95. In the Bassein District the Reverend J. S. Beecher and the Reverend H. S. Van Meter report thus of the Normal and Industrial Schools during 1862. These Schools are for the education of both tribes of Karens, Sgan and Pwo. The former more readily seek education than the latter.

Bassein Schools.

"In the English Department there were one hundred boys and twenty girls. The Schools have been established for two years. The education is as yet elementary. In the Vernacular Department there were sixty-six scholars, of whom eight were girls. Their studies were more advanced than those of the pupils in the English Department. They comprised Geography, Astronomy, Land Measuring and Karen Grammar. All the pupils were required to work at some useful employment for three hours a day, and the girls at needle work. In the interiors of the district were twenty-eight Village Schools having six hundred and one pupils, of whom one hundred and fifty were girls. These were all supported by the Karens. The proportion of Sgan to Pwo pupils is about seven to one."

96. In the District of Toungoo Mrs. Mason reports as follows regarding the Karen Female Institute, forwarding a report from the Karen School Mistress Nau Pwa Ken :—

Toungoo Schools.

"During 1862 the Karen Female Institute was in operation for two terms of three months each. The number of puplis averages fifty,—Pakus, Bghais, Gayko Bghais from

the frontier, and Mopogas. The studies are Reading, Writing, Composition, Sewing, Geography, Arithmetic, Elementary Astronomy, the Holy Scriptures, Nursing the Sick, domestic orders and cleanliness * * * Our chief care in regard to visitors is to have the Chiefs who support the School come in and take an interest in raising up School Mistresses for the Mountains."

The Institute was visited during January 1863 by the Commissioner of Pegu, Major Sparks, who expressed himself as being well satisfied.

Village Schools—Toungoo.

97. The Reverend Doctor Mason reports that during the year there were one hundred and thirty Karen Village Schools in the Mountains, having over two thousand scholars of various tribes.

Village Churches.

98. Doctor Mason observes:—The people show a considerable zeal in erecting substantial wooden Chapels. One that has cost more than seven hundred Rupees for carpenters' work has been finished this year."

Shan School.

99. The Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Bixby have established a School at the City of Toungoo during the year. It contained fifty scholars, chiefly Shans and Burmese.

Scientific and Theological School.

100. A Scientific and Theological School, under the Reverend Mr. Cross, for Karens, contains from eighty to one hundred and thirty-five Scholars. It is supported partly by the Karens of the district and by contributions from abroad.

Prome Schools.

101. There are a few Venacular Schools in the Prome District maintained among the Burmese population by the Reverend E. Kincaid. There are one hundred and four scholars.

Schools supported by the Catholic Mission, Pegu.

102. The following information regarding the Schools supported by the Catholic Mission in British Burmah has been supplied by the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet :—"The School at Rangoon contains one hundred and sixty boys of all nationalities. They are taught in English. These is also an Orphanage having thirty-eight boys taught in Burmese.

Village Schools.

103. The other Schools supported by this Mission are at various places in the Districts of Rangoon, Bassein and Henzada; they contain one hundred and ten scholars, principally of the Pwo Karen tribe. They are taught both in Karen and Burmese.

Girls' Schools.

104. In the Bassein District there are also two Girls' Schools, having forty-four Scholars. They are Pwo Karens. There is also a Girls' School at Rangoon under the superintendence of the Sisters of St. Joseph. There are forty pupils, Europeans and Eurasians. They are taught in English.

Girls' School at Rangoon.

105. A Female School at Rangoon, supported by the Burmese Female School Society, was superintended during the year by Mr. Keapp; it contained forty pupils; the instruction is elementary.

Schools in Tenasserim.

106. There is a Government School at Moulmein. During 1862 it had an average attendance of sixty-five scholars. It appears to have been creditably maintained by the Officiating Head Master, Mr. McKertich, but no regular examination has been reported by the District Officer. Application for a Head Master for this School has been made to Government.

Arracan Schools, Government School, Akyab.

107. There is a Government School at Akyab. It contained in 1862 one hundred and twenty-five paying pupils; of these one hundred and seven were Arracanese. The Officiating Commissioner, Colonel S. R. Tickell, observes in his Report—"The boys examined by Mr. Fell the Master and partly by myself seemed intelligent and well taught; and they were very clean. It was evident that a great number of the boys were well grounded in their lessons, and understood what they had been taught." This Report is creditable to the Head Master Mr. Fell.

Kyouk Phyoo School.

108. There is also a Government School at Kyouk Phyoo. It has also one hundred and twenty-five paying pupils; the average attendance was very good. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. T. Shepherd, reports favorably on the School. The Head Master Mr. daCosta having been pensioned, application has been made for a Master. But hitherto no suitable person has been found.

Grants-in-aid sanctioned.

109. During 1862 the following grants-in-aid for Schools in British Burmah were sanctioned by Government:—

		Rupees.
1.	Karen Anglo-Vernacular School at Kemmendine ...	1,500
2.	Karen Normal School at Henzada	600
3.	Anglo-Vernacular Normal and Industrial School at Bassein	1,500
4.	Bishop Bigandet's School at Rangoon	2,000
5.	School for Pwo Karen boys at Bassein	500
6.	Pwo Karen Vernacular School at Kemmendine ...	500
7.	Gospel Propagation Society's Mission School at Moulmein	2,000
8.	Rangoon Diocesan School (building)	7,500

SECTION VIII.

Public Works.

Total outlay.

110. The total outlay in the Public Works Department, during the year, amounted to Rupees 18,94,245; of which Rupees 15,78,327 was from Imperial sources, and Rupees 315,918 from local funds; by convict labor (Rupees 76,700,) and from the 1 per cent. Income tax grant. Of this latter fund there still remained at the end of the year a balance of Rupees 82,124 unappropriated. The Imperial Budget grant for the year was a cash allotment of Rupees 14,25,000 against which Rupees 14,17,587 were drawn.

Incidence of outlay.

111. The principal incidence of outlay comprised—

	Rupees.
Military Works	... 5,19,059
Civil Works	... 3,42,108
Works of Public Improvement	... 5,68,997 ;
Or, otherwise classified	... 11,13,723 were ex-

pended on original works and Rupees 3,16,442 on repairs. Establishment cost Rupees 2,57,189.

MILITARY.

Military Works.

112. With exception to some minor alterations of barracks, &c. at Moulmein, all the Military works during the year have been confined to the three principal Military Stations of Rangoon Thayet-Myo and Toungoo.

At Rangoon.

113. At Rangoon the separate appointment of a Cantonment Executive Engineer has been abolished, and one Officer, with an additional Assistant, now conducts both the Civil and Military Executive duties. The shingling and extension of the European Infantry and Artillery Lines, in progress last year, have been completed; and numerous minor works executed. Fifteen culverts have been constructed, eleven wells sunk in different parts of the cantonment, several road gradients corrected, and great improvements have been made to the soldiers' gardens, by converting a former swamp into an artificial piece of water. Some new latrines have been constructed for the Troops on the "dry system" as introduced by Dr. Hathaway in the Punjab, and so far as yet ascertained the system appears to answer well. The Arsenal enclosure has been completed as also a double hall Court for the European Infantry.

At Thayet-Myo.

114. At Thayet-Myo all the buildings and out-offices in the Redoubt, that were in progress last year, have been completed. The Redoubt slopes are still found not to stand well, they are being gradually re-formed and turfed. A soldiers' garden has been commenced. A new boundary road and its branches have been nearly completed, and the new bridge of sixty feet span between the town and cantonment has been well advanced. All temporary buildings for the Troops have been completed, and a commencement made with the permanent ones. Two new family barracks for the European Infantry and one for the Artillery have been commenced. Permanent quarters constructed for the Battery Sergeant, also a quarter guard built for the Native Infantry and two cook houses, well advanced. All the Ordnance buildings have been completed, and a spacious landing shed and store built for the Commissariat on the river bank. The progress of work at Thayet-Myo has been much retarded by the serious illness and enforced departure of Captain Falconet, R. E., the late Executive Engineer. It took three months to obtain a permanent successor.

115. At Toungoo the Redoubt may be considered as completed with one exception to the glacis and the parapet to the west curtain. The shingling of the European Infantry Lines has been completed, two latrines and four cook rooms constructed, and numerous minor improvements effected. A permanent stable has been constructed for the Artillery, a soldiers' garden commenced, and two wells sunk. Solitary cells built for the Native Infantry and several of their minor buildings rendered semi-permanent. The Ordnance godown quite completed and the Commissariat godown commenced, also a permanent mill-house constructed for the Commissariat.

At Toungoo.

Civil Buildings.

116. At Akyab a temporary custom house, of good construction, has been built; and Designs prepared for a permanent custom house and bonded warehouse in connection with the new Pier. A small permanent custom house has been nearly completed at Bassein, and a project finally approved and sanctioned for an extensive bonded warehouse and custom house at Rangoon and which is now in progress; an *ad interim* bonded warehouse having been provided by purchase.

Customs.

117. At Rangoon a new permanent post office has been provided. A project has been prepared for a similar building at Moulmein, and the post office at Akyab has been improved.

Post Offices.

118. The large block of public Offices under construction at Rangoon has made considerable progress. At the end of the year the whole of the foundations and plinth had been completed, and the superstructure had been raised to an average height of about three feet all around the block.

Public Departments.

119. Good progress has been made with the construction of the new town Church at Rangoon, Trinity Church. It promises to be a handsome building, though small. The Church at Thayet-Myo has been much improved. No Church has yet been built at Toungoo. A low enclosure wall and railing have been constructed round the new Church in the Cantonment at Rangoon.

Churches.

120. Seven permanent police guard houses have been constructed in the Town of Rangoon. These were all built by contract.

Police Buildings.

121. The large new Court house under construction at Moulmein has been completed. It accommodates all the local Courts, except the Divisional Commissioner's, for whose Court separate permanent accommodation exists. A permanent lock-up has also been built in the vicinity of the Court house. A District Court house has been completed at Kyouk Phyoo, and one at Mergui well advanced, circuit houses have been provided at Akyab and Prome. Arrangements have been entered into for the provision of one at Thayet-Myo and the circuit house at Toungoo has been shingled.

Court Houses.

122. At Rangoon the jailor's house and gate guard rooms have been completed and several minor improvements effected. The jail buildings at Akyab have been much improved and temporary additions have been made to those at Bassein, Prome and Toungoo. Very complete projects have been submitted for the construction of permanent jails at Rangoon, Bassein, Thayet-Myo and Toungoo,—the only Stations in the Pegu Division where it is intended to retain permanent jails.

Jails.

Works of Public Improvement.

123. Under this heading the roads in the principal Towns of Rangoon, Moulmein and Akyab have been maintained and repaired; no Municipal Commissioners having yet been established. The roads in these towns have been carefully classified into "Imperial" and "Local" with a view to an equitable adjustment as between the Government and the Municipalities, when constituted. At Rangoon great progress has been made in raising the low ground in the town blocks. Fine Lines of tramway have been laid down and nearly a million and a half of cubic feet of each have been thus carted; the work being done by the tramways is about one-third the cost of ordinary labor.

Municipal.

Permanent bazars or markets have been completed at Bassein, Shoaygyen, and Toungoo. The latter a very fine and large bazar. Similar buildings have also been well advanced at Prome, Thayet-Myo and at Mergui. Great improvements have been affected in the Town of Prome under the zealous supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, the Deputy Commissioner.

124. Extensive works have been in progress at Akyab in the construction of a sea-retaining wall and a new Pier, as also in the extension of another Pier opposite the principal market. At Moulmein the Master Attendant's Office and store rooms have been completed. It is a handsome two-storied building close to the main wharf. The Government coal sheds at Dallah (Rangoon) have been iron-roofed, and the entrance to the patent slip has been improved.

Marine.

125. During the year the subject of embankments has been taken up on a large scale. Lieutenant-Colonel Short, R. E., Superintending Engineer of the Embankment Circle in Bengal, was deputed to British Burmah, and under his supervision a series of Embankment Projects, for the reclamation of land in the Myandung and Henzada Districts, has been prepared. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his acknowledgments to Lieutenant-Colonel Short, for the important service thus rendered to the Province.

Embankments.

126. The channel of water communication between the Pegu and Sittang Rivers, by the Pyne, Khyoung and Kyazoo Creeks, has been straightened and deepened at a cost of Rupees 30,000, and further improvements are in contemplation. A considerable advance has been made in road-making operations, though they have still been much retarded by the delays and

Communications.

difficulties attendent upon obtaining fully detailed Estimates. On the Prome and Poungday road eighteen miles of roadway have been metalled, and forty-seven culverts constructed. The Pegu and Arracan Mountain road has been repaired and improved at a cost of 16,000 Rupees. Portions of the Prome and Meeaday road have also been improved, and complete Estimates have been prepared and submitted for all road work in the Prome District. In the Tenasserim Division a second season's work has been executed on the first twenty miles of the Yâk road, and further Surveys have been in progress as far as Amherst. The Tsangyee, Oboo and Nantay and the Nyoung-ben-zeik roads have been completed, and forty miles of road have been surveyed southward from Tavoy towards Mergui. Near Rangoon the roads in the Poozaoondoung quarter, the chief mart of the rice trade, have been much improved and a large timber bridge, eighty-two feet span, constructed,—the first large bridge yet built in British Burmah. The road from Rangoon to Maubee has also been in progress, though delayed by the revision of the Estimates; and Surveys for new roads have been in progress in the Toungoo District.

Establishments.

Accounts.

127. All accounts in the Public Works Department are now up to date, and are kept by double entry, but as by recent orders they are now required to be booked before Progress Reports are submitted, it has not been possible in this Report to furnish complete statistics of expenditure.

Cost of Establishments.

128. The cost of Establishments as above noted amounted to Rupees 2,57,189. This Establishment supervised both Imperial and Local outlay as also convict labor, and included the cost of preparing Plans and Estimates. The percentage on the outlay was about 13½ per cent.

Services of Officers.

129. The Chief Engineer notices, with special approbation, the services of the undermentioned Officers :—

Major F. N. Smith, Deputy Controller of Accounts.

Executive Engineer Captain J. M. Williams, Rangoon Division.

Mr. P. Magrath, Division of Roads.

Mr. E. Hyde, Pyne Khyoung Creek Works.

SECTION IX.

Post Office.

Lines of Postal Communication.

130. The Lines of Post Office communication in British Burmah were described in the Report of last year. No alteration has been made in the internal communications. But an additional Steamer carries Mails from Calcutta once a month to Rangoon and Moulmein, and from thence into the Straits Settlements. Thus Rangoon and Moulmein have three Mails in the month from Calcutta. By a recent arrangement also, there will be a weekly Steamer from Calcutta to Akyab.

Statistics.

131. The following Table shows the statistics of the Post Offices of Rangoon and Moulmein during 1862-63 and the previous years :—

Post Office.	Received.				Despatched.			
	1861-62.		1862-63.		1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Number of letters of every description.	Number of Parcels, Books and Newspapers.	Number of letters of every description	Number of Parcels, Books and Newspapers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of Parcels, Books and Newspapers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of Parcels, Books and Newspapers.
Rangoon	131,584	39,767	125,627	43,126	126,691	23,738	107,005	18,953
Moulmein	97,499		67,419	27,163	82,280		67,131	10,019

Decrease in number of letters received and despatched.

132. There is a considerable decrease in the number of letters, stamped and bearing, both received and despatched at Rangoon. The Post Master attributes this partly to the reduction of the Military Force, to packets for out stations being no longer opened in the Rangoon Office, and to letters sent away being in large numbers posted on board the Steamers.

Superintendence careful.

133. The Post Offices at Rangoon and Moulmein are carefully superintended by the Post Masters, J. B. D'Abrue, Esquire and W. Twemlow, Esquire.

SECTION X.

Electric Telegraph.

Telegraph to connect Calcutta with Rangoon.

134. The Line of Electric Telegraph is complete from Eastern Bengal down to Akyab. From that Port, it was formerly carried by means of cables, across wide Bays and arms of the Sea to Padeng on the mainland, which is the terminus of the road from Prome across the Arracan Mountains; but experience has shown that the cables are constantly out of repairs, and cannot be depended on. To preserve communication between Rangoon and Calcutta, a Line has therefore been sought inland. It is believed that a favorable Line, leading from the head of the Naf River across to the old city of Arracan, has been traced by Mr. Fliddell of the Telegraph Department. From the City of Arracan the Line proceeds in a south easterly direction to Padeng without any cable being required; with proper arrangements, this Line might be completed in the dry season of 1863-64. It is of great importance to the Ports of Rangoon and Moulmein. The Line of Telegraph from Calcutta to Akyab will be a branch Line terminating at that Port.

Alteration of Line.

135. The Line from Rangoon to Thayet-Myo has been moved from the east to the west bank of the Irrawaddy for about one hundred and twenty miles.

136. The posts for the Line from Moulmein to near Shoaygyeen to connect the former town with Rangoon were all erected during the year, but, in consequence of a deficiency of wire, the Line could not be completed. This Line will be of great value to the Province.

Rangoon and Moulmein Line.

137. The following Statistics of the Electric Telegraph in British Burmah, during 1862-63, have been supplied by the Superintendent Mr. G. O'Donnell. The receipts have been less than in the previous year, consequent on the communication with Calcutta having been interrupted throughout the year :—

Statistics.

Total length of wire.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Number of Messages.			
			Private.	Service.	Total.	Sent by natives.
Miles.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Numbers.	Numbers.	Numbers.	Numbers.
680½	17,711	81,555	8,219	2,179	10,398	4,796

SECTION XI.

Marine.

138. Only one sea Steamer, the *Nemesis* was attached to the Province throughout the entire year of 1862. She is stationed at Moulmein and conveys Mails down the southern coast once a month.

Steamer *Nemesis.*

138½. Ordinarily the communication by land from Moulmein to Tavoy and Mergui is difficult and tedious, and during the rainy season it is impracticable ; hence the necessity for a sea Steamer and also to watch for Pirates.

How employed.

139. The Steamer *Pluto* having been withdrawn from Akyab in October last, and the Schooner *Alguada* having recently been ordered to Rangoon for the service of the Port, the only Vessel now attached to the Arracan Division, capable of keeping communication with the Towns and Ports on the coast, is the small Schooner *Swift.*

Vessel on Arracan Coast.

140. The Steamer *Diana* has been transferred from Rangoon to the Andaman Islands, and one river Steamer is about to be sold. This will reduce the Irrawaddy Flotilla to three Steamers and two Troop Boats.

Steamer *Diana.*

141. The following is a Statement of the Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Arracan and Tenasserim Marine Departments (excluding fractions) :—

Division.	Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rupees.		Rupees.
ARRACAN ..	Cash Receipts for passage and freight on *Pluto* ...	9,988	Pay and cost of provision for *Pluto* ...	11,876
	Sale of Stores	494	Cost of Coal, Stores and Coolie hire ...	10,306
	Confiscated	60	Miscellaneous items for *Pluto* ...	282
	Sale of coal	761	Pay of Marine Establishments ..	6,190
	Straits Light Dues ...	228	Cost of Coal for Stock	2,700
			Balance for Coal Boat	2,000
			Contingencies	953
	Total ..	11,530	Total ...	34 307
TENASSERIM ...	Cash Receipts for freight and passage on *Nemesis* ...	5,986	Cost of provisions and pay of Establishment of the *Nemesis*	45,237
	Sale of Stores	300	Purchase of Naval Stores	16,903
	Fines	811	Pensions	450
	Miscellaneous	2,390	Moiety of pay of Master Attendant, Contingences and Pilots	14,583
	Straits Light Dues ...	407		
	Total ...	9,994	Total ...	77,173

Vessels at the Ports.

142. At the Ports of Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Bassein, Rangoon and Moulmein the necessary complement of buoy vessels and port boats are maintained.

Port Establishments.

143. The cost of the Port Establishments as also those of the Light House at Akyab and the Light Ship at Rangoon, are debited to the Port Funds of their respective Ports.

Irrawaddy Flotilla, and Rangoon dockyard.

144. Accompanying is a Statement showing the total expense incurred on account of the Irrawaddy Flotilla and dockyard at Rangoon. The Statement includes not only the expenditure for the Marine requirements of the Pegu Division, but dockyard charges incurred for repairs to the Steamer *Nemesis* and also for repairs and stores supplied to other Governments.

Receipts and Disbursements.

145. The expenditure (excluding fractions) is shown to be—

For the Flotilla	Rupees	116,339
For the dock-yard	,,	67,340
	Total Rupees	1,83,679

Cash Receipts and Disbursements of Irrawaddy Flotilla and Dock-yard for 1862-63.

	Amount.	Total.		Amount	Total.
Flotilla Receipts.	Rupees.	Rupees.	*Flotilla Disbursements.*	Rupees	Rupees.
Cash Receipts of the Flotilla ...	47,307		Salary of Superintendent less 1-3 debitable to Master Attendant, and cost of Establishment ..	15,992	
Refunds	12		Miscellaneous charges	453	
Total Flotilla Receipts ...	...	47,319	Wages of Officers and Crews of Vessels ...	49,943	
			Ditto River Pilots	4,080	
Dock-yard Receipts.			Paid for Coal and Wood-fuel used for the Flotilla, including freight	34,247	
Cash Receipts for work done and Store supplied	25,566		Cooly hire for coaling	1,396	
Total Dock-yard Receipts ...	...	25,566	Provisions for Officers and Crews of Flotilla Vessels	7,036	
Shipping Fees	...	1,082			
Straits Light Dues	...	642	Total Flotilla Disbursements ..	...	1,14,647
			Dock-yard Disbursements.		
			Pay of Establishment, Artificers and Guard, &c., of Dock yard	33,557	
			Dockyard Contingencies	2,599	
			Purchase of Stores and Timber	14,019	
			Cost of labor of Extra Establishment ...	1[illegible],816	
			Debitable for repairs to *Nemesis* ...	1,349	
			Total Dock Disbursements ...	...	67,340
			Disbursements of Shipping Office ...	...	1,692
Grand Total .	...	74,6 9	Grand Total	...	1,83,679

146. This expenditure includes every thing on account of pay of all ranks, stores and repairs of the Vessels of the Flotilla (and of some repairs made to the *Nemesis*), together with cost of all contingencies, stores and Establishment of the dock-yard.

Explanation of expenditure.

147. The cash receipts of the dock-yard for this year are less than those of the previous year; but it should be noted that in 1861-62 was included a large sum paid by the King of Burmah in that year for expenses incurred in the previous year, 1860-61, for putting together a river Steamer.

Cash receipts less.

148. Taking the above sum of Rupees 1,83,679 as the actual expenditure on account of the Flotilla and dock-yard, the following Statement shows the offsets for the year amounting to Rupees 2,20,817

Offsets to expenditure.

for cash receipts and *pro formâ* credits, leaving a balance in favor of the Flotilla and dock-yard of Rupees 37,138 :—

HEADS.	ITEMS.	Amount.	Total.
		Rupees.	Rupees.
PROVINCIAL ..	Cash earnings for freight and passage ..	47,307	
	Re-funds	12	
	Pro formâ credits for transport of Government Stores, &c.	1,10,470	
	Cash collections for work done in dock-yard, *viz* :—		
	Dock-yard hire and stores issued for private parties	25,566	
	Pro formâ credits for wages of artificers and value of stores, &c., supplied to Military Departments	2,937	
	Pro formâ credit for dock-yard hire for Government Vessels attached to the Province ..	1,500	
			1,87,792
OTHER GOVERNMENTS ..	*Pro formâ* credits for wages of artificers and stores supplied for the repairs of Government Vessels not attached to the Province ...	20,743	
	Pro formâ credit for dock-yard hire for ditto ..	1,000	
			21,743
LOCAL FUNDS ..	*Pro formâ* credit for work and stores supplied to Port Funds of Rangoon and Bassein ..	10,882	
	Pro formâ credit for hire of Dock for Rangoon Light Ship	400	
			11,282
	Grand Total ..	..	2,20,817

149. From the above Statement it will be seen that the earnings taken in cash and by *pro formâ* credit in the accounts of the Flotilla and dock-yard stand thus, (fractions are excluded) :—

Cash earnings and *pro formâ* credits.

	Rupees.
Credited on account of the Province	1,87,792
Credited on account of the Provinces of other Governments ...	21,743
Credited on account of the Province of Local Funds ...	11,282
Total ...	2,20,817

150. The following sums for coal and pilotage and other contingencies, disbursed for other Governments, are not included in the above sum of Rupees 2,20,817. They are, excluding fractions,—

Expenditure on account of other Governments.

	Rupees.
Bengal Marine	24,456
Indian Navy	135
Her Majesty's Government	3,425
Total ...	28,016

151. If to this sum of Rupees 28,016 be added the item of Rupees 21,743 on account of work done by the dock-yard and credited *pro-formâ*, and stores supplied to other Governments, a total of Rupees 49,759 appears as disbursed on account of Governments, unconnected with British Burmah.

Work done for other Governments.

152. There are Port Funds established at the Ports of Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, in Arracan; at Rangoon and Bassein, in Pegu; and at Moulmein, in the Tenasserim Division. The following is a Return of the cash receipts and disbursements on account of each Port, excluding fractions :—

Port Funds.

PORTS.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Akyab	26,397	13,101
Kyouk Phyoo	412	240
Rangoon	60,014	26,853
Bassein	7,183	10,365
Moulmein	28,860	22,852
Total ...	1,22,166	73,301

153. The dock-yard expenses and cost of stores supplied for the Ports of Rangoon, Bassein and Akyab, that are *pro formâ*, are not included in the above.

Cost of stores supplied to Ports not included.

154. There was a decrease in the receipts of the Port Fund at Moulmein of Rupees 7,529, fewer Vessels having visited that Port in 1862 than in the previous years.

Decrease in Port receipts at Moulmein.

155. The following Table exhibits the number and tonnage of Vessels which cleared out from the undermentioned Ports during the past year :—

Number of Vessels cleared out.

PORTS.	Number.	Tonnage.
Akyab	246	115,975
Kyouk Phyoo	21	1,990
Rangoon	487	165,247
Bassein	74	28,986
Moulmein	479	149,518
Total ...	1,307	461,716

Straits Light Dues.

156. The receipts for Straits Light Dues were as follows :—

Ports.	Amount.
	Rupees.
Akyab	228
Rangoon	531
Bassein	110
Moulmein	407
Total ...	1,276

Shipping Master at Rangoon.

157. The sums received at Rangoon by the Shipping Master for fees, sale of Forms, &c., amounted to Rupees 642.

SECTION XII.

Financial.

Annual Receipts and Disbursements.

158. The revenue of British Burmah for the year 1862-63 has been shewn to be about ninety-four lakhs of Rupees, or £940,000, exclusive of receipts on account of Local Funds. During the same period the Civil Administration has cost Rupees thirty-eight and a half lakhs, or £385,000, as by Abstract Statement annexed. In that Statement, the Post Office, Electric Telegraph, Geological Survey, Mail Steamers and relief of Troops by sea are not included. The accounts for those Departments do not pass through the Office of the Chief Commissioner. Reserving, therefore, the expenditure for those Departments, the remainder will be as follows :—

Annual cost of the Troops in British Burmah about...	35	lakhs of Rupees.
Civil Administration	38½	„
Public Works (Imperial)	15¾	„
Total ...	89¼	„

Branch of Bank of Bengal.

159. During the year a branch of the Bank of Bengal was established at Rangoon. It has been successful. The amount of Notes in circulation is increasing, and is gradually extending among the Burmese population.

A branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has been established at Rangoon, which will be a great convenience to the Mercantile community of that Port.

SECTION XIII.

Political.

Treaty of friendship and commerce with Burmah.

160. Towards the end of 1862 a Treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded between His Excellency the Viceroy of India and His Majesty the King of Burmah. It was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 13th December 1862.

Appointment of Dr. Williams.

161. Under the Treaty Dr. Clement Williams has been stationed at the Capital of Burmah to watch over the interests of British merchants.

Disturbed state of Yunân.

162. The intelligence from the Province of Yunân shows it to be still deeply disturbed, consequent on the Mahomedan insurrection. The adjoining Shan States and the Kakhyen tribes are also in a disturbed state, and the trade between Yunân and Burmah has almost entirely ceased. As an additional complication, the aborigines inhabiting the Mountains, and called To-fo or To-to, attack both Mahomedans and Chinese indiscriminately. The Catholic Missionaries in Yunân long for communication with Europe through Burmah and Pegu, but are now constrained to hide themselves in caves with a few faithful followers.

Karennee and Siam.

163. During the year nothing of any importance has occurred on the Karennee or the Siamese Frontier.

SECTION XIV.

Military.

Military Force.

164. The strength of the Troops in the Division has remained generally the same as last year, namely, 2,200 European and 3,398 Native Troops including Officers. But the Pegu Sapper Battalion has been disbanded and replaced by a Regular Regiment of Native Infantry, stationed at Moulmein. This has caused a slight reduction in the number of Native Troops in the Division.

SECTION XV.

Population.

Increase of Population and causes.

165. The population of British Burmah increases rapidly; partly from immigration, partly from the Returns being each year more accurate, and partly, it is hoped, from natural causes. But the causes from which the paucity of population among the Indo-Chinese races of Burmah, Siam, Shan-land and Laos arises, have not yet been ascertained. Enquiries upon this important subject are still going on.

Various races in British Burmah.

166. The various races in the country are as follows :—

Races.	Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Arracan.	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1. Europeans and their descendants	2,409	2,713	189	5,311
2. Burmese including Arracanese and Talaings	924,091	228,562	304,756	1,457,409
3. Karens	249,518	98,114	67	347,699
4. Shans and Toungthoos...	24,689	26,649	50	51,388
5. Chinese	1,724	5,353	121	7,198
6. Khyengs	18,879	7	20,378	39,264
7. Indians	11,844	25,482	28,338	65,664
8. Mahomedans of Burmah	2,089	4,917	19,759	26,765
9. Kamees	...	...	996	996
10. All races not included above	9,142	2,467	7,331	19,936
Total ...	1,244,385	394,264	381,985	2,020,634

The Karen Mountaineers in the Toungoo District are included in the Pegu Division. They number about 62,326, of whom about 21,615 are Christians and the remainder Heathens.

Number of both sexes.

167. The number of both sexes were as follows. The Mountain Karens in Toungoo are not shown in this Return, as the proportion of males to females is not accurately known :—

	Number.
Men	594,454
Women	553,068
Boys	421,931
Girls	388,855
Total	1,958,308

These Returns do not include the population within the Military Cantonments.

SECTION XVI.

Agriculture.

State of agriculture in British Burmah.

168. There is little opportunity of improving agriculture among the indigenous people of British Burmah. Only one crop, that is rice, seriously engages their attention. It is easily raised, requires little labor, and, above all, is the most profitable crop they can raise. A population of rather more than two millions exported abroad 333,223 tons of rice in the last year. Cotton is now less cultivated than it was some years ago, solely because rice is found to pay better. Yet there is no doubt but that British Burmah has a soil and climate peculiarly well adapted to the growth of cotton. The large quantity exported

during 1862-63 from Rangoon, being 52,191 Indian maunds, was brought down from Upper Burmah. The only method by which we can hope to improve agriculture in British Burmah is by the settlement of European Landowners in the interior of the country.

Experimental Cotton Plantation.

169. The experiments in cotton were continued by the Forest Department. The Egyptian and New Orleans seed produced fifty pounds per acre of cleaned cotton. The seed had been sown too early, and the pods ripened before the heavy rains were over; but for this circumstance it is probable the yield would have been larger. The Sea Island cotton seed failed altogether.

Tobacco.

170. Foreign varieties of tobacco have been introduced, and they have succeeded.

Deaths among Cattle.

171. The greatest obstacle to the extension of agriculture in British Burmah arises from the large number of buffaloes and bullocks which die yearly. They are liable to periodical murrain, which sweeps through a District destroying half the cattle, and comes round to each Township every fourth or fifth year. No means for staying this disease have yet been discovered.

SECTION XVII.

Forests.

Reference to former Report.

172. In the Report for the year 1861-62 the three grand Divisions of the Forest regions of British Burmah were described; and the methods adopted for bringing down timber, whether under the direct management of the Forest Department, or by means of private individuals entrusted with Permits, were stated. During 1862-63 all Teak Forest tracts in British Burmah were worked by Permit-holders, except those in Tharawaddy, Phaunglen and Zamayee, all in the Pegu Division.

Number of logs brought out of the Forests by the Forest Department.

173. The number of logs brought out of the Forests under the direct management of the Forest Department during the year was 20,220; of these 8,546 were detained at a Station thirty miles above Rangoon, to be sawn into Railway sleepers. It has been found advantageous in many respects to carry on that work outside Rangoon.

Number of logs brought down by Permit-holders.

174. The number of logs brought down by Permit-holders in each grand Division was as follows :—

		No. of logs.
Irrawaddy Division.	Prome, West	5,773
	Prome, East	1,663
	Hlyne	2,209
	Sittang	9,887
	Salween	6,861
	Total ...	26,893

This result attained, it is believed, without detriment to the preservation of the Forests, is very satisfactory.

175. The work of opening out highways for bringing down timber was confined during the year to the bed of the Zamayee, or upper part of the Pegu River. More than three thousand tons of Rock were removed by blasting. Some obstructions yet remain, which another season will suffice to remove.

Opening out Streams.

176. The Forest Survey was carried on in the Districts of Prome and Tharawaddy, over an area of four hundred and twenty square miles.

Forest Survey.

177. Trees were girdled in all the Divisions on the plan stated in former Reports. Twenty-three thousand trees of the first class were thus prepared for felling in future years.

Girdling operations.

178. Young trees and seedlings have been protected, as far as possible, from destructive agencies. These are chiefly fire and parasitical trees and creepers. But the Establishments are not adequate to guard against these enemies, with the teak trees scattered, at wide intervals, over thousands of square miles of difficult country.

Work of protection.

Timber brought from Foreign Country.

179. The foreign timber, in rough logs, brought down into British Burmah was as follows :—

	No. of logs.
By Salween	89,989
„ Sittang	2,435
„ Irrawaddy	4,973
Total ...	97,397

Converted timber, to the amount of 2,207 pieces, was brought down the Sittang and Irrawaddy Rivers.

Amount disbursed and received.

180. The expenditure during the year 1862-63 has been as follows :—

	Rupees.
Works	1,77,447
Maintenance	48,806
Establishment...	83,675
Total ...	309,928

The sum actually realized during the year, by sale of timber and other assets, has been Rupees 3,53,487. This does not include the sum of Rupees 18,867 duty on timber grown in British Forests of the Salween Division. In addition to that sum the value of 8,392 logs brought down during 1862-63 but not sold, and other timbers sold but value

not realized during the year, will come into account in 1863-64. The actual Cash Receipts may be thus classified—

	Rupees.
Logs sold by Auction	1,79,916
Permit fees	7,310
Received from Permit-holders	1,58,484
Other Forest items	7,777
Total ...	3,53,487

To which should be added, as a part of the Forest assets, the duty paid at the Salween Revenue Station on timber grown in British Territory, Rupees 18,867.

Railway sleepers.

181. A quantity of timber, unsuited for being shipped as round logs or squares, has been sawn into Railway sleepers. It has not yet been shipped, but, if approved as suitable for the purpose for which it is intended, a large quantity of timber will thus be turned to account, which otherwise, would be of little value.

Timber received at Moulmein.

182. It will be convenient here to refer briefly to the collections in the Timber Revenue Department at Moulmein on the foreign teak timber brought down the Salween River. The total amount realized during 1862-63 was Rupees 2,17,752; of which the sum of Rupees 18,867 was, as before stated, on account of British-grown timber. The rest was on account of foreign timber.

Service of Doctor Brandis and Mr. H. Leeds.

183. Doctor D. Brandis, Conservator of Forests, has been absent on special duty during the season of the year when tours are made through the country. His duty during that period has been ably performed by Mr. Henry Leeds.

SECTION XVIII.

Topographical Survey.

General sketch of work done during the year.

184. The Topographical Survey during the past year has only been in progress in the Pegu Division of the Province of British Burmah; the Survey operations of the year comprised thirty miles of hill triangulation, one hundred and ninty-three miles of traverse Survey with theodolite and chain, and four thousand two hundred and sixty-two square miles of area.

185. The Field Work of the year was in progress from the latter end of December 1862 to the early part of June 1863, and was principally confined to the Myanoung District of the Pegu Division. It lay between the parallels of 17° 30′ and 18° 30′ of North Latitude, and 94° 30′ and 95° 50′ East Longitude; and comprised what will eventually form a portion of Sheet No. 4 of the General Map.

Field Work.

186. The Hill Triangulation was conducted across a portion of the Arracan Mountains, and was a very arduous task, the hills being every where covered with dense bamboo and tree jungle, being totally uninhabited, and being very unhealthy. The Survey Stations had, of necessity, to be such as could be constructed in a few hours, the absence of food and water rendering any prolonged stay at each impossible. The work was done within six weeks, and at an extra cost of only 1,312 Rupees. A point of connection between the Arracan and Pegu Surveys has thus been established. The height of a Hill known as the Sab-ba-fon-toung, about the parallel of 18° 30′ North Latitude was determined at 4,003 feet, but the general height of the range in this Latitude does not exceed 1,500 feet.

Hill Triangulation.

187. As explained in last year's Report, the Map of the Pegu Division is proposed to be divided into four Sheets. Of these one has been published during the year, and a second is now almost ready for publication. In addition to the above "Teik" or Circle Maps have been prepared, and during the recess a small Map was prepared comprising the country within a radius of ten miles round Rangoon, compiled from Surveys executed in the course of the instructions of young Surveyors. This Map it is also proposed to publish, as it is considered that it will be likely to prove very useful.

Mapping.

188. The Establishment has been increased during the year, and now comprises one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, two Sub-Assistant Surveyors and ten Native Surveyors, besides a Writer and Draftsman and Chain-men. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 23,165, exclusive of the Military pay of the Officers, thus giving an average of Rupees 5-6-0 per square mile for the year. The total cost of the Survey up to date has been Rupees 3,64,932.

Establishment and cost.

189. It is now stated by the Superintendent that he does not anticipate being able to complete the Survey before the 1st May 1865, and the Maps by the end of the following November.

Completion.

190. The Survey was superintended throughout the year by Captain Ferdinand Fitzroy with his accustomed zeal and ability. Lieutenant A. H. Bagge, of the Royal Engineers, joined the Survey during the year.

Services of Officers.

SECTION XIX.

VACCINATION.

Return of Vaccination.

191. The following Return of Vaccination during 1862-63 has been received from Doctor E. Balfour, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals:—

NAMES OF PLACES.	Europeans, including East Indians.	NATIVES OF		TOTAL.			Gross Total vaccinated.
		India.	Burmah.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown, failed to attend.	
Moulmein	3	355	...	116	242	...	358
Rangoon	154	52	143	206	41	12	349
Shoaygyen	12	42	188	219	23	...	242
Prome	...	...	94	41	14	39	94
Thayet-myo	32	1	...	18	15	...	33
Myanoung	1	4	12	...	17	...	17
Total ...	202	454	437	690	352	51	1,093

Results not satisfactory.

192. The results cannot be called satisfactory. It has hitherto been found difficult, if not impracticable, to maintain vaccination throughout the year in British Burmah. Doctor Balfour has recommended special measures to be adopted for securing a continued supply of fresh vaccine lymph, and its distribution at the two principal Sea Port Towns throughout the year. This recommendation has been laid before the Supreme Government.

SECTION XX.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Dispensaries in Pegu.

193. There are in the Pegu Division two Dispensaries maintained partly by Government and partly by public subscriptions. They are both of considerable benefit, especially to the indigent poor. The building at Rangoon requires to be enlarged, and more funds might be usefully laid out at both Stations.

In and out-patients.

194. The number of in-door patients during the year was 180 at Rangoon, and 63 at Thayet-myo. The out-door patients were 1,841 at Rangoon, and 642 at Thayet-myo.

Remarks by Dr. A. J. Cowie.

195. Dr. A. J. Cowie, in a carefully drawn up Report on the Rangoon Dispensary for the year observes:—" The Return of diseases shows distinctly the classes of diseases from which the poorer portion of the inhabitants of Rangoon suffer, and in what direction our attention should be turned to improve their condition by sanitary measures. Preventable diseases are

largely exhibited. Climatical diseases, in proportion to the whole number treated, are small."

Remarks by Dr. H. Griffith.

196. On the Thayet-myo Dispensary Dr. H. Griffith observes in his interesting Report :—" It is a District Special Hospital, and one largely made use of by the inhabitants of the surrounding country and Upper Burmah. The appreciation by the Burmese of the benefits which accrue from the Charitable Dispensary may be proved by the large number of admissions, which always occur during the season at which dysentery and fever are most prevalent."

Akyab Hospital.

197. At Akyab there is a General and Seamen's Hospital supported by Government, with which is connected a Charitable Dispensary. At the Hospital 399 in-door patients were treated, of whom fifty were European seamen. The Annual Report has been furnished by the Officiating Civil Surgeon, Dr. Galloway Nisbet. He observes—"The number of in-patients increased, while the cost to Government for the maintenance of this charity has been reduced."

Hospitals in Tenasserim.

198. The Moulmein General Hospital is a well conducted Institution. The number of in-patients during the year was 775, of whom 144 were Europeans. Of out-patients 1,903 were treated. All inmates of the Hospital, except paupers, are subject to a fixed daily charge according to race and position in life. The Civil Surgeon, Dr. G. Marr, includes in his Report useful remarks on the sanitary condition of Moulmein, and observes—"That of five hundred and ninety-five native patients under treatment fifty have died. The casualties are in the majority of instances due to organic diseases." A Burmese, formerly a pupil in the Hospital, has established himself in Moulmein, and Dr. Marr reports, "has provided himself with a few European medicines requisite for the treatment of ordinary diseases, and, I hear, holds a high position in the general estimation of the Burmese public as a successful practitioner."

Hospital at Tavoy.

199. The Tavoy Hospital is reported on by the Civil Surgeon Dr. Cromarty. The number of in-patients treated was 151, of whom 133 were cured, 5 died, and the rest were under treatment. There were 2,015 out-patients, of whom 1,876 were cured and 5 died. The rest remained or ceased to attend. The principal form of disease was fever, which Dr. Cromarty attributes chiefly to the use of impure water, scanty clothing, and exposure. These causes are more especially active while the people are out in the fields during the reaping season, with little or no protection by day or night.

Hospital at Mergui.

200. The Mergui Hospital is reported on by Dr. Donelly the Civil Surgeon. There were 108 in-patients and 2,209 out-patients. Dr. Donelly observes—" The number of persons who have received medical and surgical assistance, both as *interne* and *externe* patients, has been greater than in the previous year by a total of 608. This increase must be accounted for only on the supposition that the people continue to appreciate the benefits afforded by the Establishment; for the year has been, on the whole, a healthy one."

Extension of Hospitals desirable.

201. It is very desirable that Government Hospitals and Dispensaries should be extended to all the principal Towns and Stations in British Burmah.

SECTION XXI.

Miscellaneous.

Geological Survey under whose direction.

202. During the past year the Geological Survey was under the direction of Mr. W. Theobald.

Country examined.

203. The country examined was that portion of the delta of the Irrawaddy lying between the Rangoon and Bassein branches, and south of those towns; also the strip of country between the Arracan Hills and the sea, south of the Keintalee Stream. A preliminary examination was likewise made of the Valley of the Pegu River, called in its upper course the Zamayee.

Difficult nature of the country.

204. Of this latter country Mr. Theobald observes:—" The examination * * * * * * * * * was a task of extreme difficulty, owing to the nature of the country; indeed, with my extensive experience of India, I can recal no part of the country so difficult to penetrate; a march of a few miles commonly occupying seven or eight hours of laborious toil." The Arracan Hills also present very similar difficulties.

Practical remarks.

205. Mr. Theobald postpones Geological Observations, and records the following practical remarks:—

" The Island of Korangyee, off the coast, thirty-two miles north from Cape Negrais, is a mass of excellent lime-stone. It is well calculated for building purposes, inexhaustible in quantity, and easily accessible." It is difficult to find good material for roads in the delta, and attention is called to laterite, and to the method for improving its quality.

Deaths of Major Sparks, Major Harris, and Dr. Davies.

206. The public service in British Burmah has sustained a heavy loss during the year by the death of Major T. P. Sparks, Commissioner of Pegu; as a Judicial Officer, his ability was eminently serviceable to Pegu from the time when it first became a British Possession. Nor can the Chief Commissioner omit to mention with deep regret the death of Major F. Harris, for several years Assistant Commissary General in the Pegu Division. He did much for the general welfare of the Province. The Chief Commissioner also records with regret the death of Doctor John Davies, for many years Civil Surgeon at Bassein.

Galena ore.

207. Early in the season of 1863 Major Stevenson, Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, proceeded to the place on a small stream running into the Tenasserim River, where some Galena ore was fomerly found. The final Report on the specimens sent has not been received.

Examinations of junior members of the Commission.

208. The examinations of the junior members of the Commission were conducted with much care by Major T. P. Sparks. Four Officers passed for the higher, and two for the lower standard.

Establishment of Mountaineer Karens in the plains.

209. With the co-operation of the Reverend Doctor and Mrs. Mason at Toungoo, endeavours are being made to form a settlement of Mountaineer Karens in the plains. While in the Hills, these people live by the barbarous tillage called *toungya*. This requires a fresh clearing of the hill sides every year to raise a crop. The Hills are not terraced, and the cleared spaces have to be left

fallow for some years, so that a small tribe will require a large Territory to raise food. It is evident, therefore, that if the people can be persuaded to settle in the plains, where waste land is abundant, their condition will be much improved, and population will increase. They not only require assistance for the purchase of cattle and ploughs, to commence their new agricultural life, but advice and encouragement to sustain them therein. The success which has been met with so far is chiefly due to the hearty support given to the plan by the Reverend Doctor and Mrs. Mason. Thirty-two families have settled in the plains, they possess twenty-four pairs of buffaloes, and about one hundred and forty acres of rice cultivation.

Rangoon Cantonment Garden.

210. The Rangoon Cantonment Garden has been well supported during the year. In that portion of the ground set apart for a vegetable garden two hundred Europeans worked and raised 33,000 lbs. of vegetables. The whole of this produce was purchased by the Commissariat at the sanctioned rate.

SECTION XXII.

Conclusion.

Officers of the local administration.

211. The Chief Commissioner acknowledges with thanks the valuable services of the Chief Engineer, Captain C. D. Newmarch. His best thanks are also due to his Secretary, Captain H. Nelson Davies, for the efficient aid he has given in the administration of the Province.

The Chief Commissioner likewise records, with satisfaction, his sense of the good services of the following Officers:—

Commissioners.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Fytche.
Major T. P. Sparks.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Verner.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Tickell.
Major R. D. Ardagh.

Deputy Judicial Commissioner,—H. W. Clarke, Esquire, L. L. D.

Inspector General of Police,—Captain H. T. Duncan.

Conservator of Forests,—Doctor D. Brandis.

Officiating Conservator of Forests,—H. Leeds, Esquire.

Deputy Commissioners.

Major G. F. Faithful.
„ J. P. Briggs.
Lieutenant-Colonel D. Brown.
Major F. W. Ripley.
E. O'Riley, Esquire.
Major J. F. J. Stevenson.
Captain E. J. Spilsbury.
„ M. B. S. Lloyd.
Major E. M. Ryan.
Captain Horace A. Browne.
T. Shepherd, Esquire.
H. W. Beddy, Esquire.
Lieutenant W. P. Harrison.
Captain C. P. Hildebrand.
T. J. Fallon, Esquire.

Assistant Commissioners.

Lieutenant A. G. Duff.
Major R. T. Leigh.
Captain F. N. Bayly.
„ E. B. Sladen.
George Hough, Esquire.
Lieutenant C. W. Street.
„ C. E. Watson.
Lieutenant W. C. Plant.
J. K. Macrae, Esquire.
Lieutenant W. W. Pemberton.
„ A. G. Strover.
„ A. K. Speedman.
W. DeCorcy Ireland, Esquire.

Extra Assistant Commissioners.

G. E. Barr, Esquire.
C. Phillips, Esquire.
J. Hind, Esquire.
Moung Khaing.
J. Savage, Esquire.

The Chief Commissioner also records with thanks the good services of the Government Pleader at Rangoon, Donald Macleod, Esquire.

Topographical Survey,—Captain F. FitzRoy.

Superintendent, Irrawaddy Flotilla,—Captain A. Brooking.

Settlement Officers.

Captain A. R. McMahon.
J. Treacy, Esquire.
Lieutenant W. Munro.

Collectors of Customs.

R. S. Edwards, Esquire.
W. Twemlow, Esquire.
C. P. Brown, Esquire.
D. F. Lonsdale, Esquire.

Master Attendants.

Lieut. T. W. Aylesbury, I. N.
Captain W. Porter.
Lieutenant G. C. Sconce, I. N.
E. Antram, Esquire, (Acting).

Medical Officers.

Doctor A. J. Cowie.
„ G. Marr.
„ J. M. Donelly.
„ J. Davies.
„ F. Barlow.
Doctor Calloway Nisbet.
„ D. Kearney.
„ H. Griffiths.
„ J. J. Heffernan.
„ B. T. Suffrein.

Police Officers.

Superintendents.

Captain G. W. Sanders.
" J. Duval.
Major B. Ford.
Captain J. Hamilton.
P. B. Doyle, Esquire.
Lieutenant C. W. Hill.
Lieutenant W. F. Conolly.
" C. A. Munro.
" J. Lowndes.
Captain J. C. Middleton.
Lieutenant W. G. Grove.
Captain C. Coote.

Assistant Superintendents.

Captain S. C. Montgomerie.
Lieutenant W. G. Hughes.
" F. S. FitzPatrick.
" L. Bolden.
Lieutenant W. W. Turner.
" A. Cook.
F. F. Clough, Esquire.
Lieutenant H. A. Remington.

(Signed) A. P. PHAYRE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PROVINCE OF BRITISH BURMAH,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of the Area, Population, Cultivation and Imperial Revenue of British Burmah for 1862-63.

1.	2.	3.	4	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12	13.	14.
Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population, number of souls.	Number of Townships.	Area of Cultivation.	Land Revenue.	Capitation Tax.	Customs, including fines, confiscations, &c.	Fisheries.	Abkaree, including Opium.	Miscellaneous taxes and receipts.	Total of Imperial Revenue.	Grand Total of Revenue.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees	
Pegu ...	34,290	1,244,385	66	964,280	15,13,910	12,03,310	14,10,566	3,76,214	3,26,968	8,22,448	56,53,316		
Tenasserim ...	38,000	3,94,264	31	296,415	5,06,209	2,30,932	1,27,597	74,742	3,23,270	6,01,926	18,64,676		
Arracan .	17,780	3,81,985	15	369,261	7,48,843	4,34,144	4,04,448	.....	1,33,167	1,31,888	18,52,490		
Total ...	90,070	20,20,634	112	1,629,956	27,68,962	18,68,386	19,42,611	4,50,956	7,83,305	15,56,262	93,70,482	93,70,482	

Statement of Local Taxes for 1862-63 *not included in the above.*

	Port dues.	Municipal	Bazars.	Ferries.	Rent on Town lots.	Sale of Town lands.	Cattle pound fund.	Cattle market fees.	Convict labor fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total of local funds.	
	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Pegu ...	67,197	1,05,278	45,004	3,925	51,883	23,688	...	3,000	1,701	...	3,01,676	
Tenasserim ...	28,860	44,725	18,652	2,880	...	...	...	...	...	100	95,217	
Arracan ...	26,809	...	5,024	19,592	...	...	1,971	...	14,421	140	67,957	
Total ...	1,22,866	1,50,003	68,680	26,397	51,883	23,688	1,971	3,000	16,122	240	4,64,850	4,64,850
										Grand Total ..		98,35,332

APPENDIX B.

Abstract Statement of Receipts for British Burmah during 1862-63.

	Receipts.		Amount of Estimates for 1862-63.	Remarks.
			Rupees.	
		Cash Balance ...	34,67,683	
I.	Land Revenue, &c.	1. Land Revenue ...	31,60,087	
		2. Sayer	25,45,168	
		3. Abkaree	7,83,305	
II.	Assessed Taxes ...	1. Income Tax ...	1,87,363	
		2. Other Imperial Taxes, if any ...	...	
III.	Customs ...	Imports	6,89,266	
		Exports	12,53,345	
IV.	Salt ...	Customs duty, &c. ...	85,808	
		Sales	...	
V.	Opium ...	... ...	...	
VI.	Stamps ...	... ...	2,68,378	
VII.	Mint ...	... ...	...	
VIII.	Post Office ...	*Vide XIX*	...	
IX.	Electric Telegraph			
X.	Law and Justice	... ...	2,86,171	
XI.	Police ...	... ...	...	
XII.	Marine ...	... ...	96,134	
XIII.	Public Works ...	... ...	...	
XIV.	Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States	... ...	...	
XV.	Miscellaneous—Civil	... ...	15,457	
	Ditto Military—*Vide Remittances* ...	...	...	
		Total ...	93,70,482	
XVI.	Interest—			
	1. On Imperial Loans—(over payments recovered)*	...	...	
	2. On Local Loans (ditto) ...	...	143	
	3. On advances to Service Funds ...	...	...	
	4. On other accounts ...	...	...	
		Total ...	143	
XVII.	Public Debt—			
	1. Public Loans—Imperial (Subscriptions)*	...	...	
	2. Local Loans (ditto) ...	...	...	
	3. Local Taxes ...	...	...	
	4. Service Funds† ...	...	312	
	5. Local Funds ...	...	4,64,850	
	6. Deposits	...	5,21,707	
	7. Miscellaneous (Advances re-payable, &c.)	...	4,01,449	
	8. Railway Traffic Account ...	...	...	

* Note.—For the Government of India only—in all other Statements interest received and subscriptions to Imperial Loans will be entered under XVIII., Adjusted Receipts.

† If received for transfer to other Governments, as in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab, then to be entered under XIX., Remittances.

APPENDIX B.—(Concluded.)

Abstract Statement of Receipts for British Burmah during 1862-63.

	Receipts.	Amount of Estimates for 1862-63.	Remarks.
		Rupees.	
	9. Local Remittances—		
	Cash received	24,74,558	
	Bills drawn	24,51,309	
	Military Remittances	75,778	
	Marine Remittances	59,946	
	Public Works Remittances	7,323	
	Total ...	64,57,232	
XVIII.	Adjusted Receipts—		
	1. On account of other Governments ...	3,10,556	
	2. On account of Provinces	665	
	Total ...	3,11,221	
XIX.	Remittances from other Governments—		
	Government of India—		
	Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London ...		
	Ditto Colonial Governments, China ...		
	Labuan ...		
	Ceylon ...		
	Mauritius ...	8,13,562	
	Account Current with London—		
	Receipts from Railways on Capital Account ...		
	Miscellaneous		
	General Government of India—		
	Post Office Remittances	43,177	
	Electric Telegraph Remittances	22,461	
	Total ...	8,79,200	
	Grand Total ...	1,70,18,278	

APPENDIX C.

Abstract Statement of Disbursements for British Burmah during 1862-63.

	Disbursements.	Payments out of the Grants of 1862-63.	Remarks.
		Rupees.	
A	Allowance, Refunds & Drawback ...	26,540	
B	Charges against Income—		
	I—Revenue Department—		
	1.—Land Revenue, Sayer, & Abkaree ...	12,69,580	
	2.—Assessed Taxes ...	18,818	
	3.—Customs ...	1,26,228	
	4.—Salt ...	573	
	5.—Opium ...	...	
	6.—Stamps ...	9,147	
	7.—Mint ..	...	
	8.—Post Office } *Vide J.*		
	9.—Electric Telegraph } *Vide J.* ...	...	
	Total ...	14,50,886	
	II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. ...	...	
	III.—Allowances to District and Village Officers ...	...	
	IV.—Miscellaneous ...	4,505	
	V.—Contingencies, Special and Temporary ...	1,156	
	Total ...	5,661	
C	Army.		
D	Navy.		
E	Works of Internal Improvement and Public Convenience.	1,744	
F	Civil Services—		
	I.—Civil Buildings ...	4,870	
	II.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments ...	2,03,510	
	III.—Law and Justice ...	7,08,945	
	IV.—Police, including Goungs or Village Police .	10,76,280	
	V.—Education, Science and Art ...	54,850	
	VI.—Political Agencies and other Foreign Services .	22,248	
	VII.—Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for charitable and other purposes ...	28,266	
	VIII.—Marine ...	2,95,159	
	IX.—Miscellaneous ...	1,925	
	X.—Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary ..	...	
	Total ...	23,97,797	
G	Interest—		
	I.—On Imperial Loans* ...	540	
	II.—On Local Loans ...	317	
	III.—On Service Funds ...	...	
	IV.—On other accounts ...	...	
	Total ...	857	

* Government of India only—in all other Statements under I., Adjusted Charges.

APPENDIX C.—*(Concluded.)*

Abstract Statement of Disbursements for British Burmah, 1862-63.

	Disbursements.	Payments out of the Grants of 1862-63.	Remarks.
		Rupees.	
H	Public Debt :—		
	I.—Imperial Loans under liquidation and transfer* ...		
	II.—Local Loans under liquidation ...	25,249	
	III.—Service Funds ...		
	IV.—Local Funds .	3,13,354	
	V.—Deposits	5,20,010	
	VI.—Miscellaneous (advances re-payable, &c.) ..	4,23,098	
	VII.—Railway Traffic Account ...	...	
	VIII.—Local Remittances :—		
	Cash remitted ...	29,13,309	
	Bills paid ...	18,77,645	
	Military Remittances ..	354	
	Marine Remittances ...	4,28,369	
	Public Works Remittances ...	18,28,838	
	Total ...	83,30,226	
I	Adjusted Charges :—		
	I.—On account of other Governments ...	17,706	
	II.—On account of Provinces ...	12,382	
	Total ...	30,088	
J	Remittances to other Governments—		
	Government of India :—		
	Her Majesty's Imperial Government, India ...	60,26,343	
	Ditto Colonial Government, Bengal ...		
	Bombay ...		
	Madras ...		
	N. W. Provinces ...		
	Punjab ...		
	Account Current with London :—		
	Advances to Railways on Capital Account ...	...	
	Miscellaneous ...	...	
	General Government of India :—		
	Post Office Remittances ...	82,976	
	Electric Telegraph Remittances ...	1,81,019	
	Total ...	62,90,339	
	Cash Balance ...	39,88,295	
	Grand Total ...	124,94,049	

* Government of India only—in all other Statements under I., Adjusted Charges.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

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SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Suits.

1. THE number of original suits has risen from 8,432 in 1861, to 11,199 in 1862. The rate of increase is 33 per cent., rather more than in the previous year when it was 30; but compared with other Provinces the litigation is still very light, and will, doubtless, continue to increase with the diffusion of wealth and extension of monetary and commercial transactions. The increase, which is almost entirely in suits on contracts and debts, has been general. In Roy Bareilly and Gondah only there is a slight decrease, the cause of which is not explained. In Fyzabad, too, the increase is nominal.

Total and average value of suits.

2. The aggregate value of suits fell from Rupees 77,47,811 in 1861 to Rupees 33,39,545 in 1862, and the average value from Rupees 958 to Rupees 337; but, as formerly explained, the averages are wholly disturbed by large suits in the City of Lucknow.

In suits above Rupees 5,000 there is a vast difference in the average values in 1861 and 1862. In the latter year it is 50,039, in the former it was 1,54,622, more than three times as much; excluding these suits, without doing which no useful comparison can be made, the litigation of 1861 and 1862 is as follows :—

Value of Cases.	No. of Cases.		Average value.		Aggregate value.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Rupees.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1 to 12 ...	2,619	3,302	7 8 9	7 5 6	19,774 9 5	21,264 13 0
12 to 100 ...	4,175	5,141	36 11 5	35 7 9	1,53,298 12 8	1,82,425 8 5
100 to 500 ..	921	1,051	192 14 4	197 13 3	1,77,657 6 3	2,07,917 11 9
500 to 5,000	326	346	1,346 12 5	1,511 11 2	4,39,049 15 2	5,23,048 8 4
Total ...	8,041	9,840	98 2 3	95 4 7	7,89,780 11 6	9,37,656 9 6

The above shows averages very nearly the same in both years.

Disposal of Cases.

3. Cases were disposed of as follows.—

		Rupees.
By trial in favor of Plaintiff in full	...	2,110
Ditto ditto in part	...	1,645
In favor of Defendant	...	1,860
Total disposed of by trial	...	5,615
By confession in favor of Plaintiff	...	2,611
By Razeenamah	...	1,662
Struck off in default	...	1,172
Transferred	...	86
Pending at the close of the year	...	610
Total	...	11,756

Nearly one-fourth were decreed by consent, and the same proportion disposed of by Razeenamah, or struck off in default, leaving one-half to be tried in the Courts; of these about two-thirds were decided in favor of Plaintiff,—a somewhat larger proportion than last year.

4. The Chief Commissioner concurs with the Judicial Commissioner in regarding Razeenamahs with disfavor; he believes that wherever justice is tardily administered in the Civil Court, Razeenamahs will be frequent, as the only means by which any sort of justice can be obtained. One-tenth of the whole number of cases have been struck off in default, which seems a large proportion.

Distribution and duration of cases.

5. The annexed detail gives the number of suits tried by each class of Officers;—

By Civil Judge	...	...	511
„ Assistant Civil Judge	...	...	2,726
„ Deputy Commissioners	...	...	92
„ Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners			4,456
„ Tehseeldars	...	...	2,928
„ Honorary Assistants	...	...	729

As a rule Deputy Commissioners take up only heavy suits, and the bulk of the Civil work devolves upon Assistants and Extra Assistants. Tehseeldars have decided, as last year, about one-fourth of the whole number. The increase from 253 to 729 in the number of cases decided by Honorary Assistants proves that some of them at least take an interest in Civil business. 714 cases were referred to arbitration, in 622 of which

the award was unreservedly, and in 21 partially, confirmed; in 31 it was set aside. Reference to arbitration is said not to be generally acceptable, partly because the provisions of Section 315 of Act VIII. of 1859, which require that specific issues should be referred to arbitrators, are sometimes lost sight of, and the cases handed bodily over to them, whereby many mistakes and much delay are unnecessarily occasioned.

6. The lowest average duration in any District is 15 days, and the highest 36; the general average is 21 days, or one day more than in 1861. Only 5·18 per cent. of the total number of cases on the file were pending at the close of the year. It must be observed that the pressure of the Settlement work has led in some Districts to a deficiency of experienced Officers available for Judicial duties; on this subject a recommendation has been made to the Supreme Government.

Costs.

7. The percentage of costs classified according to value of suits is given below:—

Rupees.		Rs.	As.	P.	
1 to 12	... ...	12	4	11	per cent.
12 to 100	... ...	9	6	7	„
100 to 500	... ...	6	15	7	„
500 to 5,000	... ...	4	3	11	„
Above Rupees 5,000	... ...	1	0	3	„

The inverse ratio of costs to the value of the suits proceeds from the scale of Stamp duty for petitions of plaint prescribed by Act X. of 1862.

Appeals.

8. The Appeal Statements are, on the whole, favorable.

The following Tabular Statement shews that 1,004 appeals were instituted, being less than a fifth of the cases decided on their merits; last year the proportion was a fourth. The decrease is chiefly in appeals to the Judicial Commissioner's Court from decisions of the Civil Judge, which were adverted to in last Report as being above the average; they have fallen from 171 to 96:—

Courts.	Pending at close of last year.	Appeals instituted.	Called for without appeal.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded for re-investigation.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration from date of institution.	Average duration from date of receipt of proceedings.	Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.
Deputy Commissioner and Civil Judge, Lucknow	19	693	23	735	28	426	81	46	101	628	53	24·05	...	12·38
Commissioner	12	180	118	310	54	190	17	7	16	284	26	25·64	...	7 39
Judicial Commissioner... ...	7	131	2	140	35	53	10	18	8	124	16	17·12	16·84	11·23
Total ..	38	1,004	143	1,185	117	669	108	71	125	1,036	95	...	...	...

9. About 13 per cent. of the cases decided by trial were appealed to Deputy Commissioners and the Civil Judge of Lucknow. The percentage of reversals shewn in the Statement is high—12·38 to 9·97 in 1861; but if the cases rejected in both years be included in the calculation, the difference will be considerably reduced. The percentage of cases modified and remanded for further investigation was rather less than last year.

The percentage of reversals in Commissioners' Courts fell from 7·73 to 7·39, and fewer cases were modified and remanded than in 1861. The number of cases called for without appeal, in the exercise of their power of revision, was very large, shewing the particular attention paid by Commissioners to this portion of their duties. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court only 131 appeals were instituted against 220 in the previous year. The percentage of reversals is higher, being 11·23 against 8·80, the percentage of modifications was nearly the same, but only 8 cases were remanded.

Registration of Deeds.

10. The following is a Comparative Statement of the number and specification of Deeds registered in 1861 and 1862:—

	1861.	1862.
Deeds of sale or gift of real property	4,471	2,835
Deeds of mortgage of real property	3,350	3,999
Leases and conveyances for the temporary transfer of real property	546	662
Agricultural leases	7,067	12,142
Wills	53	110
Authority to adopt	53	229
Betrothal and the like	718	809
Contracts and sales of movable property... ...	2,925	2,163
Obligations for payment of money	8,160	11,963
Receipts for money	0	1,148
Not included in the above	1,620	7,288
Total ...	29,049	43,321
Amount of fees received, Rupees	13,722-13-7	17,509-2-9

11. With regard to the falling off under the first heading, which is almost entirely confined to Lucknow City and Khyrabad Division, the Judicial Commissioner remarks that it is, perhaps, owing to the fact that on the introduction of the system no time was lost in registering all such deeds, and consequently the number registered was far above what may be expected as the annual average. In contracts and sales of movable property also there is a decrease, though not very heavy, which cannot be accounted for.

12. Under obligations for the payment of money and miscellaneous, there is a large increase of registries of receipts for money which appear for the first time in the Returns; there are 1,148. The great and continued increase in the number of registries confirms the opinion the Chief Commissioner has already expressed, that, if sufficient facilities are afforded, registration will be generally resorted to by the people from a sense of its advantage, and the end, if so attained, will be more satisfactory than if brought about by compulsory measures.

Trial by Jury.

13. One hundred and twenty-five cases were tried by Jury in the Court of the Civil Judge, Lucknow, by common and 10 by special jurors. In 124 cases the Civil Judge accepted the verdict of the jury, in one case only he did not. Ninety cases were found for Plaintiff and 34 for Defendant; all the findings were unanimous. Both the Judicial Commissioner and Civil Judge are satisfied with the working of the measure in Lucknow, but it must not be forgotten that this great City presents peculiar facilities for obtaining intelligent juries, which are not afforded by the rest of the Province, and on this ground the Chief Commissioner in 1860 asked the sanction of the Supreme Government to trying the experiment in Lucknow alone. The Chief Commissioner does not entertain a high opinion of juries generally, and is not prepared to recommend the extension of trial by jury to other parts of the Province; indeed, he thinks Mr. Fraser's commendation of Lucknow juries very materially qualified by the admission that he fears to trust them out of Court before delivery of their verdict.

Miscellaneous business.
Vide letter No. 1758, dated 27th July 1863.

14. Statement N.* shews the miscellaneous cases pending and disposed of in the Civil Courts. The most important heading is application for execution of decrees. Of 4,263 cases on the file 3,736 have been disposed of, leaving 527 pending, but there is a want of full details regarding the mode in which the execution has been carried out.

15. There has been an immense falling off in the receipts from serving processes, which have dwindled away from Rupees 35,914-9 in 1861 to Rupees 9,427-1-3 in 1862; this is owing to the abolition of the former system, under which a stamp of equivalent value to that required for the institution of the suit was demanded to cover the costs of processes.

In lieu of this arrangement a uniform charge of three annas has been levied for the process served on each individual in suits of small value, and six annas in suits above Rupees 500. The disbursements during the year have exceeded the receipts.

Cases in which Government was a party.

16. Eight original suits in which Government was a party were decided,—of five in which Government was plaintiff, three were decided in its favor and two against it; and in three in which it was defendant, one was decided in favor of Government and two against it. These were very petty cases brought by or against the Managers of Local Funds, and, properly speaking, Government was not a party to them.

Part II.—Criminal Justice.

17. The number of cases and persons tried in the Criminal Courts and the results of trials, as compared with 1861, are shewn in the following Statements. Cases are divided into two classes—Heinous and Minor; the former comprises offences which are cognizable by the Police, the latter those which are not. Detailed Lists of both will be found in the Classified Statement Appendix D.*

* Forwarded with letter No. 1758, dated 27th July 1863.

District Courts.

Class of Offence.		Cases tried.	Persons under trial at close of previous year.	Persons apprehended during the year.	Total persons tried.	Acquitted.	Required to give security.	Convicted.	Committed.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Under trial.	Total.
Heinous ...	1861 ...	6,104	...	11,706	...	4,550	381	6,327	333	116		
	1862 ...	6,238	...	11,425	...	3,857	186	7,032	277	78		
Minor ...	1861 ...	6,369	...	12,563	...	5,176	42	7,324	20	16		
	1862 ...	4,880	...	9,803	...	4,621	87	5,059	33	8		
Total ...	1861 ...	12,473	224	24,269	24,493	9,726	423	13,651	353	132	208	24,493
	1862 ...	11,118	208	21,228	21,436	8,478	273	12,091	310	86	198	21,436

Sessions Courts.

Years.	Persons under trial at close of previous year.	Committed during the year.	Total.	Commitment cancelled.	Referred to Judicial Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Ordered to find security.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Under trial.
1861 ...	52	381	433	34	106	159	85	18	12	19
1862 .	24	333	357*	19	46	171	93	3	1	24

* Forty-seven persons punished without commitment.

Court of Judicial Commissioner.

Years.	Pending at close of previous year.		Received during the year.		Total.		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Returned to Court of Commissioners.	Under trial.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.				Cases.	Persons.
1861 ...	6	6	61	103	67	109	82	3	23	1	1
1862 ...	1	1	35	47	36	48	39	2	7	...	...

18. These Statements shew an increase of 134 in the number of heinous cases brought to trial in the District Courts, but a decrease of 281 in the number of persons tried. In minor offences there is a decrease of 1,489 cases and 2,760 persons.

The decrease is general, except in the Khyrabad Division. It is chiefly in cases of resistance to processes, &c., attempts to commit suicide, criminal trespass simple, framing incorrect documents to injure or save from punishment, insult or interruption in Court, and frivolous or vexatious complaints. The decrease is largest under criminal trespass, of which there are only 477 cases against 1857 in 1861, when a large number of cases, which were not of a criminal nature at all, were improperly included under this heading.

19. The percentage of convictions for heinous offences is higher than last year, but this is counterbalanced by a falling off in minor cases, and the general result is nearly the same; the percentage of acquittals to the total number of cases tried is 39·91 against 39·74 in 1861. This is a fair proportion, and will bear comparison with the results obtained in this respect in older Provinces.

The percentage varies considerably in different Districts, the lowest is 25·95, and the highest 50·76.

20. One thousand two hundred and seventy-six, or one-ninth of the whole number of cases, have been decided by Deputy Commissioners; 7,459, or about two-thirds, by Assistants and Extra Assistants; 1,452, or one-seventh, by Tehseeldars; and 969, or one-twelfth, by Honorary Assistants. Owing to their employment on settlement duties the proportion of cases decided by Deputy Commissioners and Tehseeldars is much less than last year.

21. The average duration of cases in the District Courts was 8·80 days, where the agency of the Police was employed, and 7·85 where it was not,—a fair average and much the same as last year. Only 8 cases and 198 persons remained under trial.

22. The witness Statement R* shews the detention of both Civil and Criminal witnesses. Of 40,465 examined, three-fourths were detained only one day, one-eighth for two days, and one-eighth for longer periods, few beyond three days. Some Officers have included defendants in Civil suits, or the results would have shewn considerably better.

* Forwarded with letter No. 1758, dated 27th July 1863.

23. In the Sessions Courts 93 persons, being exactly one-third of the persons tried, were acquitted, and 19 commitments were cancelled; cases were promptly disposed of; the average duration was 20·76 days; and when it is borne in mind that, owing to Commissioner's holding periodical Sessions, cases must stand over till the prescribed period, the result must be regarded as satisfactory.

In the Judicial Commissioner's Court only two persons were acquitted, which speaks well for the judgment of the Commissioners. The average duration of cases was 7·33 days.

24. Appendix D* shews the number of persons tried for offences of every description in 1861 and 1862, and the result of trials; but, owing to some changes of nomenclature, a strictly accurate comparison cannot be drawn between the two years.

* Forwarded with letter No. 1758, dated 27th July 1863.

25. Murders of all kinds have decreased, and of 249 persons brought to trial 123 have been convicted. One very atrocious murder of a man who had received a village as reward for services during the mutiny is described in paragraph * of Judicial Commissioner's Report. For this crime four men were hanged, and twelve transported.

26. The great majority of persons brought to trial for culpable homicide have been acquitted for that offence, but many were convicted on minor charges.

27. In dacoity cases 78 persons were acquitted to 58 convicted and committed. In cases of robbery with hurt, 16 out of 19 persons brought to trial have been convicted or committed. In robberies on the highway there has been a fair proportion of convictions, but not so with robberies elsewhere, in which upwards of two-thirds of the parties charged have been acquitted. In house-breaking and theft cases the convictions are good, averaging about two-thirds. In cases of receiving stolen property, there has been a gratifying increase of convictions, from 257 to 338. The percentage of convictions is considerably lower for minor than for heinous offences.

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* Para. 136 of Annual Report by Inspector General of Police in Oudh.

Punishments.

28. The following Table shews the punishments awarded in 1862:—

Courts.		Deaths.	Transportation for life.	Transportation for terms.	Imprisonment above seven years	Imprisonment above three years	Imprisonment above six months.	Imprisonment under six months.	Fined.	Flogged.	Dismissed.	Security.	Outlawed.	Lunatic Asylum.	Total.
Judicial Commissioner	1861 ..	22	48	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	82
	1862	15	19	2	..		3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	39
Commissioners ...	1861 ...	...	...	1	64	37	42	6	9	2	1	...	...	...	164
	1862 ...		42	44	8	30	33	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	183
District Officers ...	1861	...	...	...	..	182	1,482	2,028	8,263	3,639	113	423	...	...	16,130
	1862 ...	...	...	11		153	2,320	3,619	8,067	35	42	273	...	...	14,520
Total ...	1861 ..	22	48	2	72	221	1,524	2,036	8,272	3,641	114	423	...	1	16,376
	1862 ...	15	61	57	8	183	2,356	3,629	8,083	35	42	273	...	...	14,742

29. The most remarkable feature in this Return is the decrease from 3,641 to 35 of punishments by stripes, and the increase from 3,510 to 5,939 of persons sentenced to imprisonment for periods not exceeding three years.

30. There is a very satisfactory decrease, from 179 to 21, in punishments for frivolous complaints, a striking proof of the additional circumspection brought to bear on the investigation of these cases. The same remark applies to punishments for contempt of Court, which have fallen from 205 to 77.

Appeals.

31. Annexed is Statement of Appeals preferred and their results:—

Courts.		Pending.	Preferred.		Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Orders modified or reversed.	Returned for re-investigation and revision.	Persons.
Deputy Commissioners ...	1861 ...	9	637	...	646	28	439	147	27	...
	1862 ...	4	1,321	...	1,325	63	1,017	205	36	4
Commissioners ...	1861 ...	14	240	...	254	18	325	106	29	
	1862 ...	19	448	...	467	38	296	82	14	35
Judicial Commissioner ..	1861 ...	1	58		59	35	13	13	3	...
	1862 ...	1	90	42	133	46	24	54	2	7
Total ...	1861	24	935	.	959	81	777	266	59	...
	1862	24	1,859	42	1,925	147	1,339	341	52	46

32. There were nearly twice as many appeals preferred in all the Courts as in the previous year. The Judicial Commissioner attributes this increase to the fact that all such can now be presented on plain paper. The increase in appeals to Commissioners is also partly due to the change in the venue of appeals from decisions of Officers with full powers, which now lie to them, and not, as formerly, to Deputy Commissioners. The proportion of orders interfered with was smaller than in 1861, except in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, where of 133 cases appealed and called for without appeal, in no fewer than 54 were the orders modified or reversed, a very high percentage. Commissioners called for as many as 795 cases without appeal. (Mr. Tucker, Commissioner of Baiswarra, in particular, called for a very large number). Of these 20 only were referred to the Sudder Court.

Clerk of the Court.

33. All Officers continue to approve of the introduction of Clerks of the Court or Moonsurrims; the only difficulty is to obtain men competent to fill the office, and that is gradually being surmounted.

34. The advantages of the system of recording evidence in English are now generally admitted. But the Chief Commissioner, who has always been a strong Supporter of the system, must own that there is force in the complaints made, that the mechanical labor of an English record is enhanced by requiring the Judge to repeat the charge in his finding, and to attach a certificate at the foot of each deposition to the effect that it has been read and explained to the witnesses.

Penal and Procedure Codes.

35. The Chief Commissioner cannot doubt that these Codes simplify while they improve the administration of justice, and must render it a far easier task for young Officers to acquire knowledge of Judicial duties than when Volumes of Regulations had to be searched to find the Criminal Law. As mentioned by Mr. Campbell in his Judicial Report for 1861, the transition to the Codes has been easy in this Province, as their introduction had been steadily kept in view in framing the earlier rules of practice of the Courts.

Part III.—Police.

36. The Oudh Police, after the last reductions, consists of—

(a).—The Regular Police, numbering 6,683 of all ranks, the cost of which is entirely defrayed from Imperial Funds.

(b).—The Lucknow City Police, numbering 854, one-third chargeable to Imperial and two-thirds to Local Funds.

(c).—Municipal Police of other towns, numbering 743, paid from Local Funds.

(a).—*Regular Police.*

Foot Officers and men ... 7,307
Mounted do. do. ... 946
(exclusive of European Officers.)

37. On the 1st of May 1859 the Oudh Military Police consisted of 15,613 men of all grades, costing Rupees 26,98,164 per annum. On the 1st May 1862 the strength was 8,253, and the estimated cost, inclusive of guards furnished to other Departments, was Rupees 14,18,077. In last Report further large reductions, chiefly in the Mounted Branch, were promised; and in October 1862 the late

Officiating Chief Commissioner, after a careful revision of the Police, came to the conclusion that the cost might be reduced to Rupees 10,03,308. By order of the Supreme Government, the total charge for the Regular Police was fixed at Rupees 10,00,000. The distribution of this sum was left, within certain limits, to the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, and its details have been, as desired, reported to the Government of India.

38. The proposed Establishments are as follows :—

(a).—Regular Police.

				Per Annum.
1	Inspector General	...	...	21,600
1	Deputy Inspector General	...	...	14,400
12	District Superintendents	...	...	97,200
4	Assistant District Superintendents		...	19,200
	Foot Branch.			
36	Inspectors	...	...	58,560
72	Deputy Inspectors	...	...	56,160
121	Chief Constables	...	...	57,960
755	Head Constables	...	...	1,15,920
5,351	Constables	...	...	4,06,668
	Mounted Branch.			
4	Chief Constables	...	...	2,400
24	Head Constables	...	...	8,208
240	Constables	...	...	57,600
	Mohurrirs, Drill Instructors, &c.	...	...	10,212
	Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements		...	36,636
	Contingencies	...	...	30,000

39. The scheme embraces reduction of pay of Mounted Constables from Rupees 25 to Rupees 20 per mensem, and of that of two-thirds of the Foot Constables from Rupees 7 to Rupees 6 ; and as the existing pay of incumbents will not be touched, there will be an additional but yearly decreasing charge on this account for some time to come. The estimated amount of these charges for 1863-64 is Rupees 52,764, but the actual expenditure will probably fall short of that sum.

(b).—Lucknow City Police.

		Per Annum.
1	Superintendent ...	6,000
2	Inspectors ...	5,400
4	Deputy Inspectors.	4,200
18	Chief Constables ...	5,616
80	Head Constables ...	9,864
750	Constables ...	54,432
	Miscellaneous.	
	Medical Attendance, Contingencies, Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements, &c.	7,572
	Total Rs. ..	93,084

And as it has been decided that one-third of the expense of the Lucknow City Police marginally given is chargeable to Imperial Funds, the total cost to Government for the current year will be as follows :—

		Rupees.
Fixed Establishment of Regular Police	...	10,00,000
Personal Allowances as above explained	...	52,764
Contribution of one-third to Lucknow City Police	...	31,028
Total Rs.	...	10,83,792

(c).—Municipal Police.
Of other towns than Lucknow.
(For detail *vide* Appendix.)
Strength ... ... Cost p. a.
743 ... ... Rs. 42,012

40. A Statement of the number and cost of Municipal Police, excluding Lucknow, is annexed.* This Force is kept up in 47 Cities, Towns, and Bazaars, at a monthly cost of Rupees 3,501. The men are not employed on the same duties as the Regular Police, but in watch and ward, like the Chowkeedars or Rural Police. The cost is at present entirely defrayed from Local Funds.

Working of the Police in the prevention, detection, and prosecution of crime.

41. The Comparative Statement* of Crime shews generally a decrease in offences against persons, and a very great increase in ordinary offences against property. Murders have decreased from 111 in 1861 to 87 in 1862, and attempts from 25 to 21; culpable homicide from 59 to 40.

42. In six murders by dacoits, and by poison, no convictions were obtained, but two of these cases were under trial at the close of the year. In murders for the sake of robbery 14 out of 33 persons apprehended were convicted; and in ordinary murders 92 out of 144. On the whole, the proportion of convictions for murder of all kinds is below the general average.

43. Of grievous hurt and unlawful assembly, there are 266 cases against 227 in 1861, but many of the cases under the latter heading are of the most petty description. The percentage of convictions is fair.

44. Simple dacoities have increased from 24 to 33, but generally they are not serious cases. The proportion of convictions is, as usual under this heading, unfavorable, 60 persons convicted to 80 acquitted.

45. Robberies with hurt have decreased from 44 to 31. In 20 cases no one was apprehended; but the remainder, including 7 cases of poisoning, were successfully prosecuted.

46. Simple robberies have increased from 87 to 98, in 40 of which apprehensions were made, 85 persons brought to trial, and only 37 convicted.

47. The most remarkable feature in the Statement is the extraordinary increase, from 14,095 to 19,835, in cases of theft by house-breaking or house-trespass, and ordinary and attempts at ditto. In 12,463 of these cases enquiry was not solicited by the complainants, leaving 4,393 cases of theft by house-breaking or house-trespass, and 2,979 cases of theft ordinary for investigation by the Police. Apprehensions were made in only 1,011, or less than one-fourth of the former class of cases, and 1,764 of the latter. The result, as compared with 1861, was as follows:—

	1861.	1862.
Cases investigated	6,415	7,372
Persons apprehended	5,147	4,280
Persons convicted	3,400	3,061

48. The proportion of convictions to persons tried is good, but to the total number of cases inquired into very small; and it must be admitted that the Police have been very unsuccessful in dealing with this class of offences. It is a remarkable fact that

* Forwarded with letter No. 1751, dated 25th July 1863.

they have been steadily increasing for the last three years, while the proportion of convictions has been as steadily decreasing; the latter were only 3,061 in 1862 against 3,400 in 1861.

49. After making every allowance for more faithful reporting, the Chief Commissioner cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that there is really a great increase in this class of crimes. This does not, however, take him by surprise. It is undoubted that, under our rule, petty crimes against property increase, while crimes of open violence diminish. For this there are many and obvious reasons. The thief under Native rule carried his life in his hand, and now he runs little or no risk of personal vengeance if caught in the act, while, if he succeed, the subsequent chances of detection by the Police are small. Formerly the village Police prevented petty crime, not so much by superior vigilance as by agreeing among themselves not to rob in particular places, for a Talookdar, when theft was frequent on his estate, took severe measures against them, and compelled them to make good the property stolen, or its value. The Chief Commissioner does not think the disarmament has had much effect in disposing the people to self-defence, for these crimes are not committed by armed men, and are generally effected without disturbing the inmates of the house; but it is probable that, feeling now more secure from Dacoities, people are less watchful at night than they used to be, and thus afford facilities for petty burglaries.

50. The Inspector General is disposed to attribute the increase in petty crimes to the discontent that prevails among the rural Police, whose control and remuneration is left entirely to the landholders, and who complain of not receiving a suitable provision.

51. The object was to place the rural Police on the same footing that they were on before annexation, that is, to make them village and not Government servants, and the Chief Commissioner thinks this principle a sound one; but he is also of opinion that as we have imposed on the Chowkedar duties that he did not discharge under the Native Government, we are bound to see that he is fairly remunerated, which the Chief Commissioner doubts if he always is at present. The subject has been discussed at length in the Police Report, and will engage the Chief Commissioner's immediate attention.

52. Judging from the facts that in nearly two-thirds of the above kind of offences the interference of the Police was not solicited, the Chief Commissioner is disposed to draw the inference that the Police, if after questioning the complainant they find that investigation of the crime is not likely to prove successful, persuade him to say he does not desire enquiry, and this they do not from indolence, but from fear of making unnecessary arrests, for which they have been so severely censured. The Inspector General has been told that District Superintendents may direct investigation to be made in cases where it is not desired by the injured parties.

53. The other crimes mentioned in the Statement call for no particular notice, the increase under the heading No. 17 "Other Cognizable Offences" is owing to the fact that more miscellaneous offences have been included than in 1861.

54. The average duration of Police investigations in all cognizable cases sent up for trial is 2·49 days. This is slightly more than the average of 1861, which was 2·20 days, but the increase is accounted for by the new Rule, which shows all cases as under Police investigation from the moment of report at Police stations, and not from the time of apprehension of prisoners, as was formerly the case. Police investigations and the preparation of cases for trial are generally very expeditiously performed, and too great haste would tend to mar the success of the prosecution.

Duration of cases.

55. In cognizable cases the average percentage (provincial) in which apprehensions were made is 52·83, but it varies very much in Districts, the lowest being 31·79 and the highest 74·90. The percentage of convictions is 67·51 against 63·88 in 1861, shewing greater discrimination in making arrests or more careful preparation of cases; the lowest percentage is 60, and the highest 77·35. The percentage of convictions obtained on evidence originally sent up was 77·52; in this, too, there are great disparities, in districts the lowest being 34 and the highest 94.

Averages.

56. The amount of property stolen in 1862 was valued at Rupees 4,29,778, and the recoveries Rupees 44,251 or 10·29 per cent. against Rupees 3,88,853, and recoveries Rupees 50,020 or 12·86 per cent. in 1861; but the present mode of recording the value of stolen property shows more against the Police than in former years.

57. The prescribed proportions and existing numbers of the different castes of the Regular Police are as follows:—

	Proportions prescribed before the deductions.	Numbers existing.
Christians	0	28
Mahomedans	1,000	848
Brahmins and Rajpoots	2,000	903
Hindoos of inferior castes	3,500	3,090
Seikhs and Punjabees	2,000	1,814
Total ...	8,500	6,682

58. Education is gradually progressing amongst all grades of the Police. The Police High School at Lucknow, one of the most valuable improvements introduced by the late Inspector General Colonel Barrow, C. B., is working much good. Since its institution about a year ago 64 Native and European Officers of and under the grade of Inspectors have passed their examination and received certificates of proficiency, and within the next three months 30 more will have gone through a like course. By the end of 1864 all the superior Native Officers of the Force will have received a good theoretical Police education. The examinations have been searching, and the subjects include Acts V. and XXV. of 1861, the Penal Code and Oudh Police Manual, and also plan drawing.

Education.

Besides the High School at the Head Quarters of the Force there is in every district a School in which reading and writing Oordoo is taught; and taking, into consideration the numerous duties of the Police, these Schools are well attended, and much anxiety to qualify themselves for higher posts is evinced by the men. Police procedure is taught to all, whether they attend the Schools or not.

Escort of Treasure, &c.

59. The duty of escort and guard over treasure has been most efficiently performed by the Police.

Reductions.

60. The reductions made on Mr. Yule's recommendations have been very extensive, but the Chief Commissioner is not yet prepared to concur in the Inspector General's opinion that the Force, as now sanctioned, is inadequate for the requirements of the Province.

Conduct of the Police and general results.

61. All Officers praise the general conduct of the Police, though they do not record any improvement in its detective skill. Of eight cases in which the Police were punished for using violence, all but one were of the most petty nature, and would never have been heard of under the former system. The Chief Commissioner has, in former Reports, expressed his conviction that the present Police is preferred by all classes of the population to the old because it does not harass them by vexatious interference, and this conviction is shared by all Civil Officers. The Talookdars' Association has instanced the reformed Police as one of the institutions for which the gratitude of the people of Oudh is due to the British Government.

62. The Police have, with one exception, worked most harmoniously with the Civil Administration. The Codes have been carefully studied, and it is universally admitted that there is a marked improvement in procedure. Cases are most carefully prepared for trial, thereby saving Judical Officers much time and trouble.

63. It has been before remarked that as detectives the Police have not been successful, especially in dealing with ordinary crimes against property. On this subject the Chief Commissioner entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by the late Judicial Commissioner, that we cannot expect incompatible advantages; to enforce a scrupulous nicety in the means, and at the same time equally to attain the desired end. From the moment an organized Police under highly paid European supervision was introduced, the Chief Commissioner felt sure it would for some time to come fall short of the old Force in power of detection, merely because it could not use the means the old Police did to obtain evidence.

Part IV.—Jails.

64. Great progress has been made in the construction of the large Jails referred to in last Report. The barracks of the Fyzabad and Sultanpore Divisional Jails, and the second circle of the Lucknow Central Jail have been completed, and the Seetapore Jail is well advanced. These and the District Jails will hold upwards of 6,000 prisoners; and

as the number on the 1st May was only 4,931, the accommodation is ample for the requirements of the current year.

Number and cost of prisoners.

65. The daily average number and cost of prisoners compared with previous years were as follows :—

			1860.	1861.	1862.
Daily average number	...	...	1,719	2,598	4,342
Average annual cost	...	... Rupees	54-8-2	44-14-11	39-2-7

Owing to the recent re-occupation of the Province, the Prison population had risen rapidly, as the figures of 1860 and 1861 will show, even before the introduction of the Penal Code, and it was to be expected that a still more rapid increase would follow the abolition of corporal punishment. These anticipations were not fully realized, and the daily average number of prisoners, which had been estimated at 5,000, rose to 4,342 only. Eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty prisoners were committed to prison during the year, of whom about one-third probably would have been formerly punished by stripes; and as a small proportion of these would be short-term men, and consequently few would be discharged during the year, it may be assumed that 877, or half the increase in the daily average number of prisoners, is fairly attributable to the abolition of flogging, the other half being set down to the fact that there has not been time since re-occupation for the Prison population to attain its normal strength. It is worthy of notice that the average increase for the twelve months immediately following the introduction of the Penal Code was 110 per mensem, while for the first four months of 1863 it has fallen to 26, the total number having increased from 4,825 on 1st January to only 4,931 on 1st May. This seems to shew that the maximum number is being approached. Considering the unfinished state of the Jails the escapes were few, 15 prisoners escaped, of whom ten were re-captured, also one who had escaped during the preceding year.

65. The total Jail expenditure was Rupees 2,02,482-13-5, or Rupees 22,517-2-7 less than the Budget Estimate of 2¼ lakhs. The daily average number was expected to reach 5,000, whereas it was only 4,342, and a reduction of no less than Rupees 5-12-4 was effected in the average annual cost of each prisoner. The Statement* No. II. shews a gratifying decrease under every heading except Contingent Jail Guard and Miscellaneous. The increase in the latter is very slight, and in the former it is owing to the large number of prisoners employed in the construction of the new Jails. This is money well laid out, as the labor of the prisoners so employed is very remunerative, and far more than counterbalances the additional cost of their guards. Much has been done to introduce order and economy in Jail management, though, with regard to some of the charges, there is still a want of uniformity, which every effort will be made to rectify during the current year.

* Forwarded with letter No. 1696, dated 20th July 1863.

The cost of prisoners confined in some of the small Jails is excessive, and the Chief Commissioner contemplates abolishing some of these, which are within a convenient distance of the larger prisons, and connected with them by a metalled road.

66. The details of the employment of prisoners are given in Statement No. XII.* and no remark is called for; systematic intramural labor cannot be enforced till the Jail buildings now in course of construction are finished. The value of articles manufactured for prisoners, and the product of convict labor employed on Jails and public buildings, amounted to Rupees 52,206-12 of which upwards of four-fifths was for Jails and public buildings.

* Forwarded with letter No. 1696, dated 20th July 1863.

67. The net profit on Jail manufactures credited to Government was Rupees 2,515-12-10. In consequence of better arrangements and superior accommodation, the health of the prisoners has continued to improve, as will appear from the following figures:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Daily proportion of sick to strength per cent. per annum...	11·27	7·02	3·89
Deaths to strength per cent. per annum ...	11·74	7·54	5·22

These are very gratifying results.

68. A Juvenile Reformatory has been constructed in the Lucknow Central Prison, to which it is proposed to remove all youthful offenders under the age of 17. They will be taught to read and write, and be instructed in some trade by which, when released, they may be able to earn an honest livelihood. Such an institution was loudly called for, and will be very useful.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

Seasons.

69. The rains were unusually heavy and protracted; and owing to their long continuance, the lands intended for the Rubbee crop were not ploughed so often as they should have been, and in some Districts the out-turn of wheat and barley was less than usual, but other crops were above the average. In a few villages damage was done by heavy hail storms, though not to any considerable extent. The autumn crops were generally excellent, and on the whole the season was a favorable one.

70. The following Statement shews the demands, collections and balances of Land Revenue as compared with the previous year :—

Land Revenue.

Comparative Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue of the Province of Oudh for the year 1862-63.

Divisions.	Year.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Particulars of Balance. Real. In train of liquidation.	Real. Doubtful.	Real. Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Total of rent and nominal balances.	Percentage of balances to demands.
Lucknow ...	1861-62 ...	36,24,989	36,11,533	13,456	1,477	...	606	11,373	13,456	0·37
	1862-63 ...	35,55,425	35,50,413	5,012	1,438	...	801	2,773	5,012	0·14
Khyrabad ...	1861-62 ...	29,80,264	29,77,969	2,295	...	...	91	2,204	2,295	0·07
	1862-63 ...	29,77,399	29,74,219	3,180	274	...	84	2,822	3,180	...
Fyzabad ...	1861-62 ...	36,99,250	36,96,541	2,709	1,293	...	...	1,416	2,709	0·07
	1862-63 ...	37,48,051	37,32,794	15,257	14,063	...	129	1,065	15,257	0·40
Total ...	1861-62 ...	103,04,503	102,86,043	18,460	2,770	...	697	14,993	18,460	0·17
	1862-63 ...	102,80,875	102,57,426	23,449	15,775	...	1,014	6,660	23,449	0·22

The above shews a decrease in the demand of Rupees 23,628; this is partly attributable to the release of rent-free lands which had been erroneously brought on the rent roll, and partly to the revision of assessment in the Oonao District, where, as explained last year, the Government demand has been slightly reduced. The total balance is Rupees 23,449, but of this Rupees 15,775 have been collected since the close of the year, or are in train of liquidation; Rupees 6,660 are nominal, being on account of rent-free lands released after investigation of lands taken up for public purposes, and of jungle villages struck off the rent roll, and held available for grants. The irrecoverable balance is only Rupees 1,014; of this Rupees 801 is in Oonao, on account of over assessment at summary settlement.

Appendix I.

Processes.
See Appendix II.

71. The number of processes issued in the past and previous years were as follows :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.
Lucknow Division	3,151 ...	6,065
Khyrabad Division	774 ...	1,569
Fyzabad Division	2,863 ...	3,855
Total ...	6,788 ...	11,489

The increase is general, and is partly to be accounted for by more efficient check of the highly objectionable practice of issuing private processes, but perhaps mainly by the

fact that grain has lately been very cheap, and agriculturists have not unnaturally been holding on in the hope of a rise in prices. The receipts for process serving were Rupees 8,585, and the disbursements to process servers Rupees 5,103, leaving Rupees 3,482 to be credited to Government.

Estates under direct management.

72. The only estate temporarily attached on account of arrears of revenue is Talooka Manehmow in the Fyzabad District. The Talookdar is a bad manager, and old debts pressed heavily on him; but as the estate is lightly assessed, the Deputy Commissioner hopes to clear off the outstanding balance in the course of the year. A few confiscated villages and others, which in the progress of regular settlement have been declared the property of Government, have also been held under direct management, and a large profit over and above the Government demand has been realized from them. In no case has it been found necessary to have recourse to the more severe coercive measures of farms, transfers, and sales.

Court of Wards.

73. The Talooka of Nanpara in the Baraitch District was released on the Rajah's attaining his majority. Under Major Steel's management, the estate had been greatly improved, and cultivation extended, but the Raja is not highly thought of, and it is feared the improvement will be only temporary. The estate of Bhinga, in the same District, was brought under the Court of Wards during the year. Mahmoodabad in the Seetapore District, one of the finest estates in Oudh, and Mallapoor in Lukhimpoor continue to be successfully managed, and good progress has been made in adjusting the heavy debts on the former estate to defray which there is a large available surplus.

Appendix III.

Instructions for the management of estates under Court of Wards and for dealing with the incumbrances of such estates have been issued and will be found in Appendix.

The Talookas of Baispoor, Serai Suhjim and Puttee Syfabad 11-20th share in the Pertabghur District, have also been in the Court of Wards throughout the year.

Refunds of Revenue.

74. The only refunds were Rupees 51-4-0 for encamping grounds in the Durriabad District, Rupees 24-2-0 in Gondah, Rupees 1,854-6-9 in Hurdui, and Rupees 22,792-8 in Roy Bareilly for revenue erroneously collected from maafee grants.

Remissions of Land Revenue.

75. The remissions of land revenue amounted to Rupees 4,016-0-3, of which Rupees 1,692-7-0 was on account of damage done by hail storms in Hurdui, and the remainder irrecoverable balances in Kham villages, and remissions on account of diluvian and land taken up for public purposes.

76. The Annual Statements of summary suits instituted in 1861-62, as compared with 1862-63, and of those brought with and without pottahs are subjoined :—

Summary suits.

Divisions.	Suits for Rent.		Suits for Pottahs.		Exaction.		Ouster.		Total.	
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
Lucknow ...	1,568	2,612	473	612	374	380	1,833	1,529	4,248	5,133
Khyrabad ...	1,413	1,744	112	160	459	409	1,169	940	3,153	3,262
Fyzabad ...	1,911	2,761	786	757	426	449	2,012	1,895	5,135	5,862
Total ...	4,892	7,117	1,371	1,538	1,259	1,238	5,014	4,364	12,536	14,257

Statement showing the number of Cases instituted with and without Pottahs during the year 1862-63 in the Province of Oudh.

Divisions.	By Landlord against Tenants.		By Lessees against Tenants.		By Tenants against Landlords.		Total.	
	With Pottah.	Without Pottah.	With.	Without.	With.	Without.	With.	Without.
Lucknow ...	1,015	1,671	83	180	615	1,395	1,713	3,246
Khyrabad ...	450	584	483	234	416	725	1,349	1,543
Fyzabad ...	1,182	1,551	268	721	582	1,558	2,032	3,830
Total ...	2,647	3,806	834	1,135	1,613	3,678	5,094	8,619

77. The number of suits has increased from 12,536 in 1861-62 to 14,257 in 1862-63. There is a falling off in ouster and exaction cases ; and on suits for pottahs the increase is not considerable. The rise in rents adverted to in last Report has continued, and it is in suits brought by landlords or lessees against cultivators that the great increase is to be found.

It is not difficult to account for this circumstance. Under the Native rule the country was so unsafe that no facilities were afforded of disposing of produce, and consequently there was little inducement to incur the expense of raising the better crops, and rents were, therefore, unduly depreciated.

This state of things has now been happily changed; violent crime has been repressed ; transit duties have been abolished ; passable roads made ; and the river routes, where formerly the most petty Zemindar never suffered a single boat to pass without levying

a heavy toll, are now free from obstructions of every kind. These additional encouragements to introduce improved staples and facilities for disposing of them have greatly augmented the value of land, and landowners reasonably ask for a fair proportion of the increased value, and the demand in the vast majority of cases has been quietly acquiesced in; but when resisted, an appeal to Court has become necessary. There is no reason to suppose that the enhancement of rents has been excessive, or has even reached the fair limit of what the land will eventually bear; on the contrary the continuance of the influences already at work, and the completion of the great works of communication, now in progress throughout the empire, will lead to a still greater rise in the value of land. So far from feeling alarm at the enhancement of rents, the Chief Commissioner regards it with satisfaction as an unmistakeable symptom of the progress which has already been made in developing the agricultural resources of the province.

There is no reason to doubt that the cultivators have had their full share of the benefit of the increase in the general prosperity.

The price of labor has risen proportionately. Landlords must now pay far more than the former rate of wages for agricultural laborers.

78. The number of suits instituted with and without pottahs as compared with previous years is as follows:—

	1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.
With pottahs ...	2,858	...	3,717	...	5,094
Without pottahs ...	6,776	...	8,080	...	8,619

This shews an increase of about 33 per cent. in suits with, and less than 7 per cent. in suits without, pottahs. It seems probable that the number of suits brought on pottahs must bear an infinitesimal proportion to the number of pottahs given, and the increase in such suits proves clearly that considerable progress must have been made in the distribution of pottahs. In three Tehseels of Lucknow 74,101 pottahs were issued, and in Oonao 1,00,059. Commissioners are unanimously in favor of the system of giving pottahs. The Commissioner of Lucknow expresses his regret that there is now some diversity of opinion and lukewarmness on the subject. The Commissioner, Seetapore, Mr. Tucker, suggested last year that no summary suit should be admitted unless supported by a pottah or its counterpart. He now remarks that if this suggestion were adopted both landlords and tenants would speedily learn the propriety of entering into written engagements. That in the Regulation Provinces a summary suit is decided on the oath of the Putwaree. In this Province, in Talookas at least, there are no Putwarees, and in the absence of some record in the shape of a pottah it is impossible to decide cases summarily. Summary suits without pottahs are as complicated and as difficult to decide as regular suits, and should be heard as such on stamp paper of full value.

The Commissioner of Fyzabad also bears his testimony to the value of pottahs. The Chief Commissioner has always attached great importance to the grant of pottahs. He does not see how not insisting on it would, as has been said, allow disputes to slumber; for if the

landlord and tenant cannot come to terms about the rent, one or other will have recourse to the Courts, whether a pottah is required or not. Nor does the Chief Commissioner consider a pottah unnecessary because landlord and tenant are agreed as to the rent, for it frequently happens that, though agreed at the commencement of the year, later in the season the landlord may be tempted, by the unusual abundance or quality of the harvest, to demand more than the former rent, and the tenant, for the opposite causes, may be inclined to pay less. A pottah binds both parties to their engagements, and prevents any such disputes arising.

Regular Revenue Suits.
* Appendix IV.

79. For a Statement of these suits disposed during the year, *vide* Appendix,* 284 cases remained pending at close of 1861-62, and 2,730 were instituted during 1862-63, making a total of 3,014, which is a large increase over 1,832 of the previous year. Of these 2,199 were disposed of on trial, 287 adjusted or withdrawn, 248 struck off on default, and 280 remained pending. Most of these suits were claims to participation in the profits of Estates and arrears of rent of former years, but claims for possession of groves between two parties of equal interests were also numerous.

As reported last year, all cases in which final orders could not be passed without probable injury to the rights of others, and generally all cases in which no particular hardship would be entailed by delay, have been postponed till regular settlement. Wherever settlement is in progress, all regular suits, except claims to participation in the profits of Estates, and arrears of rent of former years, and claims to leases, not by virtue of under proprietary right, are referred to the Settlement Courts, and the number and importance of regular Revenue suits disposed of by the District Courts are thereby greatly diminished.

Appeals.
Appendix V.

80. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two appeals were preferred to Commissioners against the orders of Deputy Commissioners, and 204 were pending from the previous year, making a total of 2,056 on the file. Of these 1,430 were confirmed, 183 reversed, 129 modified, 145 transferred to Settlement Commissioner, and 109 remained pending at the close of the year. These results are very nearly the same as in the previous year.

Appendix VI.

As Financial Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner has disposed of 183 appeals from the orders of Commissioners in regular and summary suits and miscellaneous cases (exclusive of settlement appeals, which are shewn under that Section); in 152 of these the original orders were upheld, in 13 modified, and in 18 reversed. The Chief Commissioner also passed orders on 906 miscellaneous petitions.

81. These investigations have been concluded with the exception of 36 cases under report in Gonda, and 7 under investigation in Mahomdee. The results of cases disposed of are given below :—

Maafee investigations.

Divisions.	In perpetuity by Government.		Released for life.						Resumed.					
			By Commissioner.		By Chief Commissioner.		By Government		By Commissioner.		By Chief Commissioner		By Government	
	No	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma	No	Juma	No	Juma.	No	Juma.
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.		Rs		Rs
Lucknow ...	10	4,958	1	20	5	3,667	15	3,971						
Khyrabad	6	310	71	806	46	3,598	57	8,300	40	1,385	50	10,405	4	1,366
Fyzabad ...	41	9,217	76	2,528	95	13,800	104	17,116	17	650	90	16,882	7	1,879
Total ...	57	14,485	148	3,354	146	21,065	176	29,387	57	2,035	140	27,287	11	3,245

82. There have been 162 lapses and resumptions of rent-free lands during the year; these lands have been assessed at Rupees 23,550, subject to revision at regular settlement.

Part II.—Assessed Taxes.

83. From the 31st of July all incomes under Rupees 500 per annum were exempted from taxation, and the result has been that the number of payers under Schedules I., II. and IV. has fallen from 29,198 to 4,021, and the amount of assessment from Rupees 4,23,621 to Rupees 2,70,424; the decrease is most marked under Schedule II., where the numbers have diminished from 23,344 to 2,116; but while the payers have dwindled away to one-eleventh of their former number, the reduction in the amount of revenue is little more than one-third. The abandoment of the 2 per cent. Income Tax was a most popular measure, and gave great satisfaction to the many thousands immediately affected by it.

Appendix VII.

General Abstract Statement of Income Tax Assessments for 1862-63.

Divisions	Number of assessments — Act XXXII. — Schedule I.		Schedule II.		Schedule IV.		Total.		Total collections for current year.
	No	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	
		Rs As. P.		Rs. As. P		Rs As P		Rs As. P	Rs. As. P.
Lucknow ..	551	39,082 3 3	1,466	80,324 8 5	137	8,920 13 0	2,154	1,28,327 8 8	65,577 0 5
Khyrabad ...	579	53,093 2 9	246	7,807 4 6	75	6,081 11 0	902	67,587 2 3	[illegible],814 11 9
Fyzabad ...	520	58,118 13 3	402	15,108 10 0	43	1,282 4 0	965	74,509 11 3	52,824 14 0
Grand Total .	1,650	1,50,894 3 3	2,116	1,03,240 6 11	255	16,289 12 0	4,021	2,70,424 6 2	1,61,216 10 2

There was no great difficulty with any of the assessments except that of the City of Lucknow, which, as before, entailed much labor on the Deputy Commissioner. 3,095 appeals and applications for revision were preferred; in 987 cases they were rejected, and in 1,873 the assessment was modified, 10 ordered to be re-investigated and 225 remained pending on the 1st of May 1863. 12,157 persons with incomes less than Rupees 500 were exempted, and the assessment finally fixed for Schedule II. was Rupees 71,294 assessed on 1,195 persons.

84. The annexed Statements, similar to those prepared by the Secretary to the Sudder Board North-West Provinces, shew the distribution of the tax among the various classes of the community. Except in the City of Lucknow, the taxation falls almost entirely on the landed interest, and especially on the great landholders. In the Khyrabad and Fyzabad Divisions Rupees 54,132 and Rupees 57,150 are levied under Schedule I., and Rupees 7,778 and Rupees 14,109 only under Schedule II.

Appendix VIII., A. B. C.

The principal contributors under Schedule II. are Bankers and money-lenders, retail dealers of sorts, cloth merchants, Sugar-boilers, provisioners, and (in Lucknow) Goldsmiths and Jewellers.

The assessments under Schedule III. were Rupees 72,684, making, with the Rupees 2,70,424 under the other Schedules, a grand total of Rupees 3,43,108.

85. The total cost of collection was Rupees 8,810, or Rupees 2-9-0 per cent.

Part III.—Customs Excise.

86. Under the orders of the Supreme Government sanctioning the formation of a separate Department of Excise and Stamps, Mr. Braddon took charge of the Office of Superintendent on the 1st of May 1862.

Four Assistants were subsequently appointed on dates varying from the 29th May to the 1st November.

The object of these appointments was to ensure greater uniformity of system, and better and more economical management, and under the control of the Superintendent and his Assistants those objects have been attained in a considerable degree. An augmentation of revenue more than sufficient to meet its cost was also anticipated from the entertainment of a special Agency; this anticipation has not been realized; on the contrary there has been a serious falling off. But this result, it must be understood, casts no reflection on the Superintendent and his subordinates; it is entirely to be ascribed to the enhancement of the duty on spirits, 25° U. P. from twelve annas to Rupees 1-8 a gallon from May 1862, and not to any novelty of the Sudder Distillery system, for that had been introduced in 1860; and though at first some mistakes were made, the receipts continued to rise till the end of 1861-62, when the enhanced rate of duty came into force. This was immediately followed by an alarming falling off in the revenue, which up to the end of the year shewed no symptom of

improvement, the receipts in April 1862, the last month of the high duty, being more than Rupees 10,000 less than in the first month it was levied.

The gross receipts were Rupees 5,56,150 against Rupees 6,51,336 in the previous year, shewing a decrease of close upon a lakh of Rupees, and the loss is in reality greater than these figures indicate, because the receipts under the former rate of duty were rising, and had it been continued, the increase for the year would probably have been at least as great as the decrease has been.

Abkaree.

Appendix IX.

86½. The Comparative Statement, Appendix IX. shows that there has been a decrease in all Districts, except Lucknow and Hurdui, in both of which, as reported last year, the receipts of 1861-62 were very much less than they should have been.

The receipts for each Division were as follows, viz :—

Divisions.	Demands.		Collections.		Balances.	
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Lucknow	2,68,582	2,33,759	2,68,284	2,33,465	298	294
Khyrabad	1,36,515	1,14,850	1,36,515	1,14,647	.....	203
Fyzabad	2,47,029	2,09,052	2,46,537	2,08,038	492	1,014
Grand Total ...	* 6,52,126	5,57,661	6,51,336	5,56,150	790	1,511

The poorer classes, especially those residing in damp localities, and who are employed out of doors in the cold nights of winter, have suffered much from this to them prohibitory duty on spirits which has driven them to the use of deleterious drugs as a substitute. The local Officers were unanimous in advocating a return to the old rate of duty, and it has been reverted to from the 1st of May. The duty in the North-West Provinces is only 8 annas a gallon 25° U. P., and the Chief Commissioner considers 12 annas quite high enough, especially as fees are taken for wholesale and retail licenses. Under the 12 anna rate a considerable increase of revenue may be looked for while it is sufficiently high to impose a wholesome check on immoderate consumption.

The number, and consequently expense, of the Sudder Distilleries have been greatly reduced, wholesale shops being substituted; and the Chief Commissioner contemplates a further reduction of expenditure by throwing the cost of the Distilleries on the Distillers themselves. The number of Assistant Superintendents was originally fixed at four, one for each Division, and one Division having been reduced one assistant has been dispensed with, and a saving thereby effected. The gross receipts from drugs were

* These sums differ from the entries in last year's Report. The difference appears to be mainly owing to the inclusion of certain amounts held in deposit, as the Abkaree year under the old system did not correspond with the official year.

Rupees 1,00,428 against Rupees 97,087 in 1861-62. It might have been expected that the enhancement of the duty on spirits would have led to a much greater increase under this head; and doubtless it would have done so, had it not been counterbalanced by the imposition of a duty of two rupees a seer on Ganja in Bengal.

Appendix X.

Part IV.—Stamps, Salt and Opium.

87. Allusion has been made in paragraph 86 to the formation of a separate Department of Excise and Stamps. The Stamp Act X. of 1862 was extended to the Province, and the Superintendent and his assistants have striven to make the people and the Government functionaries entrusted with the administration of the law conversant with its provisions, which at first were imperfectly understood. The Chief Commissioner thinking that failure on the part of the people to comply with some of the requirements of the law arose from ignorance, considered it would be harsh to enforce the penalties in all cases, and directed that every encouragement should be given to bring in documents not being bonds, conveyances, and the like, or bills of exchange, and receipts, with application for the impression of the proper stamp, and remission of the penalty under Clause 6, Section 15 of the Act. These instructions were understood in only four Districts, and from these 1,058 applications have been received; the documents are nearly all leases and kaboolyuts, and the deficient stamp duty on them amounts to Rupees 5,338. Attention has been called to the instructions, and it is probable that a considerable number of such documents may come in from other Districts. The mode pursued by the Superintendent and his assistants to detect evasions of the law has been to examine the files in the various Courts and the books of Notaries Public. 402 cases of infraction of the Act have been discovered and prosecuted.

Stamps.

A Comparative Statement of receipts is annexed.

Appendix XI.

Comparative Statement of Stamp Receipts for the years 1861-62 *and* 1862-63.

Divisions.	Net Receipts in 1861-62.	Net Receipts in 1862-63.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Lucknow	1,58,870	1,76,328
Khyrabad	37,806	53,947
Fyzabad	72,059	88,517
Total ...	2,68,735	3,18,792

Notwithstanding that settlement is in progress in half the Province, and in these Courts petitions are taken on plain paper, the net revenue from Stamps has increased from Rupees 2,68,735 to Rupees 3,18,792. This result is certainly satisfactory, and the

more so as it appears from the statement of the Financial Member of Council that there has been a considerable falling off in the Stamp revenue for the entire Empire.

Salt.

88. The import of North-Western Provinces' Salt into Oudh was last year roughly estimated at 300,000 maunds; but this estimate the Chief Commissioner thinks too low, and would put it at 4 lakhs during 1862-63.

The Lucknow city contractor admitted that octroi had been paid on 45,000 maunds; and no doubt he under-stated the quantity, as it was his interest to do so. 61,000 maunds are said to have been imported into one District, but one-third of this was exported to other Districts, and 41,000 maunds only retained for consumption. In the adjoining District the import was estimated at 42,000 maunds. The extension to this Province of Acts XIV. of 1843, XXXVI. of 1855, and XXXI. of 1861, was reported last year. The working of the Acts was entrusted, as a temporary arrangement, to the Superintendent of Stamps and Excise. 17,360 Licenses were granted for manufacturing crude Saltpetre, 224 for Kharee, and 36 for refining Saltpetre. For the first two manufactures the license fee was Rupees 2, for refining Saltpetre it was Rupees 100; the total amount realized for fees was Rupees 7,520. The duty paid on Salt educed in the process of refining Saltpetre amounted to Rupees 2,855-14-0 exclusive of Sultanpore, from which no return has been received.

This Salt sells readily at the same price as imported Salt. Agreeably to the orders of Government, the Salt Department will be placed under the control of the Commissioner of Customs, North-Western Provinces, as soon as he can arrange to take charge of it. Twenty-four licenses have been cancelled and 248 persons punished for breaches of Salt and Saltpetre laws.

To encourage the consumption of Western Salt the article has been exempted from octroi duty in all towns of Oudh except Lucknow.

Opium.

89. The sale proceeds of Government Opium are inconsiderable, except in Lucknow. The total amount for the Province was Rupees 1,07,022 against Rupees 96,411 in 1861-62. The increase is entirely in Lucknow, where the receipts have risen from Rupees 64,747 to Rupees 76,119.

The price has been raised from Rupees 12 to Rupees 16 per seer, and some Officers account for the small sales by remarking on the very great difference in the price at which Government buys and sells the drug, which they think must prove an incentive to cultivators to hold back part of the produce for sale to local customers; but the consumption of opium, though considerable in the city of Lucknow, and one or two other places, has, the Chief Commissioner believes, always been very trifling throughout the Province.

Cultivation of Opium.

90. The number of beegahs under Opium cultivation was 44,420 against 30,340 in 1861-62, being an increase of 14,080, or nearly 50 per

cent. This extension of cultivation is ascribed by the Opium Agent to the increase in the European Agency, by means of which complaints are more readily heard and disposed of than was formerly practicable; but the main reason, no doubt, is that the peasantry find the cultivation very profitable.

The produce increased from 5,089 maunds 39 seers 2¾ chittacks to 7,446 maunds 23 seers 7¼ chittacks, or nearly the same ratio as the cultivation.

The average produce per beegah for the Province was 6 seers 11½ chittacks against 6 seers 11¼ chittacks in the previous year. The bulk of the Opium cultivation is in the Fyzabad Division, and Durriabad forming the Fyzabad Branch Agency, and here the average produce per beegah decreased, one reason for which is that most of the increased cultivation was by parties who sowed for the first time, and who had not learned the art.

In the Districts comprised within the Seetapore branch the area under cultivation was nearly the same as before, but the average produce rose from 4 seers 8¼ chittacks to 6 seers 7¼ chittacks per beegah.

Some Officers have remarked that the zeal of the subordinates of the Department has induced people to sow Opium in soils which give a very poor return, and this may be true to some extent. Very much, however, depends on the cultivators themselves; and as they gain experience, both the quantity and quality of the produce will improve. The Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore reports that the produce per beegah in his District rose from 2½ seers in 1860-61 to 3 in 1861-62, and 4¾ in 1862-63, and that the quality of the drug, which was very inferior the first year, is now very fair. It is worthy of notice that although there are Weighing Godowns at several stations in the Province, more than one-fifth of the produce is taken direct to Ghazeepore, where the cultivators receive payment in full at once. They prefer this to delivering the Opium at the Godowns near their homes, where they receive only an advance, accounts not being finally adjusted till receipt of instructions from Ghazeepore.

During 1862-63 only 8 maunds 29 seers and 15¾ chittacks were confiscated on account of adulterations. The disbursement in Oudh for the above Opium amounted to Rupees 14,59,317, and as 4,284 provision chests were manufactured from it, the proceeds at Rupees 1,250, the rate calculated on by the Financial Member of Council, will be Rupees 53,55,000.

The cost and charges for management are estimated by the Opium Agent at Rupees 400 per chest, or Rupees 17,13,600 for 4,284 chests, leaving a net revenue of Rupees 36,41,400 against 22,69,600 in the previous year, being an increase of Rupees 13,71,800.

The Chief Commissioner believes the Opium cultivation to be very popular; it yields a sensible contribution to the Government revenue, enriches a large body of the most industrious cultivators, and the circulation of the large amount of Capital disbursed through the Department cannot fail to add to the general prosperity of the Province.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

91. The Schools now existing and receiving support from Government are the Talookdaree Schools of Fyzabad, Seetapore, Gonda, Mohumdee and Pertabghur, to all of which liberal subscriptions are made by the Talookdars. Grants-in-aid are also made to several Schools in the City of Lucknow, which will be adverted to hereafter.* There are also some Sudder and Tehseelee Schools supported partly by subscriptions and fees, and partly by small grants from Local Funds.

* The amount of Government contribution during the year was—

To Talookdaree Schools .. .	9,750
Grants-in-aid	4,380
Total Govt. contribution to Education ..	Rs. 14,130

The Seetapore Talookdaree School has been fairly successful, the number of pupils at the close of the year was 88; of these 26 were relations of Talookdars, and some of them have made satisfactory progress; but there are still complaints of irregular attendance, and not much more than half the total number of scholars attend every day. In addition to the Sudder there are four Tehseelee Schools, managed by Committees of Native Gentlemen.

The Deputy Commissioner of Hurdui reports that the system organized by him last year, of Committees of Talookdars, has worked beyond his expectations, many of those Native Gentlemen taking great interest in the subject.

English, Oordoo and Hindee are taught in the Sudder and Tehseelee Schools, and the daily average attendance was 487.

At Mohumdee there is a Talookdaree School, which is attended by 54 boys, 34 of whom learn English, and some of them have made good progress; 280 boys were attending the Tehseelee Schools, a few of whom were learning English.

At Baraitch a Talookdaree School was set on foot and placed in charge of Mr. Monniss, a Missionary established there by the Raja of Kupoortollah; the management was left entirely in the hands of Talookdars; they had great difficulty in realizing the promised subscriptions, and Mr. Monniss has lately applied for assistance under the Grant-in-aid Rules. The School is well attended, the scholars numbering 152; they are chiefly relations of Government Officials and Mahajuns of the Town.

In Fyzabad also the attendance of the Juvenile Talookdars is said to be very irregular, and there is a decrease in the number of students both in the upper and lower Schools; in the former from 30 to 22, and in the latter from 182 to 151. The total number of pupils is 173, of whom 82 are learning English. A more highly paid Master is required for this important School, the present Teacher gets only Rupees 100 per mensem.

There is also a Tehseelee School in the considerable town of Tanda, which is favorably reported of, and the number of scholars has increased from 35 to 90.

In Gonda there are two Schools in charge of Government Officers, one Sudder and one Tehseelee. In the Sudder Talookdaree School the total number of pupils is 63, of

whom only one is in any way connected with a Talookdar; 32 students are learning English, of whom 20 are the sons or proteges of Government Officials; 26 boys attend the Pertabghur Talookdaree School.

Grants-in-aid are given to the following Schools in the City of Lucknow;—

Lucknow Girls' School	Rupees	100	per mensem.
American Mission School	,,	100	,,
Wuzeergunge Vernacular School ...	,,	90	,,
Greesh Chunder's School (lately closed) ...	,,	75	,,

The first of these deserves particular notice. Its object is to supply a good plain education to the daughters of Europeans and Eurasians who may not have the means of availing themselves of more expensive Institutions. That the want of such a School was much felt is fully proved by the constant and full attendance of the pupils during the past four years. The total income of the year, including the Government grant-in-aid, is Rupees 6,923-9-9, and the expense of

	Rs.	As.	P.
Day School	2,229	1	2
Boarding School	2,631	3	6
General Charges	721	9	3
Total ...	5,581	13	11

The number of boarders at the close of the year was 12, and of day-scholars 40, of whom 9 were exempted from payment of fees.

The School was examined and very favorably reported on by the Chaplain and Principal and Head Master of the Martiniere.

The Village Schools are poorly attended, and call for no remark.

A scheme for the promotion of education in the Province was submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Government in January last. Its main features were, 1st, the establishment of a few Schools of a comparatively high order for the instruction of the higher and middle classes, from whom Education will gradually descend to the inferior; 2nd, the establishment of a good Training School for District, Tehseelee and Village School Masters; and, 3rd, the provision of an economical inspecting and supervising agency. The scheme also embraced a grant-in-aid for a first class College to be established in Lucknow by the Talookdars of Oudh. The proposals are believed to have been sanctioned with some modifications, but final orders have not yet been received; no time will be lost in carrying out the sanctioned scheme, for though District Officers have exerted themselves creditably, the want of a separate agency in this important Department has been much felt.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PART I.—RAILROAD.

92. An Engineer of the Branch Railway Company has lately examined the ground of the proposed line of Railway from Cawnpore to Fyzabad, and it is believed that the commencement of this work only awaits the decision of the Home Government on the claims of rival Companies to the concession.

The construction of a permanent terminus on the Oudh bank of the Ganges has recently been under consideration; and though it would be quite feasible, it would be attended with very great expense; and the Chief Commissioner is altogether opposed to it, because he believes that without a bridge the whole traffic of Oudh will not be secured to the Railway, and that sooner or later a bridge must be built, and then a costly permanent Station on the Oudh bank will be quite unnecessary. Pending the construction of the bridge, the Chief Commissioner thinks a temporary Station should be erected about a mile from the cold weather bank of the river, and connected with the permanent bridge-of-boats over the Ganges by a good metalled road, the bridge being sufficiently widened for a double roadway. Omnibuses and carts could then convey passengers and goods from this terminus to the Cawnpore Railway Station; the public, and particularly the Consignees of goods, would prefer this arrangement, which would involve only one change of conveyance to crossing the river by a steam ferry, which would entail two changes.

The annual cost of keeping up the Lucknow and Cawnpore road is about Rupees 50,000; but with a Railway the traffic would be so much diminished, that the cost of repairs would probably not exceed Rupees 10,000.

PART II.—IRRIGATION.

93. Sir A. Cotton visited the Province a few months ago with the view of ascertaining its capabilities with regard to canals. He contemplated two,—one to be taken from the Gogra, about 20 miles above Byram Ghaut, and to run thence in a south-easterly direction, between the Gogra and the Goomtee; the other to be taken from the Sardah, and to follow the same direction south of the Goomtee.

The Chief Commissioner would be glad to see canals constructed by private Companies, and he has no doubt that such undertakings, if well managed, would be highly beneficial to the Province, as well as remunerative to the Shareholders; at the same time he does not look upon canals as one of the great wants of the Province, and would not advocate any expenditure of public money upon them, at least for some time to come.

Part III.—Miscellaneous Roads and Bridges.

94. The following Statement shows the Road and Ferry Fund receipts and disbursements during the past year :—

Divisions.	Receipts.			Disbursements.				
	Road Fund.	Ferry Fund.	Total.	Roads.	Bridges.	Serais.	Establishment, &c.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Lucknow	47.838	32,012	80 750	26,146	26,617	...	8,397	61,160
Khyrabad	53,123	57,773	1,10,896	31.396	24,138	14,721	10 106	80,355
Fyzabad	39,121	32.412	71,533	21,372	18,131	1,617	9,257	50,377
Grand Total ...	1,40,082	1,23,097	2,63,179	78,908	68,886	16,338	27 760	191,802

A Statement of Roads and Bridges, masonry and wooden, made and repaired is appended.

Districts.	Miles of new roads made.	Miles of road repaired.	Masonry Bridges made.	Wooden Bridges made.
Lucknow	32	199	11	...
Oonao	15	100	19	...
Durriabad	18	66	18	...
Roy Bareilly	10	167	30	...
Seetapore	138	91	2	2
Hurdui	40	67	23	6
Mohumdee	29	50	4	3
Baraitch	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	59	128	5	6
Gonda	81	20	26	3
Sultanpore	12	79	11	...
Pertabghur	...	54	26	8
Total ..	434	1,021	175	28

On the whole most work was done in Gonda, where three pile bridges of 80 feet span were constructed. In Baraitch also good progress was made, as well as in Seetapore and Fyzabad. The large boats required for the bridge at Byram Ghaut were completed; in all 39 were built at a cost of Rupees 23,008, or about Rupees 590 each. The management of the bridge has now been transferred to the Department of Public Works. In addition to the above, large sums have been expended on various works from the surplus Local Funds. In Lucknow, besides other minor works, a long range of buildings has been repaired and improved, so as to adapt it for residences for Government Clerks.

the numerous metalled roads have been kept in repair at a heavy expense. Rupees 5,000 have been contributed to the Soldiers' Club at Lucknow. A large pucka Serae has been almost completed at Nawab Gunj. In Fyzabad a fine Gunj has been nearly finished, the main street has been improved and widened, and a bridge close to Tanda with 105 feet of waterway is approaching completion; a grant of Rupees 3,000 has also been made to the Cantonment gardens. In Gonda there has been a large outlay on roads, especially on the Gonda and Bulrampore road. In Seetapore the most important work has been the extension of the fine Gunj and Serae at that station. In Baraitch a large pucka Serae has been half finished.

The road from Lucknow to Sultanpore was nearly finished, and a fine old bridge repaired at a cost of Rupees 15,100, and the road from Lucknow to Roy Bareilly embanked and bridged throughout; both the last works were under the charge of Mr. deMichelo, Civil Engineer.

Works of utility constructed by private individuals.

Appendix XII.

95. The Maharajah of Bulrampore has constructed at his own cost the eight miles nearest his residence of the road from Gonda to Bulrampore, including an 80 feet span pile bridge. In Seetapore 30 pucka wells have been made by various individuals, and a Serae costing Rupees 2,500 by Talookdar Sheobuksh Singh. In Baraitch 13 pucka and 36 kutcha wells have been made. The Maharajah of Bulrampore has laid out Rupees 3,000 on a tank at Churda, and one Bhyroo Pershad Shroff Rupees 6,000 on a similar work at Goodmapore. A Serae has been nearly completed by Hushment Allee, a Talookdar of the Hurdui District. A Serae estimated to cost Rupees 2,000 is being built at Ujwapore, in the District of Mohumdee, half the cost of which has been contributed by Raja Khyrut Ullee, a Talookdar of Bareilly, North-Western Provinces.

In Lucknow the Wingfield Serae is rapidly approaching completion; it is a very handsome building, and will be a great convenience to both European and Native travellers; it has been erected at a very large cost by the Talookdars of Oudh.

In Durriabad a Gunj at Rudowlee, costing Rupees 3,000, has been built by Talookdar Hoosain Buksh, and 29 pucka wells and one kutcha tank have been made by various parties. In the Roy Bareilly District a very handsome bridge over the Sye River is in course of construction, the expense is entirely borne by the Bais Talookdars, and it is to be called the Bais Bridge; it will be a costly work and of immense public utility. Two pucka tanks, costing Rupees 2,200 and Rupees 2,000, have been constructed by the widow of Seetuldeen and Humunchul Tirbedee, and 23 pucka wells have been made by several individuals, four of the principal ones by Talookdar Jugmohun Sing.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICES.

District Post Offices.

96. Three hundred and fifty-three dawk runners, travelling over 1,484 miles, were maintained at a cost of Rupees 18,027. Letters are now distributed through the Village Police, and a large proportion are

returned undelivered. The Post Office Department contemplates relieving the Police from this duty, and making its own arrangements, when some improvement in this respect may be anticipated. But one main cause of the non-delivery of letters is, that, notwithstanding the cautions given that not only should the name of the addressee's village be legibly written, but its direction and distance from the Sudder Station, or a Tehseel, or Thannah be added, the addresses are frequently so badly written and so vague, that with the best arrangements it would be utterly impossible to deliver them. "Gonda-Baraitch," comprising an area of at least 5,000 square miles, is said to be a favorite address for Sepoys' letters.

SECTION VI.—TELEGRAPHS.

97. There is nothing to be said on this subject.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

98. The advantages of the Gogra for Steam navigation were pointed out in last year's Report. The India General Steam Navigation Company has lately sent up two vessels as an experiment, a third is now en route, and there is a fair prospect of a regular monthly communication between Calcutta and Fyzabad. The Commanders of the two last vessels concur in the general opinion that the Gogra is better suited for purposes of navigation than the Ganges.

It is said that the Steamers have three difficulties to contend with :—*First*, the want of inland communication ; *second*, the absence of large country produce dealers ; and *third*, the competition of country boats, which can afford to carry at much lower rates.

The first difficulty is the only one which immediately concerns the Administration, and that is rapidly disappearing. The imperial metalled roads from Fyzabad to Allahabad, and from Lucknow to Fyzabad, are nearly finished ; an imperial metalled road from Fyzabad to Gonda is well advanced, and fair progress is being made with the ordinary District roads. Large sums have been placed at the disposal of the Local Committees to put the roads that connect Fyzabad with Seetapore in a thoroughly efficient state, passable in the height of the rains. It is believed to be the intention of the Lucknow merchants to avail themselves of the Fyzabad route, and this will be an important addition to the Steamer freights. Complaints are made about the pilots, who are said to be inefficient and irregularly paid ; a representation has been made to the Marine Department on this point.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

99. A Statement in the prescribed form is annexed, *vide* Appendix XIII. as is also a Financial Statement prepared in the Office of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General. The Statement* compiled from those of Treasury Officers, probably from the inclusion of items appertaining to former years, shews a considerable excess in both receipts and expenditure over the

* Appendix XIV.

Deputy Auditor's Return, but the balance is very nearly the same. In the following remarks the Deputy Auditor's figures have been adopted:—

Under "Receipts" the following items require notice:—

LAND REVENUE.

During 1861-62 some anticipatory collections were realized, and considerable sums were received in payment for waste lands. From these causes there is a considerable falling off in this item; but in reality the Government demand is almost exactly the same as in the previous year, and it will increase with the extension of the revision of settlement now in progress in more than half the Province.

Abkaree.

The decrease from Rupees 8,77,638 in 1861-62 to Rupees 7,42,001 is owing to causes which have been explained under that head. During the current year it is believed the loss will be more than recovered.

Income Tax receipts have decreased about a lakh of Rupees, in consequence of the exemption from taxation of incomes under Rupees 500 per annum.

Under Stamps and Law and Justice there is a considerable increase; the other items call for no remark.

Disbursements.

The only increase of importance in disbursements is in Settlement charges, which are reported to have been Rupees 3,31,306. The Deputy Auditor gives the amount at Rupees 1,94,903 only, probably some bills had not reached him when his Statement was prepared. In addition to these charges the actual cost of three professional Survey parties, including instruments for one of them, cannot have been much short of Rupees 1,50,000 instead of Rupees 45,209.

Under Deputy Commissioners and Assistants one first class and one third class Assistant were added to the permanent strength of the Commission, and the cost of Police Guards and Escorts is included under this head in the Departments to which they were supplied. This remark applies to both Revenue and Judicial charges. The cost of the Police is shewn at Rupees 11,28,632 against Rupees 12,29,561, a decrease of about a lakh of Rupees. As explained under the head Police, the cost, including Guards and Escorts supplied to Departments, has been reduced from Rupees 14,18,077 in 1861-62 to Rupees 10,83,792, of which Rupees 52,764 are for personal allowances, which will be gradually absorbed.

The increased charge for Mofussil Jails is accounted for by the great increase in the number of prisoners.

The large sum under gratuities was nearly all paid to Police discharged on reduction.

The grand total receipts were Rupees 1,20,83,031. To this should be added the net revenue derived from Oudh Opium according to the Agent's Estimate, and the duty levied

in the North-Western Provinces for Salt imported into Oudh, estimated at 4,00,000 maunds, which may fairly be reckoned as the local manufacture which was established on the re-occupation of the province, and would by this time have realized 15 lakhs per annum. The receipts would then stand thus:—

		Rupees.
Deputy Auditor's Statement	... ...	1,20,83,031
Opium	... ...	36,00,000
Salt	... ...	12,00,000
	Total ...	1,68,83,031

The Deputy Auditor's Statement shews Rupees 43,32,184 as the disbursements; but to this must be added Rupees 12,00,000 for the Ex-King's pension, and Rupees 18,00,000 for Public Works, making a grand total of disbursements of Rupees 73,32,184. The real surplus to meet Military charges is, therefore, Rupees 95,50,847. The share of Sea Customs due to the province is not claimed, as there is no means of estimating it.

The pay of the Troops for 1862-63 is estimated by the Pay Master at Rupees 40,75,000; the Commissariat expenditure is about 7 lakhs; other charges cannot be given; but assuming them at 5 lakhs, there would remain a surplus of Rupees 42,75,847 for general imperial charges.

The withdrawal of two Regiments of European Infantry and one of Native Cavalry, which has been recommended, would lead to a saving of Rupees 9,60,000 in the pay of Troops, and of two and a half lakhs on the Commissariat and other charges, thus raising the surplus to Rupees 54,85,847, which is more than the minimum of 30 per cent. of total income required, according to the Government Resolution, to constitute a province a profitable possession.

It is worthy of mention that the disbursements for 1862-63 include a charge of about Rupees 1,50,000, which will not recur for gratuities to discharged Policemen, and Rupees 3,31,306 for Regular Settlement, which, though it will last for some years, is not a permanent charge on the revenues of the Province. There is no doubt, too, that the settlement will lead to a great increase, probably not less than Rupees 25,00,000 in the land revenue. The Opium revenue also is likely to rise for some time to come. The increase last year was nearly Rupees 14,00,000. The receipts from Salt, too, may be expected to increase with a separate Agency to suppress illicit manufacture. Stamp receipts increased about Rupees 50,000, and the Abkaree revenue was, as has been explained, very low last year.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

100. There is nothing to note under this head.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

101. Profound tranquillity has reigned throughout the year. His Excellency, the Viceroy, when at Cawnpore in February last, gave an interview to seven of the principal Talookdars of Oudh, and expressed his satisfaction at hearing of their efforts to suppress female infanticide.

There are no statistics at hand to prove that this crime has diminished; but from the attitude taken up by the Talookdars in regard to it, the Chief Commissioner can entertain no doubt that it has been checked on their Estates.

The marriage of a niece of Raja Roostumsah of Dera with the son of the Raja of Mujowlee in the Goruckpore District, the head of the Bissein Clan of Rajpoots, having been attended with unprecedentedly lavish expenditure, the Chief Commissioner took the opportunity of addressing a letter to the Talookdars' Association, a copy* of which was sent to every Talookdar, urging that body to take measures to reduce the expense of these ceremonies. He warned the Talookdars of the certain ruin that must overtake their families, if the present custom is not abandoned, and reminded them that in the humbler Rajpoot families it is at the root of infanticide which they had bound themselves to suppress.

* No. 638, dated 25th March.

Appendix XV.

He has reason to think that this exhortation has not been without effect, for the marriage of the daughter of the Raja of Morarmow, the head of the Bais Clan, the first in Oudh, was recently celebrated at comparatively trifling expense, and the Raja claimed credit for having followed the Chief Commissioner's advice. A meeting of Talookdars of the Fyzabad District has also been held to consider this subject, and it will be brought before the Association at its next meeting in October, when rules for regulating marriage expenses will be adopted.

In the month of May 1862 rumours began to spread in the east of Oudh of fires, the work of Government Agents. It appeared that villages had been visited by men who asserted that they were commissioned by the Government to burn them, and whom the villagers, afraid for that reason to seize, induced by presents to desist from the execution of their supposed orders. Some of these men were at last seized by the Landholders and Police, and on their conviction and punishment the rumours died away.

It was thought that these men were not set on by enemies of the Government, hoping to disturb the public peace, but that they availed themselves of the prevalence of fires at that time of the year to raise money from the fears and credulity of the people. There was no proof of a village having been actually set on fire by any one of them.

About the close of 1862 it came to light that letters from Mecca were in circulation among the Mahomedan population in several districts. These letters, which all closely resembled each other, purported to have been written by one Mahomed Salik, who had seen Mahomed in a vision, and been commissioned by him to call the faithful to repentance, and prepare them for the end of the world, which was predicted to be close at

hand. The Chief Commissioner, convinced that they were mere fanatical effusions, and had no hidden political meaning, took no steps beyond keeping himself informed of their circulation, which soon afterwards ceased. The Chief Commissioner believes that similar exhortations have been from time to time addressed to the Mahomedan population.

The Talookdars' Association held its annual meeting in November last, when many questions connected with the Settlement, and the Bill for regulating the succession to Talooks were discussed. The Chief Commissioner regards the projects of the Association with entire approval, for he thinks it is a decided advantage to the Authorities to know the views and feelings of the influential class represented in that body, on all measures having the good of this Province and its inhabitants for their aim, while by frequently meeting together, and by the habit of free discussion, the landed gentry of Oudh will learn to divest themselves of old prejudices and jealousies, and to co-operate in schemes of social and material improvement.

The Association owes its origin mainly to the Secretary Baboo Dukina Runjun Mookerjee of the Tagore family, who has received a grant of an estate in Oudh. He is a gentleman of great abilities and accomplishment, who has lived on terms of intimacy with many of the most distinguished men in India for the last thirty years. His influence has been most beneficially exerted to enlighten the minds of the Talookdars, and to teach them to appreciate the good intentions of the Government.

The most active member of the Association is the Vice-President Maharaja Maun Sing, who enters earnestly into every thing he undertakes, and possesses talents that would raise a man to eminence in any country.

The Kaisur Bagh Palace, which was assigned to the Talookdars for their town residences, is being put into thorough repair, and will soon become one of the finest quadrangles that any city can boast of.

Appendices XVI. to XVIII.
Appendix XIX.

The opinion of the several Commissioners on the results of the system of associating the great Landowners with the servants of Government in the administration of justice are given at length. It will be observed that the Honorary Assistant Commissioners have decided one-third more Civil and Criminal cases this year than in the former one. The Chief Commissioner particularly calls attention to the large amount of business disposed of by Chowdry Gopaul Sing, Mahomed Ushruf and Mirza Shumshere Bahadoor. Chowdry Hushmut Ally, Mirza Aga Jan and Moonshee Fuzl Russool have also done a fair amount of criminal work. Appeals from their decisions, though proportionately few, are double the number than in the preceding year. Paucity of appeals from the decisions of these gentlemen has been attributed by some to the fear of litigants in their Courts to offend them in their character of landlords, but this explanation altogether fails in the case of Chowdree Gopal Sing, whose estate does not yield a rental of more than 10,000 Rupees a year, while his jurisdiction extends over the entire Pergunnah of Bangermow; and the same remark applies to Mirza Shumshere Bahadoor and Mirza Fuzl Russool. The real reason for the rarity of appeals from the orders of the Honorary Assistant Commissioners

in Civil and Criminal cases probably is, that the cases brought before them are generally petty, and the punishments imposed by them light. The disinclination to inflict severe penalties continues to mark the administration of justice by these gentlemen.

It has been objected that the measure has not led to any reduction of the stipendiary Magistrates, and that the absences of these gentlemen are frequent and prolonged. To this the Chief Commissioner would reply that the first was the least of the results looked for, though, when it is shewn that one Honorary Assistant has disposed of 200 criminal and 131 civil cases in one District, it is impossible to doubt that the stipendiary agency has been greatly relieved. As to the absences of the Honorary Assistant Commissioners, it would be most unreasonable to place any restriction on their movements, and, indeed, the Chief Commissioner rather encourages them to visit other parts of India, and extend their intercourse with their countrymen, instead of living, as formerly, immured in their Castles, associating with none but inferiors. It is his intention to induce as many of the Talookdars as he can to repair to Calcutta, while the Agricultural Exhibition is being held there.

Since it was at the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner that Revenue as well as Magisterial powers were first conferred on the Talookdars, he is anxious that nothing that appears to tell unfavourably in the exercise of the latter authority should be kept out of view, and, therefore, he omits nothing that has been said on the subject. The increase in Revenue suits is only 240; of these 200 were in the jurisdiction of Chowdree Gopal Sing, of which, as before observed, only a very small portion consists of his property. In the District Courts the increase has been greater. The Chief Commissioner agrees with those who hold that the more liberal and considerate the landlord, the fewer Revenue cases will there be on his estate. But that they should be more numerous in the eastern Districts of Oudh is to be expected from the known litigious character of the population of those parts, which is so largely composed of high caste Brahmins and Rajpoots. On the estate of a landlord of such known benevolence as Raja Roostum Sah, the number of Revenue suits is three times as great as in that of Chowdree Hushmut Ali in the west of Oudh, which is of nearly equal size, and of more recent origin. The percentage of appeals is much the same as last year.

The number of these suits in Maharaja Maun Sing's jurisdiction is not much greater than last year; but the increase in that of the Raja of Amethie, amounting as it does to 122, is very large indeed, and may, the Chief Commissioner fears, be owing to the embittered state of feeling between him and his humble kinsmen. Enquiry is being now made into this matter. The appeals from his decisions are numerous, being 20 per cent., which shows there is no disinclination to make use of this right.

With this exception, the Chief Commissioner has no reason to suppose that Revenue powers have been otherwise than judiciously and honestly exercised by the Talookdars. The objection to which the bestowal of this authority is open in theory is not advanced now for the first time; it was well weighed before these powers were conferred, nor have

the countervailing reasons lost any of their force. The late Officiating Chief Commissioner has said that no case had come before him in which a Talookdar had used his Revenue powers to obliterate inferior rights, and the Chief Commissioner's experience is to the same effect; and he examined many of their decisions in 1860, to some of which exception had been taken by the District Authorities. He can only say that if it is shewn that any Talookdar is unable to divest himself of bias in the decision of a Revenue suit, he will be prepared to allow all tenants holding directly of him the option of instituting suits in the District Courts, and similarly of removing thither all suits instituted against them in the Talookdar's Court.

The late Judicial Commissioner having in his published Report for 1861 remarked that of 19 persons punished criminally by Maharaja Maun Sing in one month 11 were convicted for opposition to his processes in the Revenue department, and spoken of him as applying his criminal powers in support of his Revenue jurisdiction, it seems due to the Maharaja to give equal publicity to the opinion expressed by the late Officiating Chief Commissioner, after an examination of the proceedings in the cases referred to, which is as follows—" On the whole, he by no means considers that these cases tell against the Maharaja as the Judicial Commissioner seems to hold they do." A copy of the Officiating Chief Commissioner's letter No. 1841 of 3rd September 1862, conveying this opinion, was submitted to Government.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

102. The strength of the Military Force in Oudh on 1st May 1863, compared with 1st May 1862, was as follows:—

			1861-62.	1862-63.
European Artillery	...	...	967	810
„ Cavalry	...	...	410	379
„ Infantry	...	...	4,459	4,810
	Total	...	5,836	5,999
Native Artillery	...	...	78	166
„ Cavalry	...	...	1,116	1,040
„ Infantry	...	...	2,225	1,856
	Total	...	3,419	3,062
	Grand Total	...	9,255	9,061

In European Artillery there is a decrease owing to the withdrawal of a Battery from Roy Bareilly; in European Infantry there is an increase, owing to the completion to full strength of the 107th Regiment at Lucknow. One Native Infantry Regiment has been withdrawn from Seetapore; but this reduction has been counterbalanced to some extent by the recruiting of the others to their full complement.

A Regiment of European Infantry is still kept up at Gonda, although originally sent there merely as a temporary arrangement, and not required for the defence of the Province. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that three Regiments of European Infantry at Lucknow and Fyzabad are amply sufficient for the permanent garrison of the Province, and that the Regiment now distributed between Sectapore and Roy Bareilly may be withdrawn, the Battery of Artillery now at the former Station being transferred to Lucknow or removed altogether. The Chief Commissioner also thinks that one Native Cavalry Regiment may be dispensed with, and that no more Native Infantry need be retained than are required for the performance of such Military duties as should not be discharged by European Troops. Prisoners and Treasure are now invariably escorted by the Police, who would also, if required, furnish escorts for Commissariat and Magazine Stores.

The Chief Commissioner recommends the maintenance of Lucknow and Fyzabad only as Military Stations. Convinced of the contentment of the population under British rule, he is satisfied that the others might be abandoned with perfect safety.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

103. Many District Officers and Talookdars have continued their experiments with foreign cotton; but those made by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Oudh, the Inspector of Prisons and Maharaja Maun Sing were on the most extensive scale, and are most deserving of mention. The various specimens of new Orleans cotton grown in the Society's Garden have been favorably reported on by the Calcutta Cotton Committee.

The Secretary, Doctor Bonavia, is studying the best and most economical mode of cultivating and producing foreign cotton, and he is sanguine that, with good management, it will prove a profitable staple to the native agriculturist, who will be able to get two crops a year, the one small and only fit for home consumption, the other large, and, if properly picked, fit for exportation.

Doctor Bonavia has turned his attention with much success to producing hybrids between different foreign cottons, more particularly the New Orleans and Egyptian varieties, and the specimens have been very favorably reported on by the Cotton Supply Association.

The experiments he has been making do not favor the conclusion that the native cotton is susceptible of much improvement from more careful culture.

The experiments in the Lucknow Jail Garden were at first on a small scale; but encouraged by their success, Dr. Cannon has now brought several acres under cotton cultivation, the result of which will be reported hereafter. The cotton sent to Calcutta was described as a very favorable specimen of Indian culture, closely approaching middling New Orleans, and worth from a half penny and three farthings per lb. less than that

quality. It is proposed to distribute acclimatized seed from next crop, which will yield a large quantity. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that none but acclimatized seed should be given to the natives, for so large a proportion of the foreign seed fails to germinate that they become discouraged with repeated failures, and jump to the conclusion that no foreign seed is suited to their country.

Maharaja Maun Sing has suffered many disappointments and has been unable to extend the cultivation of cotton as he had hoped, but he has persevered with his experiments.

He has produced some beautiful specimens of foreign cotton grown on his estate and of fabrics made from them, but he is of opinion that cotton even at present rates will not pay in Oudh so well as sugar, tobacco and opium. The Maharaja intends, however, to sow a very large quantity next year.

The best season for sowing, as shewn by experiments made by him and others, appears to be about a month or six weeks before the rains, to give the plant time to take firm root, so that the seed may not be washed away or the young plants drowned; one or two waterings are necessary.

The high price of cotton has not led to any extension of the cultivation, which has always been very limited in this Province. It is very possible, however, that the much larger produce yielded by the acclimatized seed may lead to its general introduction as an agricultural staple. Maharaja Maun Sing and other Talookdars seem disposed to bring the question to a test.

Flax.

104. From a few handfuls of English flax seed sown in the Society's Garden last year Doctor Bonavia collected seed sufficient to sow a beegah and a half, from which a very good sample of fibre was prepared by some fishermen, who, Doctor Bonavia finds, had been in the habit of making their nets from flax. It is believed that with a little care this crop can be grown in Oudh very successfully. A quantity of English seed has been sent for, in view to prosecuting the experiment on a larger scale.

Hemp.

105. Nothing has yet been done with this staple. Some seed was received from Sicily, but too late in the season to sow it; very little hemp is produced in this Province, but the Chief Commissioner is convinced that sunnee, *crotolaria juncea*, would grow luxuriantly Trans-Gogra.

Tobacco.

106. The Deputy Commissioner of Hurdui has tried some American tobacco seed, which has grown well and promises to succeed.

Mulberry and Silkworms.

107. Continued exertions have been made to introduce the rearing of the silkworms and manufacture of silk into the Province; large plantations of Mulberry trees of different varieties have been formed at Lucknow, Seetapore and elsewhere. Doctor Bonavia has established that the Cashmere and China worms feed equally well on all kinds of the plant, but particularly recommends the *moras multicantis*, as it is the only one that produces leaves in winter.

Eggs of the Cashmere worms were procured from Umritsur and Mussooree and hatched successfully. The China and Madras worms were killed by frost. The dry heat of May and June appear to be the severest trial to which the Cashmere worms are exposed; they require to be fed incessantly during that period, and the leaves wither very shortly after being picked.

Bengalee reelers were entertained at Seetapore and Lucknow, and men were sent in from all the Districts to learn the art from them. 20 lbs of Silk were made at the former Station, and about 5 lbs at the latter. It took on an average 5,200 cocoons to make a lb of Silk; whereas in France and Italy the same quantity can be made from 2,500 cocoons, which shews how much less favorable a very hot climate is to the worms.

The Chief Commissioner is not discouraged by the result of the experiments, and means to continue them through the present year; he thinks the rearing of the silk-worm, particularly Trans-Gogra, where the hot winds seldom blow, and the climate more resembles that of Bengal, will prove a remunerative branch of industry, as it can be carried on by women and children, and very simple implements will suffice. In this view our object will be to make as many of the natives as possible acquainted with the worm and its habits, and to extend the cultivation of the mulberry. The Rajah of Oel takes much interest in the experiments. The tusser silkworm, which feeds on the bair tree, is indigenous on his estate, and some very fine silk has been reeled from cocoons collected by him.

The Chief Commissioner's thanks are due to Doctor Bonavia, Assistant Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, and Mr. Carnegy, a Grantee of the Lukhimpore District, for the superintendence of the experiments, particularly to the former gentleman, from whose botanical knowledge the Province may greatly benefit.

The Deputy Commissioners of Hurdui and Fyzabad, have also given their attention to silk culture.

108. Statements of Exports and Imports in the same form as last year will be found in Appendix,* also a Memorandum† of sales effected in Lucknow. The principal items are grain of sorts, piece goods, sugar, spices, salt, ghee, horses and elephants, fire-wood, &c.

Trade.
* Appendices 20A to 20H.
† Appendix XXI.

The Imports of the Province are English wines and stores of sorts, piece goods, yarn and metal-ware from Calcutta, Mirzapore, &c.; salt and cotton from the North-Western Provinces; cattle, copper, iron and spices from Nepaul.

The Exports are grain of all kinds, linseed and other oilseeds, opium, ghee, hides, horns, saltpetre, goor, lac, catechu, saul timber and cloth of Tanda manufacture chiefly to Nepaul.

Trade is said to have been generally brisk during the past year, but though the Returns do not shew any decline, there is little doubt that the import of cotton must

have diminished, and lately, at all events, there has been a stagnation in the grain trade owing to good harvests in the North-Western Provinces. Next year endeavours will be made to obtain more accurate Returns of trade. When the great metalled lines of thoroughfares are completed, wheeled carriages will greatly increase, and traffic that now goes by bye-roads will converge on them.

The third annual Khyrabad Fair opened on the 25th December, and closed on the 11th January. It was well attended, and a large amount of property changed hands; the estimated value of goods sold was Rupees 1,60,848; horses, elephants, &c., also to the value of Rupees 32,151 found purchasers. Several Talookdars took great interest in the success of the Fair, and superintended the various departments. The success of the Fair is in a great measure owing to their exertions under the guidance of Captain Thompson. Prizes were given for horses, cattle and produce, and this year arrangements will be made to give it more of the character of an Agricultural Exhibition.

A Branch Bank of Bengal will be opened at Lucknow from the 1st August.

Part II.—Forests.

Survey.

109. Last year it was reported that one-fourth of the whole estimated Forest area had been surveyed and laid out in 68 tracts. The demarcating parties again took the field on 15th November, and commenced operations on the west of the Kouriallee, where it debouches from Nepaul. The demarcation and Ameen's survey have been continued down to Bhagora Tal, east of the Raptee; 53 tracts have been laid out at a total cost of Rupees 1,587-7-9, or Rupees 29-15-2 per tract. There still remains about one-third of the total area, and this will be surveyed and demarcated during 1863-64.

Conservancy.

110. As already reported, under the present system the Forests are entirely closed to contractors. The Forest Department fells the timber and conveys it to the depôts, where it is sold by Auction.

The Maps of the tracts surveyed in 1861-62 have enabled the Superintendent to introduce the rotation system, *i. e.* the felling of timber in alternate compartments; but it cannot be fully carried out till the survey of the whole Forest area is completed. The experimental trial of removing the gigantic creepers from saul trees was made in a space of one square mile, where the plant was of average density, and the cost of severing the stems of each creeper within that space was Rupees 12-7-8, exclusive of supervision and cost of tools.

This process will be carried out throughout the Forests. At the recommendation of Doctor Brandis, the creeper will not be merely severed, but a solid piece will be cut out, and this will raise the cost per square mile to about 20 Rupees. The saul tracts surveyed and mapped to the west of the Kouriallee comprise an area of 149½ square miles, and this portion of the Forests can, therefore, be cleared of the creepers at an expenditure of about Rupees 2,990.

Doctor Brandis's Report, after visiting the forests in April and May last, has just been received by the Chief Commissioner, and will be submitted shortly to His Excellency with the Chief Commissioner's Observations upon it.

Annexed is a Statement of the Financial results for the official year:—

Receipts.

			Rs.	As.	P.
For	1,470	Saul logs containing 58,202 Cubic feet—			
	5,043½	Cubic feet at 1 4 0 per Cc. ft. ...	6,304	6	0
	53,158½	" at 0 8 0 " ...	26,579	4	0
For	371	Sissoo logs at 4 0 0 per log ...	1,484	0	0
"	475	" at 4 0 0 " ...	1,900	0	0
"	377	Cubic feet Saul Scantling at 8 annas per Cubic foot ...	1,887	8	0
		Total ...	38,155	2	0

Expenditure.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Working charges	32,452	14	3
Permanent Establishment	10,790	0	0
Preventive Establishment	1,272	0	0
Survey	1,587	7	9
Contingencies	2,298	9	1
Total ...	48,400	15	1

The timber is not sold in the official year in which it is felled, as it cannot be brought out of the forests till the rains; and all the timber sold in 1862-63, except the 475 Sissoo logs, was felled in 1861-62; 6,246 sleepers 10′ × 12″ × 6,″ and 298, 10′ × 10″ × 5″ remained unsold. Much correspondence has passed regarding Railway sleepers both with Messrs. Dear and Company, Contractors, and the Railway Company. The rule to sell all timber by public auction was relaxed, and the Superintendent was authorized to supply sleepers 10′ × 12″ × 6″ at Rupees 2-8, and 10′ × 10″ × 5″ at Rupees 2-4 to Messrs. Dear and Company, but they declined to accept them, and desired to take a lease of a portion of the forests. This, of course, could not be allowed under the present system of Forest management. The Agent East India Railway Company wrote in March last that Messrs. Palmer and Company would make an offer for the sleeper measuring 10′ × 12″ × 6,″ and that the Company would take the smaller ones at a proportionate rate. He added that the Company had a contract with Messrs. Palmer and Company, and therefore preferred to obtain through them such sleepers as corresponded with the terms of their Contract. Mr. Palmer proposed to take as many of the sleepers as he liked at eight annas per cubic foot, and to reject the remainder; but it was thought inexpedient to allow this. The Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, North-Western Provinces, Railway Department, has been informed that the whole of the sleepers can be made over to him at the rate above mentioned. The forest year does not terminate till 30th September, and the disbursements for working charges are only advances, so that any reliable data as to rates cannot be given at present.

Up to 30th April last 384 old logs had been brought to the ghâts, and 2,000 first class Saul logs had been felled, and were being dressed and conveyed to the Sardah Depôt; 8,000 Saul Railway sleepers had also been prepared, and more would have been, but the work was checked by the breaking out of an epidemic, causing temporary blindness, from the fear of which the Sawyers refused to remain in the jungle.

The following timber was in store on 30th April :—

SEASON OF 1861-62.

			Rs.	As.	P.
6,246	Railway sleepers 10′ × 12″ × 6″ estimated at Rs. 2-8 each	...	15,615	0	0
298	ditto 10′ × 10″ × 5″ at Rs. 2-4 each	...	670	8	0

SEASON OF 1862-63.

384	Old logs felled some years ago, at Rupees 8 each	...	3,072	0	0
2,000	First class logs containing, say 1,00,000 C. Ft. at 8 As. per ft.		50,000	0	0
8,000	Railway sleepers at Rupees 2-8 each	...	20,000	0	0
	Total estimated value	...	89,357	8	0

Owing to the large exports from Nepaul, the price of timber fell considerably; and the Superintendent, instead of realizing 12 annas per cubic foot, as he had estimated, could get only 8 annas, except for a few picked logs which were sold at Rupees 1-4 per cubic foot to the Gun Carriage Agency.

The timber in store will be disposed of at public auction during the approaching cold season unless the East India Railway Company chooses to take the sleepers at the prices above mentioned, which are at the rate of 8 annas per cubic foot.

Waste Lands.

111. There have been nine sales of Waste Lands this year,—five under Lord Canning's Rules, at an average of Rupees 8-9-2 per acre; and four under the Secretary of State's, at an average of Rupees 3-14-11, *vide* Statement. All applications but five have been complied with.

Statement of all Waste Lands granted or sold since re-occupation up to 1st May 1863.

Districts.	Under old Rules of Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 75 of 15th May 1860.		Under Lord Canning's Rules.			Under the Secretary of State's Rules.			Applications under new Rules received, but not disposed of on 30th April 1863.		Remarks.
	No. of Grants.	Area in Acres.	No. of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Price.	No of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Price.	No. of Grants.	Area in Acres.	
					Rs. As. P			Rs As. P.			
Lucknow .	1	347		...	. .	.	..	..	...	.....	
Oonao ...	16	8,218		..	... .	...	...	..	..	....	
Durriabad ...	2	1,104	..	...	.....	..	...	... .	...	... ..	One of these jungles was transferred to Fyzabad with the Pergunnahs Mahomedpore and Khundasee.
Roy Bareilly .	6	2,162			. .	.	...	.. ..	..	. .	
Seetapore ...	22	19,067	5	3,595	30,835 12 0*	4	4,598	18,087 4 0†	.	..	* Average Rupees 8-9-2 per acre.
Hurdui ..	2	2,996	6	5,170	11,314 0 0	..	...	... .	1	1,500	† „ 3-14-11 „ Not enough land to give to Mr. Beadon, who applied for 1,500 acres.
Mohumdee ...	53	142,831	2	10,598	26,933 11 0	..	...	.. ...	2	8,299	Both applications made to Mr Ross, who postponed the consideration of one till a revised Map of the grant was prepared, and the other till the wishes of Captain W. Hearsay could be ascertained
Baraitch ..	1. Gungooural 5,000 2. Annar Cullee 1,000 3. Pyugpore 4,000 4. Raneepore 1,200 5. Rayeepore 750 6. Churdah 2.279 7. „ 1,025	15,254	...	.....	.....	..	...	. ....	1‡	6,250	‡ At present being surveyed, but after portioning off jungle to the adjacent villages it is believed that none will be available for grant.
Fyzabad .	. ..	.	.	.	.. . ..	...	...	. ...	..	. ...	
Gondah ..	26	28,072	1	1,502	.. . .	...	. .	. .	1	.... .	The Waste Lands have not yet been surveyed according to Rules, consequently the applications received were not acceded to.
Sultanpore .	3	3.457		.....		...	...	.....	..	.. ...	
Pertabghur ..	1. Williamghur . 1,031 2. Palmerghur . 4.844		§	.....	9,243 4 0	.	.	.... .	.	. ....	§ Since brought under Lord Canning's Rules.

N. B.—The areas are not quite correct, and a further report has been called for.

In the Districts of Gondah, Baraitch and Mohumdee alone is any Waste Land left at the disposal of Government, and in them and particularly in the last named District all the most accessible tracts have been taken up. To avoid the annoyance and harassment that have accrued to purchasers, the people, and the Government Officials, from selling Waste Lands without some sort of survey, however rough, the Chief Commissioner has deferred advertizing the remaining tracts of Waste Land for sale, until a demarcation of the areas of the surrounding and interjacent villages, and of each allotment available for sale sufficient to determine its boundaries and give its approximate area shall have been completed. This work has been entrusted to the Superintendent of Demarcations to be carried out in conformity with the instructions detailed in Appendix XXII., and it will be finished by April 1864.

Appendix XXII.

It is not likely, however, that the remaining tracts will be very rapidly taken up, as they are very sparsely inhabited, and subject to malaria. The climate, however, will, doubtless, improve as cultivation spreads. If Colonel Cotton's project of a Canal for the upper water of the Sardah is carried out, these tracts will become very valuable.

There are altogether 40 European proprietors of Waste Lands to the extent of 160,362 acres in Oudh, *and the great majority* obtained their grants under the old Rules issued by the Chief Commissioner in 1860, which gave 12 years' rent-free possession. Very many grants have also been taken by Natives.

Fever committed terrible ravages during the latter part of 1862, not only on the lands of the Grantees, but in the old settled country lying within the range of malarious influences; great numbers of the peasantry died, and agricultural progress has been checked in these quarters.

Some of the Settlers have themselves been sufferers, and Messrs. Dodd, Foy, Powell and Carnegy, who shew an example worthy of imitation in living throughout the year on their lands, deserve honorable mention for the energy and courage with which they have encountered all the difficulties of their situation.

Part III.—Survey.

112. Three professional Survey parties were employed in the Province; but as the calculations for area have not been closed, the actual out-turn of the season cannot be accurately given.

Captain Anderson's party completed the Roy Bareilly District, and about half of Sultanpore, comprising 1,347 villages, an area roughly estimated at 1,526 square miles, at a cost of Rupees 37,200, giving an average cost per square mile of Rupees 24-6-0, and per village of Rupees 27-9-10. In addition to the above 188 square miles of forest were surveyed at a cost of Rupees 1,755, or Rupees 9-12-0 per square mile.

Captain Anderson will finish Sultanpore by the middle of December next, and will then enter Seetapore.

Colonel Vanrenen finished the survey of Lucknow, including a very minute detailed survey of both the City and Cantonments and half of Durriabad; he will complete this District by 1st January next, and will then proceed with the survey of Hurdui. The approximate area surveyed was 1,248 square miles divided into 1,516 village circuits, and the estimated cost Rupees 41,000, giving an average of Rupees 27-0-9 for each village circuit, and Rupees 32-13-9 per square mile.

The third party under Lieutenant Thompson was organized at the beginning of last working season, and surveyed about one-third of the Fyzabad District.

At the close of the year the Districts of Oonao, Pertabghur, Lucknow and Roy Bareilly had been surveyed, and before January next the surveys of Sultanpore and Durriabad will be finished.

Part IV.—Regular Settlement.

Demarcation of Boundaries.

113. Mr. Kavanagh, Assistant Superintendent of Demarcation and Survey, who had been temporarily engaged in organizing the detailed field parties in the Fyzabad District, was relieved of this duty in the end of October, and enabled to turn his attention to the demarcation of village boundaries.

It having been found that the Revenue Survey was making greater progress than had been anticipated, an increase was made to the Demarcation Department to enable it to push on the work more rapidly. Up to the close of the year 2,759 villages comprising 2,204 square miles in the Seetapore and Hurdui Districts had been demarcated and surveyed at a cost of Rupees 16,094, or an average of Rupees 7-4-10 per square mile.

Annexed is a Statement of the result of the operations of the past and preceding years.

Season.	No. of Mouzahs surveyed	Area in square miles.	Total cost.	Rate per square mile.	Period in which surveyed.
			Rupees.	Rs. As. P.	
1859-60 ...	3,789	3,630	74,033	20 6 7	8 months.
1860-61 ...	7,964	5,918	1,19,088	20 1 11	8 "
1861-62 ..	2,572	2,187	63,892	29 3 5	6 "
1862-63 ...	2,759	2,204	16,094	7 0 10	3½ "

The very great reduction of cost during the past season is attributable to the fact that the landholders were induced by the District Authorities, acting under Chief Commissioner's instructions, to demarcate the boundaries of their own villages, referring disputes to a Committee of Arbitrators composed of the leading landholders, and failing satisfactory adjustment by them, to the demarcation Officer. The necessary pillars were also erected by the landowners, so that the work of the Ameens was confined to mapping the boundaries laid down by them.

The demarcation of boundaries is now well ahead of the Professional Survey. Half of Seetapore and half of Hurdui are ready for the Survey to commence upon next cold weather; the remainder will be demarcated by 1st January and Mahomdee by 1st of June next, and as both Seetapore and Hurdui are large Districts, their Survey will probably occupy nearly two years. The Chief Commissioner has directed Mr. Kavanagh to commence the demarcation of the extensive waste lands and circumjacent villages of the Mahomdee District in November next.

Annexed is a Statement of Appeals against the decisions of the demarcation Officers, 6 only have been interfered with.

Against whose orders.	No. of Appeals.		No. of cases in which orders were reversed or modified.	No. of cases in which orders were upheld.	No. of appeals pending on 30th April 1863.	REMARKS.
	Pending on 1st May 1862.	Instituted during 1862-63.				
Mr. Bradford S. S. and Settlement.	11	5	3*	11*	2*	* Decided by Commissioner of Baiswara 1 Pending 1 Ditto Fyzabad 1 „ 1 Ditto Lucknow 11 Ditto Khyrabad 1
Mr. J. Kavanagh, Assistant..	1	24	.....	20†	5	† Decided by Commissioner of Lucknow 5, Ditto Settlement Commissioner 15.
Syed Ali Hussun, late E. A. C.	2	14	1‡	15‡	.....	‡ Decided by Mr. Kavanagh 2 in District Sultanpore, and 14 in District Durriabad.
Roy Guneshee Lall, Ex-Assistant Commissioner.	14	13	2	25§	.....	§ By Mr. Kavanagh 2 in District Fyzabad, 20 in Durriabad, and 3 in Seetapore.
Total ...	28	56	6	71	7	

23 appeals were preferred to Chief Commissioner, in 17 the orders were upheld, in 1 reversed, and 5 cases remained pending.

The total cost of demarcations for the year was Rupees 28,121-6-3.

During the year under report the Khusrah or detailed field survey has been in progress in the Districts marginally noted. In Oonao but 32 villages remained unfinished at the close of last year; these were surveyed or rather completed during this year.

Oonao.	Fyzabad.
Pertabghur.	Sultanpore.
Roy Bareilly.	Durriabad.
Lucknow.	

In Pertabghur 3,86,042 acres, comprising 755 villages, have been surveyed at a cost of Rupees 31,224-2-8, or an average of Rupees 80-14-1 per 1,000 acres. The whole of this district has now been surveyed with the exception of 28 villages, which were originally jungle grants given to Europeans under the old Rules of 12 years' rent-free tenure. Twenty-three have been bought in fee-simple by the Grantees, and the remaining five

have not been surveyed, because the grantees have expressed their intention of purchasing them.

In Roy Bareilly the field survey was commenced in 1861-62, and 83 villages of 49,707 acres had been surveyed up to 30th April 1862. During the present year 1,163 villages of 6,66,980 acres have been surveyed at an average of Rupees 79-8-9 the thousand acres. The average cost of the preceding year was Rupees 148-9-4 the thousand acres, but this was owing to the inexperience of the Ameens. The total results up to 30th April 1863 were 1,246 villages of 7,16,687 acres surveyed at an average cost of Rupees 84-5-4 the thousand acres. A portion of one Tehseel only remains incomplete.

The field survey in Lucknow was commenced in February 1862, and has been carried on during the past year by Captain Boulderson and Lieutenant Forbes. During the year 1,082 villages, aggregating 6,33,626 acres, have been surveyed at an average cost of Rupees 93-6-6 a thousand acres, making a total up to 30th April 1863 of 1,163 villages and 7,17,048 acres at an average cost of Rupees 92-0-1 a thousand acres. The survey of two Tehseels has been completed, and that of the remaining two Tehseels is well advanced.

In Fyzabad the Survey party was organized by Mr. Kavanagh in October 1862, and Captain Ouseley took charge at the latter end of that month. In Fyzabad the Survey operations commenced in October, and by the 30th April 1863 120 villages aggregating 3,47,458 acres had been surveyed at an average cost of Rupees 93-15-6 the thousand acres.

Less work has been done in Sultanpore than in any other District, and the average cost is very much higher; but it is probable that during the present year this District will shew as good an average as any other. Up to 30th April 1863 192 villages aggregating 1,09,644 acres had been surveyed at an average cost of Rupees 144-6-2 a thousand acres.

The first measuring party was started in Durriabad on 23rd January 1863. By the end of April 143 villages, aggregating 1,45,411 acres, had been surveyed at an average cost of Rupees 94-4-8. I consider these results satisfactory, as the cost of surveying is always higher when operations first commence owing to the inexperience of the Establishments, and to the cost of instruments which have to be procured.

A Return shewing the results of the Khusrah Survey in the form prescribed by the Chief Commissioner is appended. The general result is that up to the end of April last 6,122 villages, aggregating 36,12,598 acres, or 5,645 square miles, had been surveyed at a total cost of Rupees 3,16,057-8, being an average of Rupees 87-7-10 a thousand acres, and Rupees 55-15-10 a square mile.

Forwarded with letter No. 2273, dated 5th August.

The Chief Commissioner has desired the Settlement Commissioner to use his best efforts to enforce greater economy, and he expects the cost will be reduced during the current year. Some reductions and modifications in the Establishments for the preparation of records have been made in view to their more economical compilation, and the work will be more closely checked than heretofore.

On inspecting some of the Statements it struck the Settlement Commissioner that an inordinate quantity of waste land had been entered; this has formed the subject of correspondence and explanation has been called for.

114. The revision of assessments has been confined to Oonao and Pertabghur. In the other Districts the preliminary measures are not sufficiently advanced to admit of Settlement Officers commencing this portion of their duty.

Assessments.

In the Oonao District three Pergunnahs were assessed before the commencement of the year under report, and the revised assessment was put in force from the autumn of 1862. During this year ten more Pergunnahs have been assessed, but the new jummas have not been introduced, pending sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to whom these assessments will shortly be reported.

The reduction of assessment in the Oonao District is much less, on the whole, than was anticipated. The great reductions which it has been found necessary to make in some villages having been counterbalanced by enhancement in others, the general result is a reduction of Rupees 18,662 ; the revised assessment falls at the rate of Rupees 2-7-5 per acre on the cultivated area.

In Pertabghur 295 villages were assessed up to the end of the year, the revised jumma being 35¼ per cent. in excess of that of the summary settlement. The Tehseel to which the Settlement Officer's operations have been confined, was notoriously under-assessed, and a great increase was confidently calculated upon ; but the average rate per acre on cultivation was Rupees 2-0-10. These assessments have not yet been reported.

115. The annexed Statement shews the progress made in the investigation of proprietary and under-proprietary rights in the different Districts.

Record of rights.

Statement of Cases filed, disposed of and pending before the Settlement Officer of District.

Nature of Cases.	No. of Cases.			No. of Cases disposed of.					Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Pending at close of last April 1862.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	By Trial.		By Razeenamahs.	Struck off in default.	Total.		
				In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.					
For the settlement of a Village ...	1,737	5,496	7,233	132	1,083	13	23	1,251	5,982	
For possession of a share in a Village ...	737	8,140	8,877	243	1,411	139	37	1,830	7,047	
Application for record of intermediate rights in Talookas ...	648	4,052	4,700	173	421	4	21	619	4,081	
Total ...	3,122	17,688	20,810	548	2,915	156	81	3,700	17,110	

Statement of Appeals instituted in the Courts of Settlement Officers.

Nature of Cases.	No. of Cases.		Total.	No. of Cases disposed of.			Total.	Pending.	Remarks.
	Pending at close of April 1862.	Instituted.		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			
For the settlement of a Village ...	28	113	141	121	6	8	135	6	
For possession of share in a Village	8	96	104	65	6	12	83	21	
Application for record of intermediate rights in Talookas ...	5	84	89	24	9	1	34	55	
Total ...	41	293	334	210	21	21	252	82	

In Oonao there are few Talookas, and the claims to under-proprietary rights are not numerous; the investigations have been systematically conducted and good progress has been made.

In Pertabghur, on the other hand, the tenures, chiefly Talookdaree, and claims to under-proprietary rights, abound. The population of the East of Oudh is very litigious, and the Talookdars, many of whom are women and under the influence of their Karindas, are said to contest every inch of ground; and in the face of these difficulties the investigation has proceeded at a slow pace. The Chief Commissioner, however, thinks that greater progress should have been made, and has intimated that he looks for better results next year.

Appeals.

116. Annexed is a Statement of Appeals instituted in the Commissioners' Courts up to 31st December, and another of those disposed of by the Settlement Commissioner.

By Commissioner of	Districts.	Pending at close of April 1862.	Instituted up to close of December 1862.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified	Pending at close of Dec 1862.	Remarks.
Lucknow ...	Lucknow .	6	10	16	10	2	...	4	* Transferred to Settlement Commissioner
	Oonao ..	20	96	116	81	5	1	29	
	Durriabad	..	1	1		1			
	Total	26	107	133	91	8	1	33	
Baiswarra ..	Roy Bareilly ..		1	1	...	...	...	1	
	Sultanpore ..			...	...				
	Pertabghur ...	28	96	124	23	1	23	77	
	Total	28	97	125	23	1	23	78	
Fysabad Division ...		.	...		Nil		...	.	
Khyrabad Division ...	...		...		Nil	...	...		
	Grand Total	54	204	258	114	9	24	111*	

Nature of Cases.	No of Cases.			No of Cases disposed of.					
	Pending at close of Dec 1862.	Instituted between January and April 1863.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified	Reversed.	Razeenamah filed	Total.	Pending
For proprietary rights in a Village ..	.	95	95	56	6	3	..	65	30
For possession of a share in a Village .	.	88	88	40	5	5	2	52	36
Application for record of intermediate right in Talooka ...	...	89	89	28	23	10	2	63	26
Ditto for reduction of jumma ...	..	2	2	...	.	...	...		2
Boundary dispute ..	...	25	25	16	.			16	9
Total	...	299	299	140	34	18	4	196	103

The total number disposed of since 1st January, by Settlement Commissioner, amounts to 196 in addition to 111 cases called for on inspection of the Monthly Abstracts as shewn in the table marginally noted. On taking up his present appointment, the Settlement Commissioner directed those Abstracts to be submitted, and they enable him to exercise a very efficient check over the Settlement Officers, and to ensure uniformity in the decision of cases throughout the Province. As Financial Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner has disposed of 110 Settlement appeals, in 97 of which the original order was upheld, in 11 modified, and in 2 reversed, 16 cases remained pending.

Districts.	Number of Cases.
Lucknow	23
Oonao	3
Durriabad	13
Roy Bareilly	24
Sultanpore	27
Pertabghur	12
Fyzabad	9
Total ...	111

Preparation of Records

117. The Statement subjoined shews the progress made in the preparation of records :—

Return showing the progress in the interior, measurement and completion of preliminary records in the Settlement Department during the year 1862-63.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Districts	No of Mouzahs in the District.	Number of Mouzahs of which: Khusrah and Shujrah are complete.	Khusrah and Shujrah are incomplete	Cost of preparing Khusrah and Shujrah.	Khuteeonee complete.	Khuteeonee incomplete	Wajboolurz and other papers complete.	Wajboolurz and other papers incomplete.	Cost of preparing Khuteeonee, Wajboolurz and other papers.	Total cost as per columns 5 and 10.	Remarks.
				Rs. As. P					Rs. As. P.	Rs As P.	
Lucknow ...	1,437	300	1,137	6,592 11 11	269	1,168	1,067	370	3,353 5 2	69,326 1 1	
Oonao	1,198	345	853	69,022 9 11	410	788	...	1,198	40,693 13 1	1,09,716 7 0	
Durriabad	918	230	688	13,711 0 2	170	748	...	918	728 1 3	14,439 1 5	
Roy Bareilly ..	1,475	1,246	229	60,442 9 0	497	978	...	1,475	18,112 13 0	.	
Sultanpore	274	.	274	16,028 14 11	...	274	..	274	... .	16,028 14 11	
Pertabghur ..	2,556	556	2,000	98,389 11 4	651	1,905	56	2,500	66,774 9 11	1,65,164 5 3	
Fyzabad	3,588	868	1,024	32,651 9 9	.	1,882	.	1,882		32,651 9 9	
Grand Total	11,446	3,535	6,205	3,56,219 3 0	1,997	7,743	1,123	8,617	1,29,662 10 5	4,85,881 13 5	

The charges under this head vary greatly in different Districts, and making every allowance for difference in the classification of expenditure and the size of Villages,

the variations cannot be satisfactorily accounted for. The Settlement Commissioner's attention has been requested to these discrepancies; he remarks in his Report that a proper check has not been exercised over this expenditure, and states he has now taken measures to reduce it within reasonable limits.

The total cost of Settlement operations up to the end of 1862-63 was Rs. 8,01,938, and the Estimate for the current year is Rupees 7,60,770.

A copy of the Settlement Commissioner's Report, and the Chief Commissioner's reply, in which several important questions have been more fully gone into than is consistent with the aim of an Annual Report, have been submitted to Government. Copies of Circulars issued by the Commissioner of Settlement with the approval of the Chief Commissioner are appended.*

* Appendices Nos. 23A to 23R.

Part V.—Conservancy.

118. The receipts and disbursements from Choongee and other Municipal Funds were as follows:—

Divisions.	Receipts.				Disbursements.			
	Municipal Funds.	Choongee	Nuzzool local Agency.	Total.	Police.	Conservancy	Local improvements.	Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Lucknow	81	2,68,416	95,117	3,63,614	97,066	45,174	2,08,397	3,50,646
Khyrabad	1,466	50,988	10,912	63,366	15,954	6,356	41,434	63,744
Fyzabad	422	47,052	19,975	67,449	21,570	4,390	47,715	73,675
Total	1,969	3,66,456	1,26,004	4,94,429	1,34,590	55,920	2,97,546	4,88,065

The above shews the cost of the City Police throughout the Province to have been Rupees 1,34,590, and of Conservancy Establishments Rupees 55,920. Conservancy Establishments have been maintained in the City of Lucknow, and other Cities and Towns where an octroi is levied, and considerable sums have been expended on levelling and improving the drainage. A draft Act for a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow is now under the consideration of the Governor General.

The Surplus Local Funds, after providing for Police and Conservancy, have been expended on roads and bridges and various works of public utility, which are noticed under Section IV.

Some assistance has also been given from this source to Tehseelee Schools.

Part VI.—Dispensaries.

119. Dispensaries have been maintained in all Districts, and during the year 68,153 persons were treated, of whom 3,684 were in-door and 64,469 out-door patients.

Dispensaries.

The general results were as follows :—

Cured	41,458
Relieved	8,292
Incurable	313
Died	362
Result unknown	16,146
Remaining	1,582

Appendix XXIV.

The receipts were Rupees 58,565, and the expenditure Rupees 37,187, leaving a balance of Rupees 21,378.

Appendix XXV.

In the three Dispensaries of Lucknow 31,580 persons were treated, of these 12,426 were treated in the Dispensary on the Greek system. This Dispensary is very popular and has still most patients; but their numbers are decreasing, while those of the Government Dispensary in the Huzrutgunge are increasing. A very fine building for the City Hospital is in course of construction, but some changes in the design have been found necessary; 243 cases were treated in the Lock Hospital, 207 discharged cured, and 36 remained under treatment on 1st May last.

In the Seetapore Division two Branch Dispensaries have been established in the extensive Districts of Baraitch and Mohumdee, where malarious fevers are so prevalent. The Baraitch Dispensary, owing to Dr. Bensley's zeal and energy, is very popular; and he continues to be successful in his treatment of goitre cases with bin-iodide of mercury. In Fyzabad a very handsome Dispensary capable of accommodating 70 in-door patients, and estimated to cost Rupees 20,000, is in course of erection at the sole expense of Baboo Bissessur Pershaud of Tirhoot. The liberality of this Native gentleman fully merits, and has already received, the highest commendation from the Chief Commissioner. Dr. Whishaw is a most skilful Surgeon, and under his able management the Dispensary has become even more popular than before. There has been an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in both in-door and out-door patients; 44 capital operations have been performed, 31 lithotomy, 9 amputations, (including one case of removal, for malignant disease, of the shoulder blade and part of the collar bone of a lad aged 11), the boy has quite recovered though he has a somewhat one-sided appearance, and 4 removals of large tumours, besides numerous minor operations for hydrocele, cataract, &c.

A commodious Dispensary has been built at Gondah at a cost of Rupees 4,500, of which Rupees 3,000 were private subscriptions; Rupees 1,000 a contribution from Local Funds, and Rupees 500 Government donation.

The Sultanpore and Pertabghur Dispensaries were also successfully managed by Drs. Constant and Selons, both of whom also performed several important operations.

The attempts to extend vaccination have been as unsuccessful as remarked in previous Reports. The Chief Commissioner is inclined to agree with the Inspector General that if a better class of Vaccinators were employed there would be less disinclination on

the part of the people to avail themselves of the treatment. Baboo Dukhin Unrunjun Mookerjee, a Bengalee gentleman of good education, and an Honorary Assistant Commissioner, who is elsewhere alluded to as Secretary to the Talookdars' Association, deserves honorable mention for establishing a Charitable Dispensary on his estate, and endowing it in perpetuity with 480 acres of land; 1,629 persons have been treated in it since its establishment.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

APPENDIX I.

Annual Comparative Statement of Land Revenue Demands, Collections and Balances of Revenue in the several Districts in the Province of Oudh during 1861-62 *and* 1862-63.

Divisions.	Districts	Demands.		Collections.		Balances.		Particulars of Balances. Real. In train of liquidation.		Real. Doubtful.		Real. Irrecoverable.		Nominal.	
		1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Lucknow	Lucknow ...	9,06,710	9,01,850	8,99,292	9,00,102	7,418	1,748	1,477	1,041	...	...	...	...	5,941	707
	Oonao ...	10,33,348	10,21,812	10,32,742	10,20,566	606	1,246	...	397	...	...	606	801	...	48
	Durriabad ...	8,55,594	8,04,784	8,55,594	8,04,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Roy Bareily ...	8,29,337	8,26,979	8,23,905	8,24,961	5,432	2,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,432	2,018
	Total ...	36,24,989	35,55,425	36,11,533	35,50,413	13,456	5,012	1,477	1,438	...	...	606	801	11,373	2,773
Khyrabad	Mohomdee ...	4,69,735	4,70,600	4,69,735	4,70,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seetapore ...	9,31,261	9,31,261	9,31,251	9,31,258	10	3	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	...
	Hurdui ...	10,17,114	10,16,694	10,16,897	10,14,323	217	2,281	...	274	...	...	81	81	136	1,926
	Baraitch ...	5,62,154	5,58,934	5,60,086	5,58,038	2,068	896	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,068	896
	Total ...	29,80,264	29,77,399	29,77,969	29,74,219	2,295	3,180	..	274	...	...	91	84	2,204	2,822
Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	11,16,259	11,66,210	11,14,637	11,54,519	1,622	11,691	692	11,499	..	...	...	129	930	63
	Gonda ...	9,06,957	9,06,443	9,06,415	9,05,297	542	1,146	431	167	...	...	...	...	111	979
	Sultanpore ...	8,24,214	8,23,300	8,23,669	8,20,880	545	2,420	170	2,397	...	...	...	...	375	23
	Pertabghur ...	8,51,820	8,52,098	8,51,820	8,52,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	36,99,250	37,48,051	36,96,541	37,32,794	2,709	15,257	1,293	14,063	...	...	...	129	1,416	1,065
	Lucknow Division ...	36,24,989	35,55,425	36,11,533	35,50,413	13,456	5,012	1,477	1,438	...	...	606	801	11,373	2,773
	Khyrabad " ...	29,80,264	29,77,399	29,77,969	29,74,219	2,295	3,180	...	274	...	...	91	84	2,204	2,822
	Fyzabad " ...	36,99,250	37,48,051	36,96,541	37,32,794	2,709	15,257	1,293	14,063	...	...	...	129	1,416	1,065
	Grand Total ...	1,03,04,503	1,02,80,875	1,02,86,043	1,02,57,426	23,449	23,449	2,770	15,775	...	...	697	1,014	14,993	6,660

APPENDIX II.

Comparative Statement of Dustuks issued, and of Tulbana realized and disbursed in the Districts in the Province of Oudh during 1861-62 *and* 1862-63.

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Dustuks issued.		Amount of Tulbana realized.		Disbursements.		Surplus credited to Government.		Remarks.
		1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	
				Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Lucknow ..	Lucknow	1,576	3.492	1,182	2,619	788	1,077	394	1,542	
	Oonao	1,201	1,584	901	1,188	755	997	146	191	
	Durriabad	366	908	274	681	70	188	204	493	
	Roy Bareilly	8	81	6	61	....	6	6	55	
	Total ..	3,151	6,065	2,363	4,549	1,613	2,268	750	2,281	
Khyrabad ..	Mohumdee	98	174	73	130	32	26	41	104	
	Seetapore	540	1,053	405	757	128	286	277	471	
	Hurdui . ..	6	150	5	112	5	52	....	60	
	Baraitch	130	192	104	144	57	119	47	25	
	Total ..	774	1,569	587	1,143	222	483	365	660	
Fyzabad ..	Fyzabad	1,061	1,880	797	1,409	676	1,353	121	56	
	Gonda	271	1	194	2	94	....	100	2	
	Sultanpore	892	873	669	656	349	467	320	189	
	Pertabghur	639	1,101	479	826	412	532	67	294	
	Total ..	2,863	3,855	2,139	2,893	1,531	2,352	608	541	
	Lucknow Division ..	3,151	6,065	2,363	4,549	1,613	2,268	750	2,281	
	Khyrabad „ ..	774	1,569	587	1,143	222	483	365	660	
	Fyzabad „ ..	2.863	3,855	2,139	2,893	1,531	2,352	608	541	
	Grand Total ..	6,788	11,489	5,089	8,585	3,366	5,103	1,723	3,482	

APPENDIX III.

CIRCULAR.

MISCELLANEOUS—No. 2—64.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY
TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF OUDH,

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF

Division.

REVENUE.

Dated Lucknow, the 14th January 1863.

SIR,

As some diversity of practice seems to prevail, the following instructions are issued for the management of estates under the Court of Wards.

I.—As soon as a Minor succeeds to the possession of any considerable estate, the Commissioner will report the circumstance, and give his opinion whether it will be for the Minor's interests to bring the estate under the Court of Wards. He will also report if any adult landholder is of weak intellect and unfit for the management of his property.

II.—The Chief Commissioner desires me to call your attention to paragraphs 10, 11, 12, 87 to 89, 99 to 102, 110 to 118, 121, 122, 124, 129, of Mr. E. A. Reade's Treatise on Landed Properties under the management of Officers of Government, of which every Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner will receive a copy. The Rules therein laid down are generally applicable to the Deputy Commissioners or their Agents in charge of these properties. The Forms given in Appendices A. B. C. (D. is not required), with the necessary modification, when the estate consists of more than one village, will be adopted by the Agents; and the Deputy Commissioner, in reporting the annual results of management, will use the Form given in Appendix F. referred in paragraphs 124 and 129 of the Treatise.

III.—The Chief Commissioner, as Financial Commissioner, exercises the authority of the Court of Wards, and no estate can be brought under the Court of Wards without his sanction. His sanction is also requisite to the allowance for the charges of management and the maintenance of the Minor, as also to the mode of education of the latter; but the details of management, education, and maintenance will be left to the Deputy Commissioner under the supervision of the Commissioner.

IV.—Ten per cent. on the jumma of the estate should ordinarily cover all outlay for the education and maintenance of the Minor, as well as for making a provision for the relations who have always been supported out of the estate. But if the income from the property is large, less will probably suffice. For any extraordinary items of expenditure that cannot be defrayed from the allowance, such as the marriage of the Minor, or his sisters, or the purchase of a house, elephants, carriage or horses for his use, application must be made to the Chief Commissioner.

V.—The trust of Guardian to the Minor must be considered as quite distinct from that of Manager. The former has the care of the person and maintenance of the Minor, and the control of the funds allowed for that purpose; the latter of the estate, real and personal. Both trusts may, in some cases, be invested in the same person.

VI.—The Rules laid down for the appointment of Guardians in Sections 21 to 25 of Regulation X. of 1793 should be carefully followed. It will be sufficient if the Guardian render an *annual* Account Current of the expenditure of the funds assigned for maintenance.

VII.—The Manager should be required to give security for his appearance, and to execute the obligation prescribed in Section 9 of the same regulation. He is in the position of a landholder, and has the same powers as a landholder for the collection of the rents.

VIII.—In submitting a proposition for placing an estate under the Court of Wards, the Commissioner should name the persons recommended respectively for the trusts of Guardian and Manager. He should also give full information in regard to the assets of the estate, and the encumbrances on it, and he will mention if there is any member or dependant of the family whom it may be advisable, for the interests of the Minor, to remove from near his person or property.

IX.—When forwarding the Annual Statement of estates under the Court of Wards, in the Form prescribed by Appendix F., you should append your Observations on the conduct of the Guardian and Manager, and the general condition of the property. And you should shew how the surplus receipts have been expended, or how you propose to employ them. They should be first applied to the liquidation of all debts and encumbrances on the estate, expunged by Circular No. 20, dated 23rd February. When the property is quite clear, it will be for consideration how the surplus shall be invested; whether in Government Securities, or in reproductive works, such as making an irrigation bund, clearing jungle, or giving tuccavee.

X.—With regard to the education of the Minor, the Chief Commissioner thinks a school infinitely preferable to home tuition. If there is a Talookdaree School at the Sudder Station of the district, in which the Minor's residence is situated, he should be placed at it, where he would be under the eye of the Deputy Commissioner, in whom the superintendence of his education is by law vested. (*Vide* Act XXVI. of 1854.) But should the Minor's Guardian or Mother, or any one of his family in whom the Deputy Commissioner can place confidence, propose rather to fix his and their residence at Benares, the Chief Commissioner would give his consent; as there is an excellent Educational Establishment there,—the Benares College.

2. The Chief Commissioner proposes to place all Minors at the Canning College at Lucknow, when that Institution is opened.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. REID, *Major*,
Offg. Secy. to Chief Commr., Oudh.

APPENDIX IV.

Regular Revenue Suits disposed of in the several Districts in the Province of Oudh during the year 1862-63.

Divisions.	Districts.	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during 1862-63.	Total.	Disposed of				Remaining on the 30th April 1863.	Remarks.
					On trial.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Struck off on default.	Total.		
Lucknow ..	Lucknow ...	22	356	378	287	32	50	369	9	
	Oonao ...	6	67	73	55	3	3	61	12	
	Durriabad ..	111	253	364	256	81	17	354	10	
	Roy Bareilly ...	12	84	96	70	9	9	88	8	
	Total ...	151	760	911	668	125	79	872	39	
Khyrabad ..	Mohumdee ...	5	73	78	62	7	3	72	6	
	Seetapore ...	15	131	146	118	9	7	134	12	
	Hurdui ...	8	233	241	194	27	12	233	8	
	Baraitch ...	2	248	250	147	26	35	208	42	
	Total .	30	685	715	521	69	57	647	68	
Fyzabad	Fyzabad ..	12	508	520	424	32	38	494	26	
	Gondah ...	8	322	330	248	22	6	276	54	
	Sultanpore ..	53	292	345	210	27	59	296	49	
	Pertabghur ..	30	163	193	128	12	9	149	44	
	Total ...	103	1,285	1,388	1,010	93	112	1,215	173	
	Grand Total .	284	2,730	3,014	2,199	287	248	2,734	280	

APPENDIX V.

Annual Statement of Appeals preferred from the Orders of the Deputy Commissioners of the several Districts in the Province of Oudh, in the Revenue Department, from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.

Divisions.	Districts.	Pending on the file at the close of last year.	Instituted during the present year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Transferred to Settlement Commissioner.	Pending at the close of the year.	Date of oldest case pending at the end of the year.
Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	17	192	209	172	27	3	4	3	12th July 1862.
	Oonao ...	22	152	174	130	12	2	29	1	21st February 1863.
	Durriabad ...	1	102	103	89	9	3	.....	2	8th April 1863.
	Roy Bareilly ...	20	96	116	100	12		4	.....	
	Total ...	60	542	602	491	60	8	37	6	
Khyrabad ...	Mohumdee ...	1	36	37	26	1	10	.....	.....	
	Seetapore ...	3	44	47	34	2	11	.....	.....	
	Hurdui ...	1	106	107	79	5	23	.....	.....	
	Baraitch ...	4	113	117	78	18	19	.....	2	27th April 1863.
	Total ...	9	299	308	217	26	63	.....	2	
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	5	239	244	186	27	21	.....	10	9th January 1863, No. 310, Jaffer Ally Khan's case referred to Chief Commissioner on 7th May.
	Gondah ...	14	293	307	210	48	28	.....	21	15th October 1862, No. 61.
	Sultanpore ...	45	243	288	184	13	6	2	83	Mr. Tucker, 13th Decr. 1861; Mr. Simson, 1st April 1863.
	Pertabghur ...	71	236	307	142	9	3	106	47	Ditto 11th Octr. 1862; Ditto 1st April 1863.
	Total ...	135	1,011	1,146	722	97	58	108	161	
	Lucknow Division	60	542	602	491	60	8	37	6	
	Khyrabad " ...	9	299	308	217	26	63	.....	2	
	Fyzabad " ...	135	1,011	1,146	722	97	58	108	161	
	Grand Total ...	204	1,852	2,056	1,430	183	129	145	169	

APPENDIX VI.

Return of Revenue Appeals disposed of by the Chief Commissioner during the year 1862-63.

LUMBURDEE MAL.

Divisions.	Districts.	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total on the file.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Lucknow ...	Lucknow	..	7	7	5	1	1	...	
	Oonao	...	1	1	..	..	...	1	
	Durriabad	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	
	Roy Bareilly	...	8	8	5	1	1	1	
Khyrabad ...	Mohumdee	...	3	3	1	...	1	1	
	Seetapore	..	2	2	1	...	...	1	
	Hurdui	...	9	9	6	...	...	3	
	Baraitch	..	9	9	5	1	...	3	
Fyzabad ..	Fyzabad	...	15	13	8	1	...	4	
	Gondah	...	12	12	8	2	...	2	
	Sultanpore	..	8	8	5	...	...	3	
	Pertabghur	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	
	Total ...	...	75	75	47	6	3	19	

SUMMARY.

Lucknow	Lucknow	1	2	3	2	...	...	1	
	Oonao	...	5	5	4	...	...	1	
	Durriabad	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	
	Roy Bareilly	2	5	7	4	1	2	...	
Khyrabad ...	Mohumdee	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	
	Seetapore	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	
	Hurdui	...	5	5	4	...	...	1	
	Baraitch	...	4	4	3	..	..	1	
Fyzabad	Fyzabad	1	16	17	11	2	1	3	
	Gondah	..	8	8	7	...	1	..	
	Sultanpore	1	9	10	8	...	.	2	
	Pertabghur	..	6	6	4	...	1	1	
	Total ...	5	64	69	49	3	6	11	

Return of Revenue Appeals disposed of by the Chief Commissioner during the year 1862-63,—*(Concluded.)*

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Divisions.	Districts.	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total on the file.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Lucknow ...	Lucknow	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	
	Oonao	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	Durriabad	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Roy Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khyrabad ...	Mohumdee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seetapore	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
	Hurdui	...	3	3	1	...	...	2	
	Baraitch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ..	Fyzabad	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	
	Gondah	...	8	8	5	...	1	2	
	Sultanpore	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	
	Pertabghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	23	23	17	...	1	5	

SETTLEMENT.

Divisions.	Districts.	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total on the file.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Lucknow ..	Lucknow	...	12	12	4	7	...	1	
	Oonao	1	66	67	60	...	1	6	
	Durriabad	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	
	Roy Bareilly	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	
Khyrabad ...	Mohumdee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seetapore	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	
	Hurdui	...	3	3	2	...	...	1	
	Baraitch	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	
Fyzabad ..	Fyzabad	...	3	3	1	...	1	1	
	Gondah	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	
	Sultanpore	...	9	9	7	2	...	...	
	Pertabghur	...	20	20	15	..	...	5	
	Total ...	2	124	126	97	11	2	16	

Miscellaneous.

Lucknow ...	Lucknow	3	28	31	18	2	6	5	
	Oonao	...	1	1	..	...	...	1	
	Durriabad	2	5	7	6	...	...	1	
	Roy Bareilly	...	7	7	5	1	1	...	
Khyrabad ...	Mohumdee	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Seetapore	...	3	3	1	...	...	2	
	Hurdui	...	6	6	5	...	...	1	
	Baraitch	...	3	3	2	...	1	...	
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	1	11	12	9	...	...	3	
	Gondah	...	7	7	4	...	...	3	
	Sultanpore	...	9	9	5	1	1	2	
	Pertabghur	..	2	2	...	...	...	2	
	Total ...	6	83	89	56	4	9	20	
	Grand Total ...	13	369	382	266	24	21	71	

Miscellaneous Petitions.

Pending at the close of the past year.	Instituted during the year.	Total on the file.	Disposed of.	Pending.
33	961	994	906	88

APPENDIX VII.

General Abstract Statement of Income Tax Assessments for 1862-63.

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Assessments. Act XXXII. Schedule I. No.	Schedule I. Amount.	Schedule II. No.	Schedule II. Amount.	Schedule IV. No.	Schedule IV. Amount.	Total. No.	Total. Amount.	Total Collection for current year.	Remarks.
			Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Lucknow.	Lucknow	244	15,282 15 8	1,195	71,294 4 11	86	4,107 11 0	1,525	90,684 15 7	34,422 0 6	
	Oonao	70	5,183 13 3	55	1,865 7 6	30	2,662 2 0	155	9,711 6 9	9,711 6 9	
	Durriabad	117	7,609 13 4	173	5,797 12 0	21	2,101 0 0	311	15,558 9 4	13,191 11 2	
	Roy Bareilly	120	11,005 9 0	43	1 367 0 0	...	.....	163	12,372 9 0	8,251 14 0	
	Total ...	551	39,082 3 3	1,466	80,324 8 5	137	8,920 13 0	2,154	1,28,327 8 8	65 577 0 5	
Khyrabad.	Mohumdee	161	14 005 8 6	40	1,399 8 0	27 Sch. III 1.	2,662 4 0 2 0 0	229	18,069 4 6	7 189 15 3	
	Seetapore	192	14,424 4 0	105	3.155 7 0	5	207 0 0	302	17,786 11 0	14 290 11 6	
	Hurdui	74	6,880 11 3	52	1,714 5 6	17	2 123 4 0	143	10,718 4 9	1,793 2 0	
	Baraitch	152	18,382 11 0	51	1,538 0 0	25	1,092 3 0	228	21 012 14 0	19,540 15 0	
	Total ...	579	53,693 2 9	248	7,807 4 6	75	6,086 11 0	902	67,587 2 3	42,814 11 9	
Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	120	14,628 9 0	212	8,447 9 0	...	.....	332	23,076 2 0	13,067 0 3	
	Gondah	167	18.214 10 0	44	2.001 2 0	...	.....	211	20,215 12 0	16,515 15 6	
	Sultanpore	124	11,497 6 3	58	2.088 0 0	8	268 0 0	190	13,853 6 3	12,517 14 3	
	Pertabghur	109	13,778 4 0	88	2,571 15 0	33 Sch. III 2	1,006 4 0 8 0 0	232	17 364 7 0	10,424 0 0	
	Total ...	520	58.118 13 3	402	15,108 10 0	43	1,282 4 0	965	74,509 11 3	52,824 14 0	
	Lucknow Division	551	39,082 3 3	1,466	80,324 8 5	137	8 920 13 0	2,154	1,28 327 8 8	65,577 0 5	
	Khyrabad Division	579	53,693 2 9	248	7.807 4 6	75	6,086 11 0	902	67,587 2 3	42 814 11 9	
	Fyzabad Division ...	520	58,118 13 3	402	15,108 10 0	43	1,282 4 0	965	74,509 11 3	52,824 14 0	
	Grand Total ...	1,650	1,50,894 3 3	2,116	1,03,240 6 11	255	16,289 12 0	4,021	2,70,424 6 2	1,61,216 10 2	

APPENDIX VIII (A.)

Statement showing the distribution of the duties assessed under Act XXXII. of 1860 *on the various classes of the community in the Lucknow Division for the year* 1862-63.

Population.		Rate per 1,000 persons Rs. As. P.
Lucknow ...	8,90,075 ...	57 9 1
Oonao ...	5,85,053 ...	13 6 6
Durriabad ...	6,92,0[illegible]7 ...	19 8 0
Roy Bareilly ...	6,16,945 ...	20 3 1
Total ...	27,84,110	

Area in square miles.		Rate per square mile Rs. As. P.
Lucknow ...	1,608 ...	49 1 11
Oonao ...	... ...	...
Durriabad ...	1,264 ...	10 10 10
Roy Bareilly ...	1,136 ...	11 0 6
Total ...	4,008	

Land Revenue.		Rate per 1,000 Rs. of Land Revenue. Rs. As. P.
Lucknow ...	9,01,850 ...	87 9 4
Oonao ...	10,21,812 ...	7 10 10
Durriabad ...	8,[illegible]4,846 ...	16 12 3
Roy Bareilly ...	8,9[illegible]37 ...	15 0 0
Total ...	35,[illegible],[illegible]45	

Number.	Occupations.	Schedule I. 1 Number of parties assessed	Schedule I. 2 Total amount of assessments.	Schedule I. 3 Average per party.	Schedule I. 4 Highest amount assessed on any one party.	Schedule II. 1 Number of parties assessed.	Schedule II. 2 Total amount of assessments.	Schedule II. 3 Average per party.	Schedule II. 4 Highest amount assessed on any one party.	Total. 1 Number of parties assessed	Total. 2 Total amount of assessments.	Total. 3 Average per party.	Total. 4 Highest amount assessed on any one party.
			Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P		Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.
1	Talookdars	161	22,103 8 10	137 11 8	1,505 0 0	2	380 5 6	190 2 9	278 11 0	163	22,483 14 4	137 15 0	1,505 0 0
2	Zemindars	197	5,704 15 9	28 15 4	87 0 0	...	53 4 0	26 10 0	40 0 0	197	5,758 3 9	29 3 8	87 0 0
3	Maafeedars, theekadars and other agriculturers ...	85	7,234 6 0	85 1 9	372 0 0	...	..	...	.	85	7,234 6 0	85 1 9	372 0 0
4	Bankers and money lenders ...	...	...	...	...	315	26,279 6 0	83 6 10	2,000 0 0	315	26,279 6 0	83 6 10	2,000 0 0
5	Retail dealers in grain, spices and groceries, brokers of grain and manufacturers of Native spirits ...	...	...	...	...	187	6,753 0 0	6 1 9	300 0 0	187	6,753 0 0	36 1 9	300 0 0
6	Sugar-makers	...	...	...	...	116	3,645 0 0	1 6 9	100 0 0	116	3,645 0 0	31 6 9	100 0 0
7	Cloth merchants, general dealers ...	...	...	...	...	182	7,345 4 0	40 5 8	330 0 0	182	7,345 4 0	40 5 8	330 0 0
8	Copper dealers, braziers	...	...	...	...	30	744 0 0	24 11 8	40 0 0	30	744 0 0	24 11 8	40 0 0
9	Goldsmiths, jewellers, and dealers in bead ornaments ...	...	...	...	...	104	7,130 0 0	68 8 11	300 0 0	104	7,130 0 0	68 8 11	300 0 0
10	Confectioners and sweetmeat sellers ..	...	...	...	...	26	660 0 0	25 6 1	40 0 0	26	660 0 0	25 6 1	40 0 0
11	Sellers of tobacco and betel leaf	...	...	...	...	27	1,042 0 0	38 9 5	140 0 0	27	1,042 0 0	38 9 5	140 0 0
12	Oumen and torch bearers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
13	Greengrocers, fruit-sellers, gardeners and dealers in vegetables	...	...	...	...	3	70 0 0	23 5 4	25 0 0	3	70 0 0	23 5 4	25 0 0
14	Washermen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Artisans, including carpenters, blacksmiths, ironsmiths, masons, bow-makers, drum-makers, farriers, painters, dealers in lac and glass ornaments, tin-men, grinders, polishers of metals and weapons	...	...	...	...	7	271 0 0	38 11 5	80 0 0	7	271 0 0	38 11 5	80 0 0
16	Potters and brick-makers	...	...	...	...	5	200 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	5	200 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0
17	Provisioners, butchers, bakers, pig-dealers, sheep-feeders and ghee-makers, butter men ...	...	...	...	...	40	253 0 0	6 5 2	98 0 0	40	253 0 0	6 5 2	98 0 0
18	Weavers, darners, dyers, cotton-cleaners and dealers ..	...	...	...	...	22	486 0 0	22 1 5	25 0 0	22	486 0 0	22 1 5	25 0 0
19	Dealers in leather and leather goods, shoe-makers	...	...	...	...	14	566 0 0	40 6 10	125 0 0	14	566 0 0	40 6 10	125 0 0
20	Servants, barbers, porters, tailors, water-carriers, common laborers, grasscutters and sweepers. ..	...	...	...	...	6	555 0 0	92 8 0	300 0 0	6	555 0 0	92 8 0	300 0 0
21	Manufacturers, as paper-makers, tent makers, basket-makers and felt-makers ...	...	...	...	...	7	275 0 0	39 4 6	120 0 0	7	275 0 0	39 4 6	120 0 0
22	Singers, dancers, musicians and reciters of poetry ...	...	...	...	...	47	1,929 0 0	41 0 8	200 0 0	47	1,929 0 0	41 0 8	200 0 0
23	Carters, camel drivers and donkey-men ...	...	...	...	...	7	255 0 0	36 6 10	50 0 0	7	255 0 0	36 6 10	50 0 0
24	Saltpetre manufacturers and firework makers ...	...	...	...	...	2	58 0 0	29 0 0	33 0 0	2	58 0 0	29 0 0	33 0 0
25	Boatmen	...	...	...	...	1	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	1	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
26	Fowlers and dealers in game	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...
27	Dealers in firewood, timber and bamboos ...	..	...	...	...	26	742 0 0	28 8 7	100 0 0	26	742 0 0	28 8 7	100 0 0
28	Physicians, dealers in medicines and scents ...	...	..	...	...	13	831 8 0	63 15 2	250 0 0	13	831 8 0	63 15 2	250 0 0
29	Miscellaneous	70	3,956 10 0	56 8 2	600 0 0	213	10,063 9 11	46 2 7	600 0 0	283	14,020 3 11	46 2 7	600 0 0
	Total ...	513	38,999 8 7	76 0 4	1,505 0 0	1,407	70,613 5 5	50 3 0	2,000 0 0	1,720	1,09,612 14 0	63 11 7	2,000 0 0

APPENDIX VIII (B).

Statement showing the distribution of the duties assessed under Act XXXII. of 1860 *on the various classes of the Community in the Khyrabad Division for the year* 1862-63.

Population.		Rate per 1,000 persons. Rs. As. P.
Seetapore	7,28,000	24 10 8
Hurdui	5,00,000	21 6 10
Mohumdee	5,27,390	30 0 4
Baraitch	6,17,000	32 3 0
Total	23,70,390	

Area in square miles.		Rate per square mile Rs. As. P.
Seetapore	2,000	6 13 1
Hurdui	3,000	0 5 8½
Mohumdee	4,200	3 12 3
Baraitch	3,340	5 15 0
Total	12,540	

Land Revenue.		Rate per 1,000 Rs. of Land Revenue. Rs. As. P.
Seetapore	9,31,261 0 0	18 15 1
Hurdui	10,16,611 4 6	8 7 6
Mohumdee	4,70,600 0 0	22 12 0
Baraitch	5,58,934 0 0	35 8 8
Total	29,76,806 8 6	

Number.	Occupations.	Schedule I. 1 Number of parties assessed.	Schedule I. 2 Total amount of assessment. Rs. As. P.	Schedule I. 3 Average per party. Rs. As. P.	Schedule I. 4 Highest amount assessed on any one party. Rs. As. P.	Schedule II. 1 Number of parties assessed.	Schedule II. 2 Total amount of assessment. Rs. As. P.	Schedule II. 3 Average per party. Rs. As. P.	Schedule II. 4 Highest amount assessed on any one party. Rs. As. P.	Total. 1 Number of parties assessed.	Total. 2 Total amount of assessment. Rs. As. P.	Total. 3 Average per party. Rs. As. P.	Total. 4 Highest amount assessed on any one party. Rs. As. P.
1	Talookdars ...	99	33,898 6 8	342 6 6	7,611 0 0	...	...	...	...	99	33,898 6 8	342 6 6	7,611 0 0
2	Zemindars ...	151	5,768 9 9	38 3 2	231 0 0	...	6 0 0	...	6 0 0	151	5,774 9 9	38 3 10	231 0 0
3	Maafeedars, theekadars and other agriculturers ...	330	14,427 1 4	43 11 5	450 0 0	4	127 0 0	31 12 0	66 0 0	334	14,554 1 4	43 9 2	450 0 0
4	Bankers and money-lenders ...	1	38 11 0	...	38 11 0	105	3,469 15 0	33 0 9	140 0 0	106	3,508 10 0	33 1 7	140 0 0
5	Retail dealers in grain, spices and groceries, brokers of grain and manufacturers of Native spirits ...	...	...	...	...	36	925 0 0	25 11 1	60 0 0	36	925 0 0	25 11 1	60 0 0
6	Sugar-makers ...	...	...	...	...	43	1,257 8 0	29 3 10	150 0 0	43	1,257 8 0	29 3 10	150 0 0
7	Cloth merchants, general dealers ...	...	...	...	...	33	720 0 0	21 13 1	50 0 0	33	720 0 0	21 13 1	50 0 0
8	Copper dealers and braziers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Goldsmiths, jewellers and dealers in bead ornaments ...	...	...	...	...	2	46 0 0	23 0 0	24 0 0	2	46 0 0	23 0 0	26 0 0
10	Confectioners and sweetmeat sellers ...	...	...	...	...	1	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	1	20 0 0	...	20 0 0
11	Sellers of tobacco and betel leaf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Oilmen and torch bearers ...	...	...	...	...	1	21 0 0	...	21 0 0	1	21 0 0	...	21 0 0
13	Greengrocers, fruitsellers, gardeners and dealers in vegetables ...	...	...	...	...	4	122 0 0	30 8 0	32 0 0	4	122 0 0	30 8 0	32 0 0
14	Washermen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Artizans including carpenters, blacksmiths, ironsmiths, masons, bow-makers, drum-makers, farriers, painters, dealers in lac and glass ornaments, tin-men, grinders, polishers of metals and weapons ..	...	...	...	...	1	16 0 0	...	16 0 0	1	16 0 0	...	16 0 0
16	Potters and brick-makers ...	...	...	...	...	2	50 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0	2	50 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0
17	Provisioners, butchers, bakers and pig-dealers, sheep-feeders and ghee-makers, buttermen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Weavers, darners, dyers, cotton cleaners and dealers ...	...	...	...	...	3	101 0 0	33 10 8	55 0 0	3	101 0 0	33 10 8	55 0 0
19	Dealers in leather and leather goods, shoe makers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Servants, barbers, porters, tailors, water-carriers common laborers grass-cutters and sweepers ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Manufacturers, as paper-makers, tent-makers, basket-makers and felt-makers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Singers, dancers, musicians and reciters of poetry ...	...	...	...	...	3	84 0 0	28 0 0	40 0 0	3	84 0 0	28 0 0	40 0 0
23	Carters, camel drivers and donkey-men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Saltpetre manufacturers and firework-makers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Boatmen ...	...	...	...	...	1	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	1	12 0 0	...	12 0 0
26	Fowlers and dealers in game ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Dealers in firewood, timber and bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	1	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	1	20 0 0	...	20 0 0
28	Physicians, dealers in medicines and scents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	21	781 5 6	37 3 3	120 0 0	21	781 5 6	37 3 3	120 0 0
	Total ...	581	54,132 12 9	93 2 8	7,611 0 0	261	7,778 12 6	29 12 8	150 0 0	842	61,911 9 3	73 8 5	7,611 0 0

APPENDIX VIII (C.)

Statement showing the distribution of the duties under Act XXXII. of 1860 *on the various classes of the community in the Fyzabad Division, Oudh, for the year* 1862-63.

Population.		Rate per 1,000 persons. Rs. As. P.
Fyzabad ...		...
Gonda ...		...
Sultanpore	6,00,000	21 6 2
Pertabghur	7 48 384	21 14 2
Total ...	13,48,384	

Area in square miles.		Rate per square miles Rs. As. P.
Fyzabad about ...	2,400	...
Gonda		...
Sultanpore ...	1,800	7 2 0
Pertabghur ...	1,708	9 9 5
Total ...	5 908	

Land Revenue.	Rs. As. P.	Rate per 1,000 Rs. of Land Revenue Rs. As. P.
Fyzabad	11,68,037 0 0	12 8 5
Gonda	.....	..
Sultanpore	2,23,299 15 9	15 13 1
Pertabghur	8,52,098 6 0	19 3 7
Total ...	22,43,435 5 9	

Number.	Occupations.	Schedule I. 1 Number of parties assessed.	Schedule I. 2 Total amount of assessment. Rs. As. P.	Schedule I. 3 Average per party. Rs. As. P.	Schedule I. 4 Highest amount assessed on any one party. Rs. As. P.	Schedule II. 1 Number of parties assessed.	Schedule II. 2 Total amount of assessment. Rs. As. P.	Schedule II. 3 Average per party. Rs. As. P.	Schedule II. 4 Highest amount assessed on any one party. Rs. As. P.	Total. 1 Number of parties assessed.	Total. 2 Total amount of assessment. Rs. As. P.	Total. 3 Average per party. Rs. As. P.	Total. 4 Highest amount assessed on any one party. Rs. As. P.
1	Taloukdars ...	123	42,197 15 0	343 1 2	3,762 0 0	20	106 9 0	5 4 10	13 0 0	143	42,304 8 0	293 13 4	3,762 0 0
2	Zemindars ...	151	5,445 9 0	36 5 3	100 0 0	42	346 9 0	8 4 0	250 0 0	...	5,892 2 0	47 4 3	375 0 0
3	Maafeedars, Theekadars and other Agriculturers ...	183	8,701 7 0	47 8 8	318 0 0	15	746 8 0	49 12 3	Not given	...	9,447 15 0	47 11 5	318 0 0
4	Bankers and Money Lenders ...	...	...	...	...	168	6,066 0 0	36 1 8	250 0 0	...	6,066 0 0	36 1 8	250 0 0
5	Retail dealers in grain, spices and groceries, brokers of grain, manufacturers of Native spirits ...	...	...	...	...	86	2,407 9 0	27 15 11	80 0 0	86	2,407 9 0	27 15 11	80 0 0
6	Sugar-makers ...	..	...	...	...	3	65 0 0	1 10 8	25 0 0	3	65 0 0	21 10 8	25 0 0
7	Cloth Merchants and General dealers ...	...	...	...	...	33	1,073 0 0	32 2 3	168 0 0	33	1,073 0 0	32 8 3	168 0 0
8	Copper dealers and braziers ...	.	...	...	...	10	246 0 0	24 9 7	28 0 0	10	246 0 0	24 9 7	28 0 0
9	Goldsmiths, jewellers and dealers in bead ornaments ...	...	...	...	...	3	66 0 0	22 0 0	24 0 0	3	66 0 0	22 0 0	24 0 0
10	Confectioners and sweetmeat sellers ...	...	...	...	...	2	40 0 0	20 0 0	...	2	40 0 0	20 0 0	...
11	Sellers of tobacco and betel leaf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Greengrocers and fruit-sellers, gardeners and dealers in vegetables ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Oilmen and torch-bearers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Washermen ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Aruzans, including carpenters, blacksmiths, ironsmiths, drum-makers, farriers, painters, dealers in lac and glass ornaments, tinmen, grinders, polishers of metals and weapons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Potters and brick-makers .	...	...	...	...	1	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	1	40 0 0	40 0 0	...
17	Provisioners, butchers, bakers, pig-dealers, sheep-feeders and ghee makers and buttermen .	...	...	...	...	12	691 0 0	57 9 4	68 0 0	12	691 0 0	57 9 4	68 0 0
18	Weavers, darners, dyers, cotton-cleaners and dealers ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
19	Dealers in leather and leather goods, shoe-makers .	...	...	...	...	2	40 0 0	20 0 0	...	2	40 0 0	20 0 0	...
20	Servants, barbers, painters, tailors, water-carriers, common laborers, grass-cutters and sweepers ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Manufacturers, as paper-makers, tent-makers, basket-makers and felt-makers ...	...	...	...	...	1	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	1	20 0 0	20 0 0	...
22	Singers, dancers, musicians and reciters of poetry ...	...	...	...	...	1	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	1	20 0 0	20 0 0	...
23	Carters, camel drivers and donkey-men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Saltpetre manufacturers and firework-makers ...	...	...	...	...	2	60 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	2	60 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
25	Boatmen ...	...	...	...	...	2	80 0 0	40 0 0	...	2	80 0 0	40 0 0	...
26	Fowlers and dealers in game ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Dealers in firewood, timber and bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	3	244 0 0	81 5 4	108 0 0	3	244 0 0	81 5 4	108 0 0
28	Physicians, dealers in medicines and scents ...	...	...	...	...	4	97 0 0	24 4 0	27 0 0	4	97 0 0	24 4 0	27 0 0
29	Miscellaneous ...	42	765 11 0	18 13 8	24 0 0	27	1,654 5 0	61 4 4	500 0 0	69	2,420 0 0	35 1 2	500 0 0
	Total ...	499	57,150 10 0	114 8 5	3,762 0 0	386	14,109 8 0	36 8 9	500 0 0	885	71,260 2 0	80 8 3	3,762 0 0

APPENDIX IX.

Comparative Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of the Abkaree Mehals for the year 1862-63.

Divisions.	Districts.	Demands. 1861-62.	Demands. 1862-63.	Collections. 1861-62.	Collections. 1862-63.	Balances. 1861-62.	Balances. 1862-63.	Remarks.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Lucknow	Lucknow	86,457	97,706	86,457	97,706	....	....	
	Oonao	60,065	37,571	60,065	37,277	..	294	
	Durriabad	61,519	49,307	61,221	49,307	298	...	
	Roy Bareilly	60,541	49,175	60,541	49,175	...	..	
	Total	2,68,582	2,33,759	2,68,284	2,33,465	298	294	
Khyrabad	Mohumdee	37,753	18,749	37,753	18,749	...	..	
	Seetapore	44,724	37,478	44,724	37,469	.....	9	
	Hurdui	31,245	34,940	31,245	34,752	...	188	
	Baraitch	22,793	23,683	22,793	23,677	..	6	
	Total	1,36,515	1,14,850	1,36,515	1,14,647	.	203	
Fyzabad	Fyzabad	1,16,300	98,973	1,15,994	98,627	306	346	
	Gonda	43,864	38,339	43,859	38,339	5	...	
	Sultanpore	43,554	36,513	43,373	36,409	181	104	
	Pertabghur	43,311	35,227	43,311	34,663	....	564	
	Total	2,47,029	2,09,052	2,46,537	2,08,038	492	1,014	
	Lucknow Division	2,68,582	2,33,759	2,68,284	2,33,465	298	294	
	Khyrabad "	1,36,515	1,14,850	1,36,515	1,14,647	.....	203	
	Fyzabad "	2,47,029	2,09,052	2,46,537	2,08,038	492	1,014	
	Grand Total	6,52,126	5,57,661	6,51,336	5,56,150	790	1,511	

APPENDIX X.

Comparative Statement of Demands, Receipts, and Balances of Intoxicating Drugs and Opium in the Districts of Oudh during the years 1861-62 *and* 1862-63.

Divisions	Districts.	Demands.						Gross Receipts.						Balances					
		Opium.		Drugs		Total		Opium.		Drugs		Total.		Opium.		Drugs.		Total.	
		1861-62.	1862-63	1861-62	1862-63.	1861-62	1862-63	1861-62.	1862-63	1861-62	1862-63	1861-62	1862-63	1861-62	1862-63.	1861-62	1862-63	1861-62	1862-63
		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Lucknow	Lucknow	64,747	76,119	43,026	43,303	1,07,773	1,19,422	64,747	76,119	35,985	38,955	1,00,732	1,15,074	...	...	7,041	4,348	7,041	4,348
	Oonao	3,268	2,926	10,270	13,873	13,538	16,799	3,268	2,926	8,666	11,607	11,934	14,533	...	...	1,604	2,266	1,604	2,266
	Durriabad	1,405	1,434	2,980	5,862	4,385	7,296	1,405	1,434	2,980	5,485	4,385	6,919	...	...	.	377		377
	Roy Bareilly... ...	4,698	4,113	8,131	7,153	12,829	11,266	4,698	4,113	7,464	6,393	12,162	10,506	.	...	667	760	667	760
	Total ...	74,118	84,592	64,407	70,191	1,38,525	1,54,783	74,118	84,592	55,095	62,440	1,29,213	1,47,032			9,312	7,751	9,312	7,751
Khyrabad	Mohumdee	2,480	2,085	2,222	2,490	4,702	4,575	2,480	2,085	2,222	974	4,702	3,059	...	...	... ..	1,516	..	1,516
	Seetapore	7,228	7,234	5,344	4,442	12,572	11,676	7,228	7,234	4,797	4,268	12,025	11,502	...	...	547	174	547	174
	Hurdui	1,255	1,304	7,623	9,528	8,878	10,832	1,255	1,304	6,975	8,015	8,230	9,319	..	.	648	1,513	648	1,513
	Baraitch	1,304	2,350	1,646	2,030	2,950	4,380	1,304	2,350	1,646	1,887	2,950	4,237			.....	143	.. .	143
	Total ...	12,267	12,973	16,835	18,490	29,102	31,463	12,267	12,973	15,640	15,144	27,907	28,117			1,195	3,346	1,195	3,346
Fyzabad	Fyzabad	2,758	2,907	10,912	9,295	13,670	12,202	2,758	2,907	10,912	8,130	13,670	11,037	...		... ..	1,165	... ..	1,165
	Gondah	1,415	1,424	3,871	5,088	5,286	6,512	1,415	1,424	3,418	4,665	4,833	6,089	...	...	453	423	453	423
	Sultanpore	2,706	2,093	5,530	3,865	8,236	5,958	2,706	2,093	5,057	3,865	7,763	5,958	...	..	473	. . .	473	...
	Pertabghur	3,147	3,033	8,638	6,713	11,785	9,746	3,147	3,033	6,965	6,184	10,112	9,217	. .	..	1,673	529	1,673	529
	Total ...	10,026	9,457	28,951	24,961	38,977	34,418	10,026	9,457	26,352	22,844	36,378	32,301	.	.	2,599	2,117	2,599	2,117
	Lucknow Division	74,118	84,592	64,407	70,191	1,38,525	1,54,783	74,118	84,592	55,095	62,440	1,29,213	1,47,032	...	...	9,312	7,751	9,312	7,751
	Khyrabad „	12,267	12,973	16,835	18,490	29,102	31,463	12,267	12,973	15,640	15,144	27,907	28,117	...	..	1,195	3,346	1,195	3,346
	Fyzabad „	10,026	9,457	28,951	24,961	38,977	34,418	10,026	9,457	26,352	22,844	36,378	32,301	...	...	2,599	2,117	2,599	2,117
	Grand Total ...	96,411	1,07,022	1,10,193	1,13,643	2,06,604	2,20,664	96,411	1,07,022	97,087	1,00,428	1,93,498	2,07,450	...	...	13,106	1,214	13,106	13,214

APPENDIX XI.

Comparative Statement of Stamp Receipts and Charges in the several Districts in the Province of Oudh, during the years 1861-62 *and* 1862-63.

Divisions	Districts.	Value of Stamps sold.				Cost of Collections.		Net Revenue.	
		1861-62.	1862-63.						
			Judicial.	Receipt.	Total.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Lucknow	Lucknow ..	1,22,950	1,26,943	4,916	1,31,859	2,913	4,512	1,20,037	1,27,347
	Oonao ...	14,136	19,034	340	19,374	1,353	815	12,783	18,559
	Durriabad ...	15,253	16,154	253	16,407	523	1,033	14,730	15,374
	Roy Bareilly ...	11,673	15,244	239	15,483	353	435	11,320	15,048
	Total ..	1,64,012	1,77,375	5,748	1,83,123	5,142	6,795	1,58,870	1,76,328
Khyrabad	Mohumdee .	8,959	9,305	126	9,431	711	260	8,248	9,171
	Seetapore ...	9,479	13,333	533	13,866	205	506	9,274	13,360
	Hurdui ...	11,695	15,322	187	15,509	264	337	11,431	15,172
	Baraitch ...	9,258	16,410	392	16,802	405	558	8,853	16,244
	Total ..	39,391	54,370	1,238	55,608	1,585	1,661	37,806	53,947
Fyzabad	Fyzabad .	30,430	29,878	539 972 hoondees	31,389	1,456	946	28,974	30,443
	Gondah ..	12,176	22,999	445 262 „	23,706	293	852	11,883	22,854
	Sultanpore ..	18,973	19,739	254 51 „	20,044	383	1,186	18,590	18,858
	Pertabghur ...	12,924	15,973	866 25 „	16,864	312	502	12,612	16,362
	Total	74,503	88,589	3,414	92,003	2,444	3,486	72,059	88,517
	Lucknow Division	1,64,012	1,77,375	5,748	1,83,123	5,142	6,795	1,58,870	1,76,328
	Khyrabad „ .	39,391	54,370	1,238	55,608	1,585	1,661	37,806	53,947
	Fyzabad „	74,503	88,589	3,414	92,003	2,444	3,486	72,059	88,517
	Grand Total ..	2,77,906	3,20,334	10,400	3,30,734	9,171	11,942	2,68,735	3,18,792

APPENDIX XII.

Statement of Works of public utility constructed by Private Individuals in the Province of Oudh during the year 1862-63.

No.	District.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.			REMARKS.
					Rs.	As.	P.	
1	Oonao ...	Joorackhun ...	Pukka well .	Tonrabad . .	100	0	0	
2	" ...	Jhubba Sing ...	" ...	Ghatow Mujra Targaon ...	150	0	0	
3	" ...	Hurdial ...	Temple ...	Hurha Khas .	100	0	0	
4	" ...	Bhowaneedeen ...	Pukka well ...	Jinda Khera Muzra Maliq	100	0	0	
5	Nawabgunj ..	Choteh Doobey ...	" ...	Patuckpoor ...	125	0	0	
1	Durriabad ...	Upperbul Sing ...	" ...	Uddara ...	100	0	0	
2	" ...	Sumahee ...	" ...	Oudapoor Paloolka ...	100	0	0	
3	" ...	Goordeen Sing ...	" ...	Sarai Rujun ...	55	0	0	
4	" ...	Seelkunt ...	" ...	Pooraman ...	25	0	0	
5	" ...	Musst. Bhuganee Bhoorjun	" ...	" ...	25	0	0	
6	" ...	Deella Murrow ...	" ...	Luckrorah ...	30	0	0	
7	" ...	Dabee Murrow ...	" ...	" ...	30	0	0	
8	" ...	Bhodie Murrow ..	" ...	" ...	30	0	0	
9	" ...	Rugbur Sing ...	" ...	Mungoopoor ...	20	0	0	
10	" ...	Shewbux Muckudum ...	" ...	Khanpoor ...	59	0	0	
11	" ...	Tajee Koormee ...	" ...	Shahpoor ...	100	0	0	
12	" ...	Deena Passee ...	" ...	Jugdeespoor ...	50	0	0	
13	"	Buldee Tumowlee ...	" ...	Puttee Mowie ...	25	0	0	
14	" ...	Buldan ...	" ...	Puttee Tarlaie ...	50	0	0	
15	" ...	Dalla Sing Lumberdar ...	" ...	Putten ...	25	0	0	
16	" ...	Ramdeen Sookul ...	" ...	Seemanpoor ...	250	0	0	
17	" ...	Seetaram Koormee ...	" ...	Puttee Burrowlie ...	250	0	0	
18	" ...	Ramsahoy Lumberdar ...	" ...	Chuck Ramsahoy ...	20	0	0	
19	" ...	Bhagoo Sweeper ...	" ...	Chimlie ...	50	0	0	
20	" ...	Bhagoo Koormee ...	" ...	" ...	20	0	0	
21	" ...	Soorujbulee Murrow ...	" ...	Serai Saif ...	25	0	0	

No.	District.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.			REMARKS.
					Rs.	As.	P.	
22	Durriabad ...	Kalka Sing ...	Pukka well ...	Koilawar ...	20	0	0	
23	" ...	Petumber Koormee ...	" ...	Hummeednuggur ...	62	0	0	
24	" ...	Mungoo Blacksmith ...	" ...	Poora Golariah ...	60	0	0	
25	" ...	Mottee Lall Kyat ...	" ...	Puttee Durriabad ...	200	0	0	
26	" ...	Seetul Koormee ...	" ...	Sadoolapoor ...	175	0	0	
27	" ...	Buldee Bunneea ...	" ...	Geellowteeayum ...	150	0	0	
28	" ...	Runjeet Sing Subadar Bahadoor ...	Kutcha Tank	Shahpore Maafee ...	503	0	0	
29	" ...	Chowdry Ubbas Allie Lumberdar ...	Bazar Ubbasgunj	Assalutnuggur ...	700	0	0	
30	" ...	Chowdry Hossain Bux Talookdar ...	Kutcha Gunj	Surrai Burree ...	3,000	0	0	
31	" ...	Jhow Koormee ...	Pukka well ...	Deorolie ...	125	0	0	
32	" ...	Lalloo Murrow ...	" ...	Sudhourah ...	75	0	0	
33	" ...	Dabeepershad Kuthree ...	Takoor Dewara	Nawabgunj Khas ...	10,000	0	0	
34	" ...	Shoejat Ali Lumberdar ...	Kuttra ...	Bara Bunkee ...	400	0	0	
35	" ...	Reantee ...	Small village	Deokullee ...	100	0	0	
1	Roy Bareilly...	Bachoo Bukkal ...	A pukka well	Roy Bareilly ...	150	0	0	
2	" ...	Zoolfakar Khan Talookdar	1 musjid ...	Puhramow ...	1,900	0	0	
3	" ...	Baboo Thakoorpershad ...	1 pukka well...	Bela Bhela ...	200	0	0	
4	" ...	Humvunt Sing ...	" ...	Koondrus Boozoorg ...	100	0	0	
5	" ...	Hemunchul Tirbedee ...	1 pukka tank and 1 well ...	Koondunpoor ...	2,000	0	0	
6	" ...	Wife of Siteeldeen Bachpall	1 tank and 1 well ...	Jhanjhee Raikhera ...	2,200	0	0	
7	" ...	Sheo Churn Pande ...	1 temple and 1 well ...	Tidda ...	10,000	0	0	
8	" ...	Doorga Sing ...	1 temple ..	Dooruhroo ...	500	0	0	
9	" ...	Chundee Buksh ...	1 pukka well	Burwul ...	250	0	0	
10	" ...	Doorjun Sing ...	" ..	Ramnuggur ...	125	0	0	
11	" ...	Bullund Sing ...	" ...	Raonee ...	130	0	0	

12	,, ...	Sudhan Misr ...	,, ...	Ditto ...	100	0	0	
13	,, ...	Girwur Guderiya ...	,, ...	Perha ...	100	0	0	
14	,, ...	Omed Sing ...	,, ...	Deoneha ...	130	0	0	
15	,, ...	Deena Sookl ...	,, ...	Dyalgunj ...	100	0	0	
16	,, ...	Bhugwandeen ...	,, ...	Segoo Porubgaon ...	150	0	0	
17	,, ...	Jugmohun Sing Talookdar	,, ...	Lallpoor ...	100	0	0	
18	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sheoghur ...	500	0	0	
19	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jugdeespoor ...	100	0	0	
20	,, ..	,, ...	,, ...	Aimapoor ...	125	0	0	
21	,, ...	Buktawur Amethia ...	,, ...	Jugdeespoor ...	130	0	0	
22	,, ...	Baboo Bijai Sing ...	,, ...	Rajapoor ...	150	0	0	
23	,, ...	Hurjeet Sing ...	,, ...	Tiwareepoor ...	250	0	0	
24	,, ...	Gunga Pootrua ...	,, ...	Bhowsee ...	150	0	0	
25	,, ...	Baboo Shoome Sing ...	,, ...	Ousa ...	150	0	0	
26	,, ...	Seetul Sing Bais ...	,, ...	Lallamow ...	300	0	0	
27	,, ...	Seetul Koormee ...	,, ...	Rumaipoor ...	200	0	0	
28	,, ...	Buktawur Sing Bais ...	,, ..	Chundhunia ...	125	0	0	
1	Seetapore ...	Ramdeen Khutree resident of Lucknow ...	1 thakoorwara, 1 temple, and 1 pukka well.	Nimsar Tehseel Misrik ...	7,000	0	0	
2	,, ..	Banee Sing Talookdar of Kanmow ...	Dhurmsala ...	Ditto ...	1,500	0	0	
3	,, ...	Bhowaneedeen Talookdar of Nealgaon ...	,, ...	Ditto ...	1,700	0	0	
4	,, ...	Government ...	Pukka Serai...	Near Setapore Gunj, Tehseel Seetapoor ...	15,000	0	0	Just commenced, the amount of cost is estimated only.
5	,, ...	Shewbux Sing Talookdar Kutesur ...	Kutcha Serai	Lahurpoor ...	2,500	0	0	
6	,, ...	Malang Jogee resident of Seetapore ...	Pukka musjid	Seetapore Khas ...	400	0	0	
7	,, ...	Buldee Khan ...	,, ...	Kootubpoor Tehseel Biswan	1,000	0	0	
8	,, ...	Kadir Weaver ...	,, ...	Moonj, ditto ...	50	0	0	
9	,, ...	Lulta Sookul ...	Pukka well ...	Chitounah Tehseel Seetapoor	225	0	0	
10	,, ...	Ticca Mally ...	,, ...	Bhodhunpoor ditto ...	175	0	0	
11	,, ...	Emamy Tailor ...	,, ...	Koosmah ditto ...	100	0	0	
12	,, ...	Doonday Brahmin ...	,, ...	Ditto ...	125	0	0	

No.	District.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.			REMARKS.
					Rs.	As.	P.	
13	Seetapore ...	Daveedeen Missir ...	Pukka well ...	Pipra Tehseel Sretapoor ...	150	0	0	
14	,, ...	Kalka Bux Talookdar ...	,, ...	Digia ditto ...	500	0	0	
15	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Hurnaoopoor Biswan ...	300	0	0	
16	,, ...	Ramlall Koormee ...	,, ...	Tikra ditto ...	125	0	0	
17	,, ...	Buldee ,, ...	,, ...	Janma ditto ...	70	0	0	
18	,, ...	Durriao Sing Canoongoe...	,, ...	Burgeedia ditto ...	50	0	0	
19	,, ...	Doobiain ...	,, ...	Akhapoor ditto ...	125	0	0	
20	,, ...	Durriao Sing Canoongoe...	,, ...	Kuthea ditto ...	75	0	0	
21	,, ...	Laltapershad Putwaree ...	,, ...	Poorwa Mudnapoor ditto...	125	0	0	
22	,, ...	Widow of Chooraun Doobey	,, ...	Onema ditto ...	125	0	0	
23	,, ...	Hera Sing ...	,, ...	Poorwa Anema ditto ...	125	0	0	
24	,, ...	Omber Brahmin ...	,, ...	Poorwa Sarya Kullan do...	125	0	0	
25	,, ...	Jearakhun Sing ...	,, ...	Mahemapoor ditto ...	100	0	0	
26	,, ...	Banee Kulwar ...	,, ...	Buhta ditto ...	60	0	0	
27	,, ...	Widow of Gungapershad Canoongoe ...	,, ...	Ditto ...	70	0	0	
28	,, ...	Bhawaneedeen Lumberdar	,, ...	Tumboor ditto ...	50	0	0	
29	,, ...	Tejee Sing ...	,, ...	Bhanpoor ditto ...	50	0	0	
30	,, ...	Hoolasee Mookudum ...	,, ...	Alumpoor ditto ...	60	0	0	
31	,, ...	Lalta Chowbey ...	,, ...	Basuntapoor ditto ...	50	0	0	
32	,, ...	Gungadeen Doobey ...	,, ...	Ditto ...	50	0	0	
33	,, ...	Jewahir Putwaree ...	,, ...	Soonepara ditto ...	40	0	0	
34	,, ...	Jhao Lall ...	,, ...	Pursina Tehseel Misrik ...	100	0	0	
35	,, ...	Moola Punsaree ...	,, ...	Sumputpoor ditto ...	500	0	0	
36	,, ...	Girdhur Sing ...	,, ...	Oudhna Tehseel Baree ...	300	0	0	
37	,, ...	Shunker Pershad ...	,, ...	Bhugwatipoor ditto ...	295	0	0	
38	,, ...	Ramsahai Mahajun ...	,, ...	Ramooapoor ditto ...	300	0	0	
1	Baraitch ...	Mucca Bajoz ...	,, ...	Nanpara City ...	400	0	0	
2	,, ...	Ramlall Kulwar ...	,, ...	,, ...	400	0	0	
3	,, ...	Dabee Rae ...	,, ...	,, ...	400	0	0	
4	,, ...	Sadho Toyaff ...	,, ...	,, ...	400	0	0	

5	" ...	Jankee Koormee ...	" ...	Pemnugger ...	300 0 0	
6	" ...	Dowlut Sing ..	" ...	Banjareeah ...	300 0 0	
7	" ...	Raja Jung Bahadoor Khan	" ...	Between Nanpara and Keshwapoor ...	300 0 0	
8	" ...	Bijoy Carpenter ...	" ...	Katghur ...	300 0 0	
9	" ...	Mohun Bukkal ...	" ...	Munsoornuggur ...	300 0 0	
10	" ...	Munglee Bajpaye ..	" ...	Sawpoor ...	300 0 0	
11	" ...	Baboo Indurjeet Sing Talookdar ...	" ...	Bhowanipoor ...	300 0 0	
12	" ...	Dabeepersad Busell ...	Temple Shiva	Luchmunpoor ...	200 0 0	
13	" ...	Gopaul Bukkal ...	" ...	Bhinga ...	200 0 0	
14	" ...	Maharaja of Bulrampoor...	Tank ...	Churdah ...	3,000 0 0	
15	" ...	Rajaram Brahmin ...	Thakoordwarra	Bingah ...	200 0 0	
16	" ...	Talookdar of Pyagpoor ...	Kutcha well...	Bohoreempoor ...	50 0 0	
17	" ...	Ditto ...	1 pukka well...	Pyagpoor ...	Not known.	This is an old well, and is merely under repair.
18	" ...	Hunnoomandeen Bhuggut.	" ...	Kutcha Murowtha ...	75 0 0	Repaired only.
19	" ...	Isree Muccuddum ...	1 kutcha do...	Raighur ...	75 0 0	
20	" ...	Sewdeen Aheer ...	" ...	Luchmeedaspoor ...	75 0 0	
21	" ...	Bhuggun Gossain ...	Shiwala ...	Kumroura ...	725 0 0	
22	" ...	Heera Lall Muccuddum ...	1 kutcha well	Birthana ...	60 0 0	
23	" ..	Lodhay Opudhia ...	" ...	Hurna Ouseree ...	60 0 0	
24	" ...	Bechoo Aheer ...	" ...	Mulowlee ...	60 0 0	
25	" ...	1 Lohar ...	" ...	Newasee ...	50 0 0	
26	" ...	Moorail ...	" ...	Sarowla ...	50 0 0	
27	" ...	Ajoodhia Koormee ...	" ...	Aijdeepoor ...	60 0 0	
28	" ...	Sheik Wuzeer Ali Talookdar	" ...	Umbhapoor ...	100 0 0	
29	" ...	Poorai Muccuddum ...	" ...	Ditto ...	60 0 0	In course of construction.
30	" ..	Sheik Wuzeer Ali ...	" ...	Gundara ...	100 0 0	
31	" ...	Ditto ...	" ...	Khulleeputpoor ...	60 0 0	Ditto ditto.
32	" ...	Jowahir Lall Agent of Wuzeer Ali ...	" ...	Kuseeree ...	60 0 0	
33	" ...	Ditto Ditto ...	" ...	Burkhurdarpoor ..	60 0 0	
34	" ...	Isree Sing ...	" ...	Kunpata ...	60 0 0	
35	" ...	Sem Loll Muccuddum ..	" ...	Hurna Anowra ...	60 0 0	

No.	District.	Name of Individual by whom constructed.	Description of Work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.			REMARKS.
					Rs.	As.	P.	
36	Baraitch ...	Loolla Muccuddum ...	1 kutcha well	Gujadhurpoor ...	60	0	0	
37	„ ...	Kessoram Brahmin ...	„ ...	Pussayajeet ...	60	0	0	
38	„ ..	Bhowaneedeen Muccuddum	„ ...	Niamutpoor ...	60	0	0	In course of construction.
39	„ .	Ramachurn Ditto ...	„ ...	Hajeepoor Jamapoor ...	60	0	0	
40	„ ...	Khooseeram Kyat ...	„ ...	Byaijpoor ...	60	0	0	
41	„	Meer Moozaffur Hossein...	„ ...	Husna ...	60	0	0	
42	„ .	Persad Doss Fukeer ...	„ ...	Dhurmrajpoor ...	60	0	0	
43	„ .	Sewchurn Goldsmith ...	„ ..	Pursa ...	60	0	0	
44	„ ...	Ram Narain Brahmin ...	„ ...	Satha ...	50	0	0	Ditto ditto.
45	„ ...	Rughoo Moorao ...	„ ...	Joysinghapoor ...	50	0	0	
46	„ ..	Misree Lall Suroff ...	1 do. & 1 K. do.	Arazee Parade ...	100	0	0	
47	„ ...	Poorun Chowdry ...	1 do. 1 do.	Ditto Golagunge ...	100	0	0	
48	„ ...	Roy Suddun Lall ...	1 do. 1 do.	Parade Secrora ...	100	0	0	
49	„ ...	Sewdeen Lall ...	1 well ...	Oyree Mohesh ...	60	0	0	
50	„ ...	Wuzeer Khan ...	„ ...	Pooray Russoolpoor ...	60	0	0	
51	„ ...	Goordial Kyat ...	„ ...	Aodhea ...	60	0	0	
52	„ ...	Bhokharee ...	„ ...	Burhowlee ...	60	0	0	
53	„ ...	Morai ...	„ ...	Gopa ...	60	0	0	
54	„ ...	Jankeedass Brumcharee .	„ ..	Surseer ...	60	0	0	
55	„ ...	Jaber Alli ..	„ ...	Busseeya Durgahi ...	60	0	0	Ditto ditto.
56	„ ...	Byropershad Sing ..	Pukka tank ...	Goodwapoor ...	6,000	0	0	Ditto ditto.
57	„ ...	Soorujbullee Muccuddum...	1 well ...	Numdeepoor ...	75	0	0	
58	„ ...	Surrubjeet Sing ...	„ ...	Muhoray Khoord ...	75	0	0	
59	„ ...	Dhurm Doss ...	„ ...	Muhoray Boozoorg ...	60	0	0	Ditto ditto.
1	Fyzabad ...	Binda Pershad	1 pukka well	Dostpoor (on the road from Dostpoor to Akberpoor.)	100	0	0	
2	„ ...	Baboo Bishun Progass Sing ...	Dispensary ...	Near Fyzabad Jail ...	20,000	0	0	
3	„ ...	Deenanath ...	Pukka well ...	On the road from Fyzabad to Adjoodhea ...	125	0	0	
4	„ ..	Matadeen, Brahmin .	„ .	Moobarakpoor Bazar ..	100	0	0	
5	„ ...	Jokhoo ...	„ ...	Ditto ..	100	0	0	

6	"	...	Sookhye	...	1 pukka well	Bazar Muharay Gunj	...	75	0 0
7	"	...	Jeewun Buina	...	" ...	Ditto	...	75	0 0
8	"	...	Luchmun Tewarry	...	Well ...	Burrooal on the road from Akberpoor to Bash Gharee	...	75	0 0
9	"	...	Sudhurim Tewarry	...	Tank ...	Chuck Kooliao on the above road	...	1,500	0 0
10	"	...	Ramkishen	...	Pukka ghât on the Tonse River ...	Shedodpoor	...	4,000	0 0
11	"	...	Jewbodhe Koormee	...	Well ...	Ishmailpoor on the Akberpoor and Tanda road.		80	0 0
12	"	...	Gobindo Ditto	...	Tank ...	Alumpoor	...	1,000	0 0
13	"	...	Ramchurn	...	Well ...	Ikhlasspoor	...	100	0 0
14	"	...	Sunjumloll	...	Tank ...	Atur Soomah Kullwa	...	700	0 0
15	"	...	Rookhunee	...	" ...	Shatalapoor	...	125	0 0
16	"	...	Mungul Sing	...	" ...	Khursoomee	...	500	0 0
17	"	...	Bhiclook	...	" ...	Hydurgunj	...	500	0 0
18	"	...	Shewnath	...	" ...	Betye	...	500	0 0
19	"	..	Surroop Sing	...	" ...	Gowra	...	1,000	0 0
20	"	..	Byjoo Tewarry	...	" ...	Bhutpoor	...	500	0 0
21	"	...	Raja Surrubjeet Sing	...	" ...	Tirhoot	...	800	0 0
22	"	...	Bhoa Passee	...	" ...	Bhameerpoor	...	200	0 0
23	"	...	Mohun Koormee	...	" ...	Bhutpoora	...	500	0 0
24	"	...	Rambux Sing	...	" ...	Pipurgaon	...	150	0 0
1	Hurdui	...	Phooldass	...	Pukka well ...	Shahabad	...	100	0 0
2	"	...	Mulick	...	" ...	Ditto	...	50	0 0
3	"	...	Sittar Hossein	...	" ...	Pehanee	...	50	0 0
4	"	...	Mohamed Alli	...	Serai & musjid	Sundeela	...	4,000	0 0
5	"	..	Shokat Alli	...	Pukka well ...	Russoolpoor	...	1,000	0 0
6	"	...	Kharij	...	" ...	Shahabad road	...	These works are not quite completed. The cost has not, therefore, been given.	
7	"	..	Bharat Sing	...	" ...	Hurdui	...		
8	"	...	Shew Bux	...	" ...	Madhogunj	...		
9	"	...	Rampershad	...	" ...	Beekapoor	...		
10	"	...	Ramsahay	...	" ...	Rohulea	...		
11	"	...	Oomrao Sing	...	" ...	Kujrala	...		

APPENDIX XV.

No. 638 of 1863.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Oudh,

To

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION,

Oudh.

GENERAL.

Dated Lucknow, the 25th March 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to express his earnest hope that at the next General Meeting of the Association the subject of expenses on marriage will be taken into serious consideration, and some measures be devised for effecting a reduction in the present lavish expenditure on such occasions whereby properties are encumbered with debt.

2. The Chief Commissioner desires me to remind you of the observations made by His Excellency the Governor General at Cawnpore to those Talookdars who waited on His Excellency there in February last. The Chief Commissioner is aware that the excuse invariably urged by the Talookdars for the present custom is that as they marry into Rajpoot families in the North-Western Provinces, no reduction of expenditure is possible unless the latter can be induced to agree to it.

3. But the Chief Commissioner does not admit this to be an insuperable obstacle. The Talookdars in Oudh can effect the desired object in respect to all marriages contracted within the limits of their Province, and their example cannot fail to influence the Chiefs of the North-Western Provinces. It is no argument against the possibility of a social change that it cannot be universally and simultaneously carried out. A beginning must be made, and if the Oudh Talookdars will take the lead in the movement, the Chief Commissioner would be able to ask the co-operation of the authorities and Chiefs of the North-Western Provinces, in the work with far greater chance of success than he can expect at present. He could then point to the example of the Oudh Talookdars to shew that such a reform is not only possible, but desired by the aristocracy, which the Chief Commissioner firmly believes to be the case.

4. The subject has pressed itself on the Chief Commissioner's notice, more especially at this moment, in consequence of the extravagant expenditure that has lately taken place at the marriage of Rajah Roostumsah's niece, where the Chief Commissioner is credibly informed nearly 35,000 persons were fed for six days. It is astonishing that

the Talookdars should consider the fame and dignity of their houses promoted by a prodigality that must bring ruin on them. Of what use will it be in after times to point to the splendid alliance made by one of the family, and the feasting and profuse hospitality that was dispensed on the occasion to thousands, when the family has been reduced to poverty and all its estates have passed into other hands. Another such celebration of a marriage as has just taken place at Derah will be the ruin of that noble and loyal family, an event that would cause the Government deep regret.

5. The example thus set by the Talookdars is imitated by their humbler kinsmen. Small proprietors are driven to mortgage and sell their properties to provide funds for a marriage, and it has truly been said that a Rajpoot will throw away his birthright to celebrate a marriage. This custom has also been at the root of infanticide, which the Talookdars have bound themselves to suppress.

6. The Chief Commissioner hopes you will read this letter to the Association, and tell the assembled Talookdars that he entreats them to devise a remedy for the evil, and the most obvious one seems to be to fix a moderate scale of expenditure proportionate to the relative means of each family. He can assure you that every aid in his power shall be given to promote so beneficial a result. It is the subject that most demands the attention of the Association, for the custom the Chief Commissioner has reprobated, must, if persevered in, plunge every great family in Oudh into pecuniary embarrassment, and a needy landed aristocracy cannot discharge the duties of the position Government expected its members to occupy when it conferred on them their estates in perpetuity.

APPENDIX XVI.

Extract paragraphs 42 *and* 43 *from Annual Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Lucknow Division for* 1862-63.

Honorary Magistrates.

Para. 42.—The return of cases given below shews clearly that the Honorary Assistant Magistrates of this Division have not, generally speaking, had a fair portion of work allotted to them, and the Police cannot, I fear, chullan cases within their powers to the Subordinate Magistrates; but the tendency of the Police is to ignore the Native Magistracy, and Deputy Commissioners have been addressed on this subject. I have only to refer to the work done by Chowdree Gopal Sing, to shew where attention is paid to the subject, the amount of work that may be expected from an Honorary Assistant; and the Deputy Commissioner of Oonao wishes he had three more like him. More than half the Judicial Criminal cases decided have been in this Officer's Court, and three-fourths of the Revenue cases, besides all the suits. There are several Honorary Assistants very desirous of doing more work, and I trust next year such will be allotted to them.

43.—In appeals against the decisions of Honorary Assistants in Criminal cases, there are 81 out of 364 cases, of which 71 were confirmed and the rest reversed. This is a fair number of appeals, and does not seem to indicate that the people have any fear of appealing against Talookdars, as Mr. Capper hints at. In Durriabad also the Deputy Commissioner asks for more Honorary Magistrates, and has named Enayet Hossein and Booneyad Hossein.

Captain MacAndrew is likewise in favor of an extension of a system that has been a decided success. If permitted, I would propose the extension of the jurisdiction of several of our Honorary Assistant Magistrates, who have done excellent work; for both here and elsewhere I have examined a very large number of cases in all Departments by the Honorary Assistants, and have never come across one in which their powers have been wilfully abused, and conscientiously believe the measure is one of vast importance to the country, and its final success entirely depends on the Officers working it.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) ———,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX XVII.

Extract paragraphs 65, 66, 68 *and* 70 *from Annual Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Khyrabad Division for* 1862-63.

Political.

Para. 65.—The Honorary Assistant Commissioners appear to have performed their duties satisfactorily. It must be remembered, in considering the amount of work performed by them, that the more liberal and considerate the landlord, the fewer Revenue cases will he have; and that if he be influential, he can prevent or allay many a dispute without formal trials. There is a great deal more work done, therefore, than appears in the statements.

66.—One of the Honorary Assistant Commissioners, Mirza Shumshere Bahadoor, who devotes a great deal of his time to his honorary duties, and whose zeal for education has been brought to my notice by Captain Thompson, has verbally applied for increased powers as Civil Judge. I notice this as it formerly appeared that one or more Honorary Assistant Commissioners wished to shirk the labor of deciding Civil cases.

68.—The Deputy Commissioner of Hurdui states :— " Work before the Honorary Assistant Commissioners has increased greatly, 483 cases having been decided in 1862-63 to 236 in the preceding year. The Honorary Assistant Commissioners bestowed considerable attention in the preparation of their cases. Their judgments, as a rule, were sound and just, and appeared to give satisfaction to the public, judging from the small number of appeals instituted from their decisions. As usual, Mahomed Ushruff decided by far the greater number of cases, viz., 248. Out of this number 10 cases were appealed. The order of the Lower Court was upheld in 8 cases, and reversed in 2. Of the Honorary Assistant Commissioners, I beg to bring particularly to your notice Mahomed Ushruff, Fuzl Russool, Rajah Hurdeo Bux, Chowdree Hushmut Ally, and Shumshere Bahadoor."

70.—The Deputy Commissioner of Baraitch writes :— " The only Talookdar of this District with Judicial powers is Nasir Ally Khan of Luchmun Kohul. He has a fair knowledge of English, and takes an interest in his work, and his decisions are very fair."

(True Extract.)

(Signed) ———,

Superintendent.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Extract paragraphs 87 *to* 93 *from Fyzabad Commissioner's Annual Administration Report for* 1862-63.

Para. 87.—As previously, the bulk of their work is in the Revenue Department; and the large increase in the number of cases decided by Maharaja Maun Singh and Raja Madho Singh of Amethee I do not think altogether a matter of congratulation.

88.—I should hail the development of their business in the Criminal and Civil Departments, where they are enjoined to abstain from hearing cases in which they are personally interested, with the greatest satisfaction; but experience convinces me more and more how difficult it is for them to be impartial in many of the Revenue cases which come before them, and the better managed and contented estates will shew the fewer Revenue cases.

89.—The orders reversed in the Fyzabad District appear numerous, but I have ascertained that the appeals of 11 defendants in one case were erroneously entered as 11 separate cases, which reduces the number below last year's proportion.

90.—The number of Criminal cases decided by them is much the same as last year, they have made occasional mistakes; but considering the novelty of the Penal Code, I think they, as a body, deserve great credit for the way in which they have managed this side of their Courts in the present year.

91.—The Maharaja of Bulrampore is the only Honorary Assistant who has decided many Civil cases, and 38 of his decisions were by confession of judgment; but there is a pretty large proportion of confessions in all the Oudh Civil Courts; and, as remarked in my Judicial Report, it was much better for all parties that the confessions should have been lodged at Bulrampore than that they should have been obliged to make a journey to the Sudder for the purpose.

92.—I have formerly reported on the qualifications of all the Honorary Assistant Commissioners in Fyzabad and Gonda, with the exception of Thakoor Shere Bahadoor Singh, whom I stated in my Judicial Report "to be shrewd and at the same time very desirous of giving satisfaction." Mr. Carnegy acknowledges the obligations under which he lies to Maharaja Maun Singh. There is no Talookdar in the District so capable, by his influence, his local knowledge, and intimate acquaintance with the history of the families of the country side, of being of assistance to the District Officer, and I am glad to hear that it has been so readily given.

93.—I extract Captain Perkins's opinion of the Sultanpore Honorary Assistants:—"The Return given below shews the work performed by each Talookdar invested with Judicial powers. Raja Lall Madho has decided 263 cases of all kinds; many of these are, of course, petty. This Honorary Assistant Commissioner is mentally qualified to be

of much service to Government, but he lacks the qualities of the heart, without which the intellectual gifts are frequently a snare and a delusion. Raja Jugpal Singh decided 49 cases. His estate is much smaller than that of the Amethee Landholder. His tenants are also more satisfied with their lord and master. Raja Madho Pertab Singh, of Koonwar, is shewn to have decided 84 cases, but I doubt very much whether everything entered as a case deserves the name of one. I have not much to say about this Talookdar, whose chief fault is apathy. Chowdree Surfuraz Ahmud is usually careful and discreet. He avoids the decision of Revenue cases in which he himself would be the plaintiff or defendant, and refers these to the Deputy Commissioner. This, I think, speaks well for his intentions. In fact, what is needed to remove the sting from the exercise of Revenue powers by Talookdars is that their tenants be permitted to sue in whatever Court they prefer. At present many an Honorary Assistant Commissioner's tenant, it is to be feared, submits to injustice rather than take his case before a Judge in whose impartiality he has no faith.

" Raja Roostum Shah has only a small hereditary estate in this district. He is too good a landlord to have Revenue cases to decide."

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement of Cases tried by Honorary Assistant Commissioners (Talookdars) in the Province of Oudh during the year 1862-63.

Names of Talookdars.	No. of cases decided.				No. of Decisions.									No. of cases pending.	Percentage of Appeals on number decided.
					Appeals.			Confirmed.			Reversed.				
	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Total.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.		
Mirza Shumshere Bahadoor ...	57	108	81	246	8	3	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	4·47
Mirza Aga Jan ...	48	25	4	77	2	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	5·19
Baneo Singh ...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thakoor Sheobux Singh ...	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Jowahir Singh ...	7	1	8	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6·25
„ Goman Singh ...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raja Umrood Singh ...	19	1	6	26	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	11·53
Mirza Ahmed Beg ...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raja Hurdeo Bux ...	24	...	9	33	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	12·12
Chowdree Hushmut Ally ...	67	...	15	82	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1·21
Mohamed Ushruff ...	196	...	52	248	4	...	6	3	...	5	1	...	1	...	4·3
Moonshee Fuzool Russool ...	43	...	3	46	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·17
Doll Singh ...	3	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharut Singh ...	4	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rundheer Singh ...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colonel Boileau ...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Captain A. Orr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Major Orr ...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. Schilling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Captain Banbury ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunga Singh ...	13	...	10	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Khan Nasir Ally Khan ...	6	12	4	22	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·54
Raja Rutton Singh ...	51	...	2	53	27	...	...	24	...	...	3	...	...	...	50·94
Chowdree Nawab Ally ...	4	...	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·
Sirdar Jhubba Sing Bahadoor ...	No Criminal power.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raja Furzund Ally Khan ...	28	...	15	43	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4·65
Raja Kasheepersaud ...	21	...	5	26	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	11·53
Chowdree Gopal Singh ...	199	181	407	737	43	15	20	38	13	13	5	2	7	...	10·58
Maharaja Maun Singh Bahadoor	66	...	421	487	6	...	31	4	...	19	...	...	5	9	7·59
Roy Ibram Bullee ...	5	...	3	8	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	25·
Syud Kurm Ally ...	2	...	5	7	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	71·43
Kazee Surfuraz Ally ...	23	...	9	32	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6·25
Rana Shunkur Buksh ...	20	...	56	76	4	...	9	3	...	5	1	...	4	...	17·10
Lall Sheopal Singh ...	2	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20·
Baboo Dukheenarunjun Mookerjee	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowdree Surfraz Ahmed ...	54	...	8	62	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raja Rustum Shah ...	17	3	45	65	...	...	15	...	...	3	...	...	11	1	23·7
Madho Pershad Singh ...	18	...	84	102	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	1·96
Syud Banker Hoosein ...	18	...	33	51	...	..	11	...	...	7	...	...	4	...	21·57
Maharaja Drigbijey Singh Bahadoor ...	26	68	1	95	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2·10
Shere Bahadoor Singh ...	8	6	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Raja Madho Singh ...	73	...	190	263	5	...	40	2	...	14	3	...	4	22	17·11
„ Jugpal Singh ...	41	...	34	75	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2·66
„ Madho Purtab Singh ...	24	...	60	84	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	4·76
„ Muhesh Narain Singh ...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baboo Surroopjeet Singh ...	8	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raja Hunwunth Singh ...	31	...	18	49	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4·8
Dewan Hur Mungul Singh ...	24	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,287	357	1,655	3,299	119	20	151	92	14	80	26	6	30	33	8·79

APPENDIX XX. (A.)

Statement showing Imports and Exports of Grain and other commercial articles of Zillah Seetapore during the year 1862-63.

No.	Produce.	Varieties.	Produce in Seetapore.	Pergunnah, town, or city where principally produced.	Imported from other Districts.	From where imported and by what Roads.		Consumption of Zillah Seetapore.	Exported.	In what direction and by what Roads.		Carriage generally used.
						Districts.	Roads.			Districts.	Roads.	
			Maunds.		Maunds.			Maunds.	Maunds.			
1	Cereals ...	Wheat ...	16,59,217	Whole District, particularly at Gunjar.	...	...	...	10,04 487	6,54,730	Lucknow ...	Baree, Bhundea, Mehuds, Tekaitgunj.	Carts bullocks, buffaloes and ponies.
2	...	Barley ...	10.70,305	Ditto ...	...	...	...	9,21,841	1,48,464	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3	...	Rice ...	3,89,665	Ditto ...	45,000	Luckhimpore ...	Lahurpore, Hurgaon and Tumbore.	2,65,350	1,69,315	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4	...	Gram ...	9,68,409	Ditto ...	...	...	...	6,58,778	3,09,631	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5	...	Dal, Urhur and Musoor.	4,68,129	Ditto ...	...	...	...	2,52,023	2,16,106	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6	...	Mash ...	4,14,366	Ditto ...	...	...	...	2 67,783	1,46,583	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7	...	Moong ...	21,919	Ditto ...	2,400	Lucknow and Shahjehanpore.	Lucknow and Shahjehanpore.	18,511	5,808	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
8	...	Mote ...	1,54.285	Ditto ...	12 000	Shahjehanpore ...	...	1,34,272	32,013	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
9	...	Kodou & Kakhoon	3,79,164	Ditto ...	...	...	...	2,85,092	94,072	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10	...	Joar (large mudaus)	65,275	Ditto ...	2,000	Luckhimpore ...	Lahurpore and Tumbore.	42,940	24,335	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
11	...	Joar (small) ...	84,456	Ditto ...	...	...	...	68,087	16,369	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12	...	Bajra ...	1,07,832	Whole District ...	12,000	Shahjehanpore ...	...	80,430	39,402	Lucknow and Hurdui.	Baree, Bhindea, Mehuds, Tekaitgunj and Sundela.	Ditto.
2 13	Oil-seed ...	Lahee ...	22,962	Ditto ...	...	...	...	21,919	1,043	Lucknow ...	Baree, Bhindee, Mehuds and Tekaitgunj.	Ditto.
14	...	Sursow or Mustard (large).	40,411	Ditto ...	...	...	...	38,975	1,436	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
15	...	Til ...	20,003	Ditto ...	...	...	...	17,326	2,677	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
16	...	Raie or Mustard (small).	25,399	Ditto ...	25,399	Lukhimpore ...	Mahaoly ...	24,099	2,300	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
17	...	Castor ...	11,065	Ditto ...	...	...	...	6,305	4,760	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
18	...	Linseed ...	75,777	Ditto ...	...	...	...	52,871	22,906	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3 19	Salt ...	Sambhur ...	...	...	665	Chundrasee, Zillah Moradabad.	Shahjehanpore ...	260	405	Durriabad and Poorneah Ghat for Bengal.	Ramnuggur ...	Ditto.
20	...	Lahoree ...	...	...	210	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	210	...	...	...	...
21	...	Kuteela, Gunraree and Sulumbha.	...	...	60,118	Bhurapore, Buddunghur, Furrucknuggur, and Mooh, Zillah Goorgaon.	Ditto ...	40,618	19,500	Durriabad and Baraitch.	Byram Ghat and Mullapore.	Ditto.

22	...	Kharee ...	...	...	25	Hurdui ...	Sundeela ...	25	...	...	...	...
4 23	Sugar ...	Sugar (shukur buhena).	25,628	Maharajnugur and Mahmoodabad.	...	...	...	10,025	15,603	Lucknow ...	Tekaitgunj and Lucknow.	Ditto.
24	...	Sugar (shukur rab)	16,687	Lahorepoor, Moharajgunj, Kutra and Biswan.	2,825	Lukheempore ...	Lahorepore ...	13,117	6,395	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
25	...	Molasses (goor) ...	33,119	Whole District ...	1.000	Dhokulgunge ...	...	18,111	16,008	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
26	...	Treacle (sheera) ...	21,534	Maharajgunge, Biswan and Kutra.	13,600	Lukheempore ...	Luhurpore ...	31,465	3,669	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5 27	Oil ...	Oil ...	31,765	Whole District ...	...	...	...	31,765	...	...	...	...
28	...	Ghee ...	5,600	Ditto ...	9,939	Baraitch, Lukheempore, Chandausee and Shahjehanpore.	Mullapore ... Lukheempore. Shahjehanpore.	12,539	3,000	Lucknow ...	Lucknow and Tekaitgunj.	Ditto.
6 29	Tobacco ...	Tobacco ...	1,45,200	Ditto ...	500	Lukheempore ...	Luhurpore ...	69,200	76,500	Ditto and Shahjehanpore.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7 30	Cloth ...	Cloth (English) ...	Rupees. ...	...	Rupees. 1,57,200	Furruckabad ... Cawnpore ... Mirzapore ... Azimghur ...	Shahjehanpore ... Lucknow Ditto Byram Ghat.	Rupees. 1,08,200	Rupees. 49,000	Baraitch, Lukheempore and Lucknow.	Mullapore, Tumbore and Lucknow.	Ditto.
31	...	Ditto (country) ...	1,45,380	Ditto ...	34,000	Shahjehanpore ... Bareilly. Budaon.	Shahjehanpore ..	1,59,380	20,000	Hurdui, Baraitch and Luckheempore.	Hurdui, Mullapore, Tumbore and Luhurpore.	Ditto.
8 32	Metal-ware.	Brass and Bhurts pots.	3,480	Biswan, Maharajnugur and Kutubnugur.	27,061	Mirzapore ... Cawnpore. Furruckabad.	Lucknow ... Shahjehanpore.	27,491	3,050	Lukheempore ...	Luhurpore ...	Ditto.
33	...	Cansa (Phool) ...	1,000	Mohamoodabad and Mehrajnugur.	2,500	Luckheempore ...	Luhurpore ...	3,500	...	...	...	...
34	...	Copper ...	...	...	4,500	Furruckabad ... Lucknow ...	Shahjehanpore ... Misrick. Lucknow.	1,650	2,850	Baraitch ... Lukheempore.	Mullapore ... Luhurpore.	Ditto.
35	...	Zink (Justee) ...	550	Biswan and Maharajnugur.	600	Furruckabad ... Lucknow ... Cawnpore ...	Shahjehanpore ... Misrick. Lucknow.	1,150	...	...	...	...
36	...	Iron ...	420	Wuzeernugur ...	966	Ditto ...	Ditto. Ditto.	1,386	...	...	...	...
9 37	Cotton ...	Cotton ...	Maunds. 155	Whole District ...	Maunds. 18,315	Chundausee ... Shahjehanpore. Agra.	Shahjehanpore ...	Maunds. 10,455	Maunds. 8,015	Durriabad ... Baraitch.	Byram Ghat ... Mullapore.	Ditto.
38	...	Thread (English)	...	...	Rupees. 80,120	Shahjehanpore ... Furruckabad ... Mirzapore ...	Shahjehanabad ... Ditto. Lucknow.	80,120	...	...	...	...
39	...	Ditto (country) ...	1,43,580	Whole District ...	26,400	Shahjehanpore ... Bareilly. Moradut.	Shahjehanpore ...	1,69,980	...	...	...	...
10 40	Metal ...	Iron ...	...	...	Maunds. 17,800	Cawnpore ... Shahjehanpore ... Chandausee.	Lucknow ... Shahjehanpore.	17,800	...	...	...	...
41	...	Steel (Kheeree) ...	...	...	65	Baraitch ...	Mullapore ...	65	...	...	...	...

No.	Produce.	Varieties.	Produced in Seetapore.	Pergunnah, town, or city where principally produced.	Imported from other Districts.	From where imported and by what Roads.		Consumption of Zillah Seetapore.	Exported.	In what direction and by what Roads.		Carriage generally used.
						Districts.	Roads.			Districts.	Roads	
			Maunds.		Maunds.			Maunds.	Maunds.			
11 41	Saltpetre...	Saltpetre (Kulmee)	3,600	Whole District ...	...	...	...	200	3,400	Calcutta ...	Chowka & Gogra	Boat.
42	...	Ditto (Abee) ...	28,600	Ditto ...	1,800	Lukheempore ... Baraitch ...	Luhurpore ... Mullapore.	4,315	26,085	Furruckabad ... Lucknow ...	Shahjehanpore ... Lucknow.	Carts, Bullocks and Ponies.
			Rupees.					Rupees.	Rupees.			
12 43	Hide ...	...	6,300	Ditto ...	...	...	...	4,500	1,800	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
44	...	Horn ...	65	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	65	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto.
			Maunds.					Maunds.	Maunds.			
45	...	Tallow ...	255	Ditto ...	...	...	...	11	244	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13 46	Dye Stuff ...	All ...	...	...	3,715	Calpee, Furruckabad	Shahjehanpore and Misrick.	3,715	...	...	...	...
47	...	Puting ...	...	...	820	Cawnpore ... Shahjehanpore ... Furruckabad ... Mirzapore ...	Lucknow ... Shahry ... Ditto. Lucknow.	... 820	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
48	...	Mujeet ...	...	...	1	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	1	...	...	...	...
49	..	Indigo ...	...	...	6,425	Chundausee ... Furruckabad. Bangurmow.	Shahjehanpore ...	6,425	...	...	...	...
14 50	Spice ...	Spice ...	3,700	Whole District ...	36,050	Cawnpore ... Nepal ... Furruckabad ... Mirzapore ...	Lucknow. Mullapore ... Shahjehanpore Lucknow.	31,750	8,000	Lucknow ... Shahjehanpore ... Furruckabad ...	Lucknow ... Shahjehanpore. Furruckabad.	Ditto.
			No.		No.			No.	No.			
15 51	Cattle ...	Horse ...	5	Biswan ...	663	Makenpore ... Hurdwar.	Shahjehanpore ...	155	513	Baraitch ...	Mullapore ..	...
52	...	Oxen, Cows and Family Stock.	26,000	Whole District ...	10,077	Shahjehanpore ...	Shahjehanpore ...	35,035	1,042	Ditto ...	Ditto.	

(Signed) H. G. SPARKS,

Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX XX. (B.)

EXPORTS.

Name of Tehseel.	Description of Articles.	Name of place from which exported.	Name of line of traffic.	Name of place to which exported.	Conveyance.	Names of Ferries at which the articles are crossed.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Shahabad.	Wheat	Shahabad	Palee and Furruckabad.	Furruckabad ...	Carts, bullocks, tattoos and buffaloes.	Gola Ghat	35,000	35,000
	Goor	...	Shahabad, Shahjehanpore and Saudy.	Ditto, Mungulgunj, Shahjehanpore and Madogunj.	...	...	2,000	8,000
	Rab ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	38,500
	Sugar	...	Palee and Furruckabad.	Furruckabad ...	...	...	12,000	1,32,000
	Molasses	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	8,000
	Hides	...	Shahabad and Saudy.	Cawnpore ...	...	Sirsya Ghat.	...	500
	Saltpetre	...	...	Ditto and Furruckabad.	...	...	4,000	16,000
						Total ...	74,000	3,38,000

IMPORTS.

Name of Tehseel.	Description of Articles.	Name of place from which imported.	Name of line of traffic.	Name of place to which imported.	Conveyance.	Names of Ferries at which the articles are crossed.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Shahabad.	Ghee	Shahabad	Palee, Furruckabad and Shahjehanpore.	Furruckabad and Shahjehanpore.	Carts, bullocks, tattoos and buffaloes.	Gola Ghat	55	1,500
	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	300	7,500
	Iron...	...	...	...	...	...	350	2,500
	Cloth	...	Furruckabad ... Ditto.	Furruckabad, Bareilly and Moradabad.	...	...	...	25,000
	Spices	...	...	Pilibheet and Furruckabad.	...	...	156	2,500
	Copper Utensils.	...	Palee, Furruckabad and Pahany.	Furruckabad and Jara.	...	...	40	2,500
	Bamboos	...	Shahabad and Shahjehanpore	Pilibheet and Shahjehanpore.	Boats and carts	SirsyaGhat	...	1,200
	Salt Saudur.	...	Palee, Furruckabad and Shahjehanpore.	Furruckabad and Shahjehanpore.	Carts, bullocks and tattoos.	Ditto ...	3,800	21,599
						Total ...	4,701	64,299

HARDOI;
The 11th May 1883.

(Signed) C. F. LINDSAY,
Deputy Commissioner.

[*Oudh.*]

APPENDIX XX. (C).

EXPORTS.

Name of Tehseel.	Description of Articles.	Name of place from which exported.	Name of line of traffic.	Name of place to which exported.	Conveyance.	Names of Ferries at which articles are crossed.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Sudder Hurdui.	Grain of all kinds.	Hurdui.	Bilgram, Sundula and Sandy.	Cawnpore, Kunouj, Madoogunj and Lucknow.	Carts, ponies & bullocks.	Maora Ghat.	43,000	40,000
	Hides.	...	Furruckabad & Bilgram.	Furruckabad & Cawnpore.	Coolies ...	Do. and Ghola Ghat.	...	3,000
	Fire wood.	Ditto ...	Seetapore and Bilgram.	Cawnpore and Lucknow.	Carts and boats.	Maora Ghat.	2,500	5,000
	Saltpetre.	...	North-Western Provinces.	Cawnpore and Furruckabad.	...	...	25,000	10,000
						Total...	70,500	58,000

IMPORTS.

Name of Tehseel.	Description of Articles.	Name of place from which imported.	Name of line of traffic.	Name of place to which imported.	Conveyance.	Names of Ferries at which the articles are crossed.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Sudder Hurdui.	Coarse Rice.	Ganjur, N. W. Provinces.	Seetapore ...	Bazar, Hurdui, Humeerpore & Gopamon.	Tattoos and bullocks.	Dairies & Mow Ghat.	500	1,200
	Rice 1st sort.	Pilibheet	Shahabad ...	...	.....	...	75	300
	Ghee...	Kunouj...	Bilgram ...	...	Coolies ...	Maora Ghat.	38	1,000
	Fruits	Furruckabad and Madaogunj ...	Furruckabad & Bilgram.	...	Tattoos ...	Ghola Ghat.	8	200
	Spices	Madaogunj.	Bilgram ...	...	...	...	30	600
	Indigo	Shajehanpore & Furruckabad.	Saudy and Shahabad.	...	Coolies ...	Ghola Ghat.	3	150
	Copper Utensils.	Furruckabad and Cawnpore.	Saudy ...	...	Bullocks and tattoos.	Ditto ...	32	2,000
	Treacle	Shajehanpore.	Shahabad ...	...	...	...	5 000	7,500
	Salt Sambur.	Madaogunj.	Bilgram ...	...	Tattoos ...	...	261	2 000
	Sugar	Shajehanpore & Pahany.	Shahabad and Pahany.	...	Tattoos, carts and bullocks.	...	261	3,000
	Cloth.	Furruckabad.	Saudy and Bilgram.	...	Tattoos ...	Ghola Ghat.	...	25,000
						Total...	6,208	42,950

HURDUI;
The 11th May 1863.

(Signed) C. F. LINDSAY,
Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX XX. (D.)—TRADE.

EXPORTS.

Name of Tehseel.	Description of Articles.	Name of place from which exported.	Name of line of traffic.	Name of place to which exported.	Conveyance.	Names of Ferries at which articles are crossed.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Bilgram.	Pan ...	Basha ...	Furruckabad and Saudy.	North-Western Provinces.	Camels & tattoos	Ghola Ghat.	...	2,000
	Bhung	Bilgram	Bilgram & Oonao	Cawnpore, Oonao and Roy Bareilly.	Carts ...	Mehudee Ghat & Maora Ghat.	1,500	5,600
	Saltpetre	...	...	Cawnpore and Furruckabad.	...	...	7,206	28,824
						Total ...	8,706	36,424

IMPORTS.

Name of Tehseel.	Description of Articles.	Name of place from which imported.	Name of line of traffic.	Name of place to which imported.	Conveyance.	Names of Ferries at which articles are crossed.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Bilgram.	Salt Sambur.	Rohtuck ...	Sandee and Furruckabad.	Madaogunj and Bilgram.	Carts and boats.	Ghola Ghat,	200	1,454
	Salt Gorany	Sultanpore ...	...	...	...	...	4,000	21,615
	Salt Kutta	Agra ...	Bilgram and Kunouj.	...	Carts ...	...	12,000	68,571
	Betel-nuts	Furruckabad ...	Bilgram and Saudy.	...	Tattoos, buffaloes and bullocks.	...	...	500
	Spices and fruits.	Baraitch and Furruckabad.	Ditto and Mahdaogunj.	...	...	...	...	5,000
	Cloth ...	Furruckabad & Bam Bareilly.	Bilgram and Saudy.	...	...	...	...	6,000
	Cotton...	Anasoopshahur	...	...	...	...	300	8,000
	Grains of all kinds	Baree and North-Western Provinces.	Ditto, Bilgram and Madaogunj	...	...	...	29,968	35,000
	Sugar ...	Shahjehanpore	Shahjehanpore and Saudy.	...	...	...	50	750
	Goor ...	Shahabad ...	...	...	...	...	1,075	4,000
	Iron ...	Cawnpore and Mynpoory.	Bilgram and Saudy.	...	...	Ghola Ghat & Maona Ghat.	712	5,000
						Total ...	48,305	1,58,890

HURDUE;
The 11th May 1863.

(Signed) C. F. LINDSAY,
Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX XX. (E.)—TRADE.

EXPORTS.

Name of Tehseel.	Description of Articles.	Name of place from which exported.	Name of line of traffic.	Name of place to which exported.	Conveyance.	Names of Ferries at which articles are crossed.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Sundeela.	Wheat	Khass, Sundeela and Illaqua Sundeela.	Mullaon and Balamon.	Kunouj and Agra.	Carts, ponies, bullocks and buffaloes.	Mehudo Raj and Sirsaya Ghats.	110,000	1,33,000
	Mash...	...	Mullaon, Russoolabad and Meagunj Road	Do. and Cawnpore.	...	...	60,000	6,10,612
	Gram...	...	...	...	...	...	70,000	69,565
	Bajra...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000	53,335
	Joar ...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000	24,000
	Mote ...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	50,000
	Jhao ...	...	...	...	...	...	80,000	62,745
	Dhania	...	...	...	...	...	35	107
	Moong	...	...	...	...	...	21,000	28,000
	Urhur	...	...	...	...	...	35,000	25,454
	Hides...	...	...	Cawnpore ...	...	...	...	1,100
	Pawn...	...	...	Bareilly, Furruckabad, Agra and Delhi.	...	Ditto, Gunda and Gansay.	...	1,50,000
	Goor ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	2,000 Exported in small quantities.
	Saltpetre.	...	...	Cawnpore and Furruckabad	...	...	2,000	4,000

IMPORTS.

Name of Tehseel.	Description of Articles.	Name of place from which imported.	Name of line of traffic.	Name of place to which imported.	Conveyance.	Names of Ferries at which the articles are crossed.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Sundeela.	Cotton	Kunouj, Furruckabad, Delhi, Agra, & Cawnpore.	Madogunj, Mullawa and Gonagunj.	Madogunj, Goondwa and Sahibgunj.	Carts, tattoos & buffaloes.	Mehudu, and Shadoma Ghats.	30,000	8,40,000
	Salt Sambur,	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	17,137
	Salt Goorany.	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	33,438
	Ghee...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	18,000
	Sugar	Pilibheet, Mohumdee and Shajehanpore.	Banygunj, Burawan, and Hurdui.	Sundeela, Goondwa and Banygunj.	Camels and tattoos.	Hutea Raj, & Bhurtpore Ghats.	200	3,000
	Rice ...	...	...	...	Carts and ditto.	...	16,000	31,400
	Treacle	...	...	...	...	...	16,000	8,000
	Paper	Kunouj, Furruckabad and Rahemabad.	Madogunj, Mullawan, Kullian and Mull.	...	Tatoos ...	Mehudu Ghat on the Ganges, Hutea on the Gomtee.	...	2,000
	Scents	...	...	...	Bearers and tattoos.	...	...	1,000
	Ban Moong	...	...	...	Tattoos and bullocks.	...	...	600
	Cloth...	Cawnpore, and Furruckabad.	Rasoolabad, Meagunj and Madogunj.	Sundeela ...	Ditto ...	...	...	25,000
	Cocoanuts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
	Almonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
	Cherounjee.	...	...	...	...	...	...	150

								Pistachio nuts.	...	...	...	...	...	...		100
								Raisins	Cawnpore	Rasoolabad and Meeagunj.	...	Tattoos ...	Sursaya Ghat on the Ganges.	...		60
								Pomegranates.	...	...	...	...	...	...		100
								Grapes	...	...	...	...	...	...		100
								Behedana.	...	...	...	...	...	...		100
								Poppy Seeds.	...	...	...	...	...	...		100
								Ginger	Khyrabad, and Omangabad.	Banygunj and Lucknow.	...	...	Raj Ghat on the Gomtee.	...		25
								Cinnamon.	Pilibheet, Shapore, Baraitch & Seetapore.	...	...	..	...	...		50
								Turmeric.	...	...	...	...	...	...		100
								Cardamums.	...	...	...	...	...	...		100
						Total ...	5,12,535	6,64,368					Total ...	70,400		979,815

(Signed) C. F. LINDSAY,
Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX XX. (F.)

EXPORTS.

Name of Tehseel.	Description of Articles.	Name of place from which exported.	Name of line of traffic.	Name of place to which exported.	Conveyance.	Names of Ferries at which articles are crossed.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Hissampore ...	Sursoo ...	District	Viâ Gonda and Lucknow.	Goruckpore and Cawnpore.	Cart ...	Byram Ghat and Meerun Ghat.	20,000	4,000
	Poppy Seed.	Do. ...	Fyzabad	Goruckpore.	Do. ...	Meerun Ghat.	1,000	2,000
	Rice ...	Terraie ...	Byram Ghat.	Lucknow & Cawnpore.	Do. ...	Byram Ghat.	1,00,000	28,500
Baraitch ..	Do. ...	District	Do. ...	Lucknow & Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	5,000	3,325
	Bhung...	Do. and Terraie.	Byram Ghat.	Bareilly, Lucknow, and Mirzapore.	Do. ...	Do. ...	2,500	2,000
	Ulsee ..	Do. ...	Fyzabad	Calcutta ...	Boat ...	Surjoo ...	2,500	2,000
	Lahee ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	16
	Horn ...	Do. ...	Byram Ghat.	Cawnpore	Cart ...	Byram Ghat.	125	240
	Hide ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2,500	11,200
	Sora ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lucknow...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200	1,600
	Honey ...	Nepal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	100
	Kuths ...	Jungles Terraie.	Do. ...	Do. and Nawabgunge.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300	2,000
	Jowar ...	District	Surjoo Fyzabad.	Goruckpore.	Boat ...	Surjoo ...	8,000	2,000
Nanpara .	Rice ...	Do. ...	Byram Ghat.	Lucknow...	Carts and bullocks	Byram Ghat.	16,000	8,000

IMPORTS.

Name of Tehseel.	Description of Articles.	Name of place from which imported.	Name of line of traffic.	Name of place to which imported.	Conveyance.	Names of Ferries at which articles are crossed.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	REMARKS.
Hissampore ...	Cloth ...	Mirzapore	Viâ Fyzabad & Byram Ghat.	District	Tattoo, carts & boats.	Byram Ghat & Meerun Ghat.	...	30,000	Secrors and Hissampore especially.
	Brass ...	Do. Cawnpore and Lucknow.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. and bullocks	Do. ...	25	1,375	
	Iron ...	Cawnpore and Goruckpore.	Do. and Fyzabad.	...	...	...	25	400	
	Copper...	Mirzapore and Cawnpore.	Do. ...	...	Do. ..	Do. ...	3	200	
	Spices ...	Nepalgunge	Viâ Baraitch.	...	Do. ...	Goobeea Ghat.	...	5,000	
	Cocoanut	Goruckpore.	Fyzabad ...	.....	Tattoos	Meerun Ghat.	No. 2,000	60	
	Salt ...	Cawnpore	Byram Ghat.	...	Carts ...	Byram Ghat.	12,500	25,000	
	Cotton...	Do. or Chinhut.	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	800	20,000	
	Rice ...	Terai and Gonda.	Viâ Gonda	...	Do. bullocks.	Nil ...	75,000	21,000	
	Goor ...	Goruckpore and Gonda.	Viâ Fyzabad.	...	Buffaloes and bullocks.	Meerunpore.	2,750	8,000	
	Dhan ...	Gonda and Terraie.	Gonda road	...	Cart ...	...	1,350	1,000	
	Wheat ...	Roodowlee and Durriabad.	Byram Ghat.	...	Tattoos	Byram Ghat.	5	30	

Ulsee ...	...	Gonda ...	Nawabgunge and Gonda.	Do. ...	...	5,000	4,000
Ghee ...	...	Byram Ghat.	Lucknow...	Do. ...	Byram Ghat.	4,000	8,020
Honey ..	Teraie...	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	26	257
Wax ...	Do Disct.	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	13	520
Hide ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	3,050
Horn ...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2,000
Lahee ...	...	Gonda Road.	Gonda ...	Do. ...	...	15,000	10,000
Tobacco	...	Byram Ghat.	Lucknow...	Buffaloes	Do. ...	50	400
Sugar ...	...	Do. ...	Nepalgunge.	Do. ...	...	60	720

	Choorees	Moharajgunge and Goruckpore.	Fyzabad ..	...	Do. ...	Meerun Ghat.	...	50
	Paper ...	Fyzabad ...	Seerora ...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Reams. 400	900
	Sursoo ...	Gonda ...	Direct ...	...	Carts ...	...	5,000	10,000
	Joar ...	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	75,000	18,750
	Dal(Mas)	Durriabad & Gonda.	Byram Ghat.	...	Do. ...	Byram Ghat.	5,250	7,000
	Chukkees	Gopalpore and Gorruckpore.	Do. & Fyzabad.	...	...	...	Pieces. 500	500
	Honey ...	Pahar ...	Baraitch...	...	Tattoos.	...	10	60
	Wax ...	Nepal ...	...	...	Do. ...	...	5	200.
	Hooka ...	Bilwa and Goruckpore.	Fyzabad...	...	Do. ...	Fyzabad	2,000	80
	Paper ...	Cawnpore	Byram Ghat.	...	Do. ...	Byram Ghat.	Reams. 25	37
	Do. coloured.	Biswa, Cawnpore and Fyzabad.	Do. Fyzabad.	...	Do. ...	...	...	500
Baraitch ...	Cloth ...	Mirzapore and Cawnpore.	Fyzabad & Goruckpore.	Baraitch Town especially.	Carts and Tattoos.	Byram Ghat & Fyzabad.	1,540	1,18,500
	Brass ...	Mirzapore	Fyzabad ...	...	Do. ...	Fyzabad	200	10,000
	Cocoanut	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	140	560
	Salt ...	Cawnpore and Sejehanpore.	Byram Ghat and Cheelari Ghat.	...	Do. ...	Byram Ghat & Cheelaree Ghat.	10,000	60,000
	Cotton ...	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2,400	38,400
	Goor ...	Gonda and Durriabad.	Gonda and Byram Ghat.	...	Carts ...	Byram Ghat.	2,500	3,001
	Gum ...	Bareilly ...	Cheelaree Ghat.	...	Tattoos.	Do. ...	30	100
	Sugar ...	Nawabgunge.	Byram Ghat.	...	Carts & Tattoos	Do. ...	200	2,000
	Chooree	Lucknow...	Do. ...	Baraitch	Carts & tattoos.	Byram Ghat.	25	200
	Paper ...	Jounpore...	Fyzabad ...	...	Tattoos...	Fyzabad	50	625

EXPORTS.

Name of Tehseel.	Description of Articles.	Name of place from which exported.	Name of line of traffic.	Name of place to which exported.	Conveyance.	Names of Ferries at which articles are crossed.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.

IMPORTS.

Name of Tehseel.	Description of Articles.	Name of place from which imported.	Name of line of traffic.	Name of place to which imported.	Conveyance.	Names of Ferries at which articles are crossed.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	REMARKS.
	Chukkees	Muttra ...	Furruckabad and Cheellaree Ghat.	...	Buffaloes	Byram Ghat.	350	550	
	Nuts ...	Mirzapore	Fyzabad ...	...	Tattoos.	Fyzabad	125	500	
	Lead ...	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400	6,400	
Nanpara ...	Cloth ...	Fyzabad ... Azimghur and Cawnpore	Baraitch, Fyzabad and Byram Ghat.	Nanpara	Carts & Bullocks.	Cheellaree Ghat. Byram Ghat. Fyzabad.	...	82,000	
	Spices ...	Mirzapore, Cawnpore & Nepal.	Fyzabad & Byram Ghat.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	21,192	35,400	
	Cocoa-nuts.	Mirzapore & Cawnpore.	Fyzabad & Byram Ghat.	...	Tattoos.	Byram Ghat & Fyzabad.	...	245	
	Honey ...	Nepal ...	...	...	Men ...	Khyree Ghat	12	100	
	Wax ...	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3·20	140	
	Gum ...	Cawnpore and Furruckabad.	Byram Ghat & Cheellaree.	...	Tattoos.	Byram Ghat & Kuttaee Ghat.	5·30	60	
	Paper ...	Rohimabad	Cheellaree.	...	Do. ...	Cheellaree	...	375	
	Cotton ...	Furruckabad.	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Cuttaee Ghat.	23·20	2,473	
	Chooree...	Cawnpore & Lucknow.	Byram Ghat.	...	Cart ...	Byram Ghat.	...	15	
	European Goods.	Cawnpore & Lucknow.	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	700	

Iron ...	Cawnpore & Nepal.	Do. ...	...	Do. and Tattoos.	Do. and Nepal.	543½	5,358
Brass ...	Mirzapore	Fyzabad ...	...	Tattoos.	Fyzabad	50	2,700
Copper...	Cawnpore & Nepal.	Byram Ghat.	...	Do. and Carts.	Meerun Ghat.	47	3,000
Lead ...	Mirzapore	Fyzabad ...	...	Tattoos.	Do. ...	10	800
Tin ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	11	232
Ranga ...	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	11	310
Goor ...	Goruck-pore.	Do. ...	...	Carts and bullocks.	Cheelaree Ghat & Khyree Ghat.	1,400	3,000
Sugar ...	Do. ...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	276	5,812
Ghee ...	Nepal ...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	350	7,000
Salt ...	Loharpore & Shahje-hanpore.	Cawnpore	...	Do. ...	Kut'tar Ghat.	1,671	11,100
Rice ...	Nepal ...	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,200	1,500
Dhan ...	Do. ...	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,800	1,200
Cheers...	Do. ...	Do.	...	Men ...	...	15	1,800
Chukkees	Khyree-ghur.	Do.	...	Buffaloes	Muttra Ghat.	...	2,500

BARAITCH;
The 4th June 1863.

(Signed) J. G. ANDERSON,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX XX. (G.)

Imports and Exports, Fyzabad District, 1862-63.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Money Value.	REMARKS.
		Rupees.	
Copper ...	60 Mds.	4,275	From Cawnpore to Furruckabad.
Cloth ..	...	2,23,600	From Calcutta, Benares, Mirzapore, Ghazeepoor, Azimghur, Cawnpoor and Furruckabad.
Iron .	4,125 „	17,000	Calcutta, Mirzapore, Patna and Jounpore.
Lead Tin	100 „	4,000	Patna and Mirzapore.
Spices	3,340 „	5,700	Calcutta, Patna and Mirzapore.
Glass-ware ..		4,000	Calcutta.
Salt and Kutila .	30,837	1,92.600	Allahabad, Cawnpore, Furruckabad, Jeypore. Jodhpore, Muttra and Agra.
Cotton .	...	1.44,000	Agra, Cawnpore, Banda and Jounpore.
Thread .	...	1,85,000	Calcutta and Ghazeepore.
Brass Utensils .	..	9,000	Mirzapore.
Gram ..	..	1,85,000	Goruckpore and Bansee.
Mowah ...	...	4,000	Dittto.
Al (Dye) ...	.	40,000	Bandah and Patna.
Indigo ..	40 „	1,000	Azimghur.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Money Value.	REMARKS.
		Rupees.	
Cloth ..	1,04.800 Thans.	1,60.000	Lucknow, Cawnpore, Bootowal and Furruckabad.
Gram ...	100 Mds.	75	Jounpore.
Hides ...	59 050 Pcs.	73.100	Goruckpore, and Calcutta
Linseed and Mustard .	35,500 Mds.	82.000	Mirzapore, Dinapore and Calcutta.
Goor ...	57,666 „	1,07.000	Calcutta, Mirzapore, Dinapore and Jounpore.
Tobacco ..		8,000	Azimghur.
Wheat ..	5,500 „	6.846	Mirzapore and Jounpore.
Muttur ...	11,300 „	11,100	Mirzapore, Dinapore, Calcutta and Jounpore.
Bouley ..	500 „	500	Jounpore.
Lahee ...	10.000 „	25,000	Mirzapore, Dinapore, Calcutta and Jounpore.
Poppy Seed ...	10.000 „	25,000	Ditto ditto.
Indian Corn ...	25,000 „	25,000	Ditto ditto.
Horn ...	10,800 „	648	Calcutta.
Saltpetre ...	8,125 „	64,500	Calcutta and Goruckpore.
Urhur ...	1,000 „	1,000	Mirzapore and Dinapore.
Rice ...	18,060 „	18,060	Allahabad.

(Signed) D. SIMSON,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX XX. (H.)

Imports and Exports, Gondah District.

IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
Articles.		Quantity.	Money Value.			Articles.		Quantity.	Money Value.		
		Maunds.	Rs.	As.	P.			Maunds.	Rs.	As.	P.
Cloth	...	.....	4,00,000	0	0	Linseed	...	1,00,000	2,00,000	0	0
Brass	...	400	20,000	0	0	Churus	...	40	4,800	0	0
Tin	...	125	2,000	0	0	Cutha	...	2,000	16,000	0	0
Beetul-nuts	...	1,000	9,000	0	0	Lac	...	250	10,000	0	0
Pepper	...	125	2,500	0	0	Turmeric	...	2,000	10,000	0	0
Cloves	...	30	540	0	0	Khuttaee	...	4,000	20,000	0	0
Alum	...	20	180	0	0	Dry Ginger	...	2,000	24,000	0	0
Cardamum	...	1	480	0	0	Skins	...	.....	25,000	0	0
Cocoanuts	...	20	800	0	0	Horns	...	.....	3,000	0	0
Chiknee Sooparee	...	1	80	0	0			No.			
Litharge	...	1	26	0	0	Hill Ponies	...	200	10,000	0	0
Sandal Wood	...	1	25	0	0			Maunds.			
Nowsadur	...	8	200	0	0	Razin	...	1,000	5,000	0	0
Chuhara	...	25	300	0	0	Cardamums	...	1,000	20,000	0	0
Chobe Puttung	...	25	175	0	0	Looban	...	4,000	16,000	0	0
Nutmeg	...	4	480	0	0	Kutchree	...	.....	.....		
Mace	...	2	100	0	0	Coriander	...	1,000	2,500	0	0
Geroo	...	50	62	8	0	Hill Animals	...	.....	.....		
Quicksilver	...	1	120	0	0	Peepul	...	100	1,600	0	0
Crimson	...	30	600	0	0	Borax	...	100	800	0	0
Cotton	...	8,000	2,40,000	0	0	Tamarind	...	100	125	0	0
		Tolahs.				Owlah	...	100	200	0	0
Silk	...	375	150	0	0	Aniseed	...	100	200	0	0
		Maunds.						Pieces.			
Mukhana	...	10	120	0	0	Musk	...	100	800	0	0

IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
Articles.		Quantity.	Money Value.			Articles.		Quantity.	Money Value.		
		Maunds.	Rs.	As.	P.			Maunds.	Rs.	As.	P.
Kutteera	...	10	60	0	0	Peepramool	...	400	2,800	0	0
Googool	...	4	72	0	0	Chorringa	...	.....	.....		
Thread	...	.....	.....			Gunda Beeroza	...	100	700	0	0
Reel	...	.....	50	0	0	Chireta	...	100	800	0	0
Glass-ware	...	.....	.....			Rye	...	1,000	2,000	0	0
English Goods	...	.....	.....			Ivory	...	2,000	320	0	0
Salt	...	5,500	28,500	0	0	Bulchoie	...	100	800	0	0
Almonds	...	30	510	0	0	Amiltas	...	50	150	0	0
Chundun	...	4	24	0	0	Kalooryee	...	100	500	0	0
Jyful	...	2	34	0	0	Kashnee	...	100	500	0	0
Sugar	...	8,000	80,500	0	0	Ajwaeen	...	1,000	1,250	0	0
Ghotah	...	.....	500	0	0	Bhoj Putta	...	50	200	0	0
						Wax	...	25	875	0	0
						Honey	...	100	600	0	0
						Ditto	...	100	800	0	0

(Signed) D. SIMSON,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX XXI.

Sales effected in Lucknow in open market.

				Rupees.
Grain of sorts	...		...	28,83,883
Sugar	...		...	4,57,400
Spices and Drugs	...		...	6,42,413
Pân	...		...	99,780
Foreign Fruits	...		...	20,500
Ghee	...		...	3,51,000
Salt	...		...	3,99,000
Oil	...		...	11,840
Iron	...		...	30,200
Other Metals	...		...	74,907
Paper	...		...	99,000
Piece Goods	...		...	11,05,700
Cotton	...		...	25,500
Hides	...		...	72,900
Horses and Elephants	...		...	1,61,000
Fire-wood	...		...	1,57,500
Beams	...		...	14,000
Bamboos	...		...	21,204
Bullees	...		...	32,100
Bricks	...		...	9,900
		Total	...	66,30,932

APPENDIX XXII.

No. 2049 of 1863.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Oudh,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENT,

Oudh.

REVENUE.

Dated Lucknow, 15*th July* 1863.

SIR,

ALL the Forest tracts in the Mohumdee District, containing valuable timber that it has been determined to reserve for the use of Government, have been surveyed by Mr. Read and Captain Anderson, and the boundary pillars set up. It is now of urgent importance that a survey be made of the remaining tracts by demarcating the areas of the settled villages within and bordering on them, and by marking off the waste into suitable allotments for sale by auction.

2. The Chief Commissioner has resolved to entrust this duty to Mr. J. Kavanagh, Superintendent of Surveys in Oudh, by whom the demarcation of village boundaries in other parts of the Province is conducted, as he has acquired great experience in the work, and it will be done by him in a systematic and uniform manner.

3. It is not likely that Captain Anderson will be able to survey the areas demarcated by Mr. Kavanagh next cold season; but this is of little consequence, as Mr. Kavanagh's survey will be quite sufficient for the purpose for which it is immediately required, which is to ascertain the amount of waste land at the disposal of Government and render it available for immediate sale:

4. Mr. Kavanagh will enter on this work as soon after October as the season permits, and it is hoped he will be able to conclude it by April 1864. The following instructions are issued for his guidance:

5. It is probable that Dr. Brandis will submit a proposition for including within the limits of the reserved Forest tracts a portion of the surrounding waste land, for reasons connected with the conservancy of the Forests, and that the proposition will meet with the Chief Commissioner's approval. Intimation of the result will reach Mr. Kavanagh before his operations commence, and it will be his duty to demarcate the boundary of the reserved tracts.

6. The owners of the villages bordering on the waste lands will be entitled to the benefit of Clause 3 of the revised Rules for the sale of waste lands, which provides that to each bordering village shall be allotted waste equal to its own area (including village site, cultivated and fallow land with intervening patches of waste).

7. But a clear definition of the meaning of the above Rule is required, for the areas of villages bordering on waste lands have rarely known limits, and a loose interpretation may involve a needless sacrifice of the public interests.

8. By fallow land is meant land temporarily set aside to rest or left untilled in the ordinary rotation of crops, and does not comprise land that has been neglected for years, or has relapsed into waste. The term will have the same meaning as is given to it by Settlement Officers.

9. Intervening patches of waste mean small patches of waste lying in a mass of cultivation and not large tracts of jungle dotted here and there by clearings. But it has been a not uncommon practice for the owners of these villages to cultivate a beegah or two in the midst of the jungle merely to give a claim to the intervening waste. For the guidance of the demarcating Officer it will be best to rule that the intervening patches of waste must not exceed (25) twenty-five per cent. of the area composed of cultivated and fallow land. The excess will reckon in the addition of waste.

10. To define the areas of the deserted villages in Khyreeghur further instructions are required. The peculiarity of this part of the country is that the Tharoos, who form the agricultural population, do not cultivate the same land long; after having taken off a few crops they leave it for some others less exhausted, but will return to it some years afterwards when rest shall have restored its fertility.

11. It would be unfair, then, to assume that every village at present deserted is so for ever, and it follows that many now occupied will in a few years be abandoned. But the Chief Commissioner believes that the absences of the Tharoos are not very prolonged, and that, if they have abandoned a village for seven or eight years, they do not mean to return to it. It will be fair, then, to apply the period fixed to distinguish land recently thrown out of cultivation for culturable waste in the Revenue Survey, which is eight years, to these deserted villages, and to rule that all that have been abandoned for more than that period shall be considered waste lands and the property of the State, and those that have been neglected for less shall be deemed village lands to be disposed of with reference to the claims of Government or of individuals. In the former case the lands will be measured off into the waste land allotments, and in the latter regular village areas will be formed with the addition of waste equal to the deserted lands.

12. Instances will, however, often occur where detached patches of land in the centre of a vast plain have been cultivated within the period above fixed by persons residing in a village situated at a remote distance, the bulk of the cultivation being in the immediate vicinity of the village site. To concede permanent possession of each detached patch would seriously impair the value of the intervening waste land. In such instances, then, it will be advisble to allot waste double the area of the detached patches in addition to the waste assignable to the compact portion of the cultivated land under the provisions of Rule III. This will give a village area in one block.

13. The accompanying extract, paragraph 3, of my letter No. 1613, dated 4th instant, on an application by Captain W. Hearsey, will serve as precedent for guidance in similar cases, which are sure to arise.

14. The allotments of waste lands should not exceed 5,000 acres. In marking them off natural boundaries should, as much as possible, be followed, and the maximum area of 5,000 acres may be a little exceeded to preserve such boundaries, or render an allotment more compact.

15. The allotments should not differ greatly in the quality of the land. The feature of the Khyreeghur Pergunnah is that grass plains or savannahs alternate with kutbunnas or tracts of miscellaneous trees; and the latter, Mr. Read informs the Chief Commissioner, are often unculturable without water. It should be arranged that each allotment shall comprise a fair proportion of grass land as well as kutbunna. If it would not cause trouble and delay, Mr. Kavanagh should specify the different kinds of timber-producing trees growing within the kutbunna tracts, and note the kinds that predominate in case any of these tracts should be worth preserving for the use of Government.

16. A Map of each allotment and village area giving the boundary marks and the course of streams and roads on the scale of four inches to a mile should be prepared by Mr. Kavanagh, and another Map of the whole tract, on a scale of one inch to the mile, shewing the boundaries of the allotments for sale of the village areas set up within the waste tracts and of the bordering villages.

17. Captain Anderson's Map of the reserved forest tracts will also be sent to Mr. Kavanagh.

18. If Mr. Kavanagh fails to understand any portion of the instructions, it is requested that he will seek explanation at an early date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. REID, *Major*,
Secy. to Chief Commr. of Oudh.

Extract, paragraph 3, *from a letter from the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, to the Commissioner of Khyrabad,—No.* 1613, *dated the* 4*th June* 1863.

Para. 3.—THE other two villages were leased to Damoo Shah, but the lease was cancelled, and they were given to Captain Hearsey on the express ground of their being not villages but hamlets of villages included in his Kuboolyut. In this case their area, having been defined and demarcated, will be included in the area of the present villages, and the provision of Clause 3 of the revised Rules for sale of waste lands will be applied to the united areas. Being hamlets, each cannot claim to have waste equal to its area.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. THORPE,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX XXIII. (A.)

SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR No. 1 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Commissioner in Oudh,

TO

ALL SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

Dated the 2nd January 1863.

SIR,

IT having been represented by some of the Settlement Officers that the preparation of Jumabundees, as directed in the Circulars marginally noted, is unnecessary in this Province, the subject has been maturely considered, and I have now the honor to convey to you the following instructions, which have received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

No. 1—3090 of 1860.
No. 18—3994 of 1861.

2. It is desirable to maintain the principle upon which Jumabundees were directed to be prepared, as explained in para. 2 of Circular No. 18, dated 10th December 1861. The term "Jumabundee," however, seems to have given rise to some uncertainty as to the nature of the document required, and it is necessary, therefore, to explain that the object in view is to obtain a trustworthy record of the rent-roll of a village as adjusted after the declaration of the revised juma by the Settlement Officer.

3. The Khuteonee, as at present prepared, does not furnish such a record. This document is, according to the statement of several Settlement Officers, drawn up shortly after the preparation of the Khusrah, and prior to the determination of the revised juma. In fact the results shewn in the Khuteonee respecting the rent-roll or assets of a village are taken *quantum valeant* into consideration by the Settlement Officer when making his calculation for determining the revised juma. He has no other document at his disposal to guide him in any way to a knowledge of the probable assets of the village. The Khuteonee will then be understood to be a record of the rent-roll as far as it can be ascertained previous to the assessment of a village.

4. A similar record of the rent-roll, as adjusted between landlord and tenant, after the determination of the revised juma, is a document which it is essentially necessary to file with the settlement misl. Every landlord will, therefore, be required to file a Schedule of the rent arrangements entered into by him for the Fusly year immediately succeeding the declaration of the new juma. This Schedule must be supported by the Kaboolyuts taken from the cultivators, and include all fields not in the possession of under-proprietors or other intermediate holders whose payments have been fixed by the

Settlement Officers. These Schedules will be tested by the Canoongoes; the holdings of persons at fixed rates will be inserted with a view to make the record complete, and the whole will be totalled. They will then be forwarded to the Settlement Officer, and, after being checked in such manner as he may deem necessary, will be filed with the settlement misl.

5. The submission of these Schedules must be enforced, and the latest date for their delivery should be 1st January, immediately succeeding the commencement of the Fusly year, from which the revised settlement comes into operation. The adjustment of the rents should be left entirely to be arranged between landlord and tenant; the Settlement Officer should refrain from all interference, unless his services are specially called for by one of the parties concerned. In this case it will be necessary for him to determine the rent; but in so doing he must confine himself to the determination of the minimum rent awardable, and will explain that his decision only holds good for one year, unless a longer period is mutually agreed to by the parties concerned.

6. As soon as the Schedules above mentioned have been filed, the settlement of the village will be considered complete, and it will revert to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Revenue Courts of the District. Settlement Officers will, therefore, take care to notify the fact to the Deputy Commissioner. Intimation should also be given to my Office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. CURRIE,

Settlement Commissioner in Oudh.

CIRCULAR No. 2 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Commissioner in Oudh,

To

ALL SETTLEMENT OFFICERS IN OUDH.

Dated the 2nd January 1863.

SIR,

IN addition to the monthly Returns (Nos. 41 to 43) already prescribed, I request that in future you will submit an abstract of all cases disposed of during the month. This Return should shew the names of the parties concerned, the nature of claim, and the final decision in the cases, the total of which is given in the last column but two of Statement No. 43. The entries should be as brief as possible, care being taken to state clearly, but concisely, the grounds on which the claim is preferred, and the principle by which the decision is guided.

2. The Return should be prepared in English. If you have not as yet entertained an English Clerk, you should do so at once; provided the charge can be met out of the Budget grant sanctioned for the current year.

3. With reference to my Circular No. 1 of this day's date, the heading of columns 5 and 6 in Statement No. 41 should be "Khuteonee complete" and "Khuteonee in-complete," the word "Jummabundee" being erased.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. CURRIE,

Settlement Commissioner.

APPENDIX XXIII. (C.)

CIRCULAR No. 4 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Commissioner in Oudh,

To

ALL SETTLEMENT OFFICERS IN OUDH.

Dated the 2nd January 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that you will conform to the following instructions in the employment of the Settlement Officers subordinate to you.

2. The Assistant Settlement Officer should be put in charge of one or more Pergunnahs, and should be entrusted with the primary investigation of all claims preferred within his jurisdiction. He will not, until empowered by me to do so, pass final orders on the following class of cases, viz. :—

Claims to proprietary right in Zemindaree villages.

Claims to Pookhta holdings in Talookas. In such cases he will record the evidence and make all preliminary investigations, and then forward the record with his opinion for your orders. In cases within his competency to decide, appeals from his decision will lie to me direct.

3. The Extra Assistant Commissioner will ordinarily be employed in superintending the measurements and the preparation of the Settlement Records. He will not be entrusted with the investigation of any disputed right; but in Bhyacharah or other coparcenary villages he may usefully be employed in ascertaining and recording the extent of each acknowledged shareholder's holding. Appeals from his order will, as heretofore, lie to you.

4. The determination of the Government demand must in all cases be made by you, but I have no objection to your employing your Assistant in making all the preliminary calculations, and preparing the papers necessary to enable you to fix the assessment.

5. When you consider your Assistant sufficiently experienced to be vested with powers to decide all classes of cases, you will submit a recommendation to that effect.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. CURRIE,

Settlement Commissioner.

CIRCULAR No. 5 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Commissioner in Oudh,

To

ALL SETTLEMENT OFFICERS IN OUDH.

Dated the 9th January 1863.

SIR,

WHENEVER a claim is preferred in your Court for possession of certain lands at favorable rates in virtue of ancient proprietary right, Shunkullup, &c., I beg that you will always insist on the land claimed being specified. To ensure this an extract from the Khusrah, shewing the numbers and area of the several fields claimed, should be filed with the petition of plaint.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. CURRIE,

Settlement Commissioner.

APPENDIX XXIII. (E.)

CIRCULAR No. 6 OF 1863.

Dated the 9th January 1863.

Circulates for the information and guidance of Settlement Officers in Oudh copy of Secretary, Chief Commissioner's letter No. 7, dated 2nd January 1863.

(Signed) C. CURRIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to request you will instruct all Officers engaged in the Settlement to exchange information regarding their method of proceeding for the ascertainment and application of estimated Rent and Revenue rates, and in obtaining Returns of actual assets also, for the determination of the different qualities of soil.

2. You will also require them to impart any information of a kind likely to be useful to each other, and to render prompt compliance with any specific demand for information on any point that may be made on them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. REID, *Major,*
Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

CIRCULAR No. 7 OF 1863.

Dated the 9th January 1863.

FORWARDS a Revised Form of Statement No. III. for Bhyacharah Villages, and requests its adoption in lieu of the one prescribed by paragraph 3 of Circular No. 13-2394 of 19th July 1861.

(Signed) C. CURRIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

Revised Form of Statement No. III. for Bhyacharah Villages.

NAME OF LUMBERDAR.	Thoke.	SHARE.		Jumma.	Puttee.	SHARE.		Jumma.
		Biswa proportion of Share.	Arazee amount of land in Share.			Proportion Biswa.	Amount Arazee.	

APPENDIX XXIII. (G.)

CIRCULAR No. 18 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Commissioner in Oudh,

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER OF

REVENUE.

Dated the 20th February 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that you will in future substitute the enclosed Forms Nos. 41 and 42 for those hitherto in use, and attend to the following instructions regarding their preparation.

2. The object of Form No. 41 is to show not only the progress made in the interior measurement and compilation of settlement records, but also the expense incurred in their preparation, distinguishing the cost of actual survey from that of compilation of records. In column 5 will be shewn, first, the entire cost of survey up to the end of the preceding month, and second, the cost incurred during the month; this second entry will correspond with Column 6 of Form No. 42. In the Column of Remarks will be given a detail of the Establishment entertained for the compilation of records, showing the number of persons employed, the mode of payment (whether by contract or fixed monthly salary) and rate of wages, and you will add any remarks you may consider necessary regarding the progress during the month being satisfactory or otherwise. With reference to the instructions given below, regarding the mode of filling in Column 5 of Form No. 42, you will remember to enter in Column 10 of Form No. 41 a moiety only of the salary of the supervising Establishment, while such Establishment is engaged in supervising both survey and preparation of records.

3. The object of Form No. 42 is to show the actual progress during the month of the Khusra Survey and the expenses of such Survey. In Column 4 should be entered all expenses incurred whether in pay of Moonserrims, Ameens, &c., or in purchase and repair of instruments. In Column 5 a moiety of the salary of the supervising Establishment, including travelling allowance and general contingent charges, should be entered when such Establishment is engaged in supervising both Survey and preparation of records. At the back of this Return will be given the details of Columns 4 and 5; and as the Ameens are paid according to the work they do, it will be necessary to shew the average amount of work daily done by each Ameen, and the average monthly pay allowed

to each Ameen. Whenever this average is higher than usual, a note should be entered in the column of Remarks explaining the cause.

4. Whenever instruments are transferred from one Zillah to another, their cost should be demanded at such rate as may mutually be agreed on by the Settlement Officers of the two Districts. The sum so received should be credited to the cost of Survey and entered in Column 5 of Form No. 41 as a deduction from the total for the month in which the money is credited in the Treasury.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. CURRIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

APPENDIX XXIII. (H.)

CIRCULAR No. 20 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,

Settlement, Commissioner in Oudh,

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER OF

Dated the 6th March 1863.

SIR,

IN forwarding, for your information and guidance, the following instructions regarding the preparation of the Administration Paper, or Wajib-ool-urz, I beg to draw your attention to Section 167 of the Directions for Settlement Officers, and more particularly to Section 33 of the Seharunpore Rules. I cannot too earnestly impress upon you the necessity for strictly excluding from these records all "speculative provisions not required by existing rights and usages," nor can you be too careful in abstaining from recording customs as you consider they ought to be rather than as they are.

2. The Wajib-ool-urzes will be divided into some or all of the headings hereafter given, and I annex general instructions regarding the subjects which should be recorded under each heading. You and your Assistants will, however, be responsible for carefully scrutinising the entries in each paper, and seeing that they are not all made exact counter-parts of one another.

3. The subjects to be recorded may be primarily divided into two main classes, viz., firstly, those descriptive of the rights of the proprietor; and secondly, those descriptive of the privileges of the tenants. The customs and usages of the village, as affecting the rights of the proprietor, should be entered under the following headings:—

I., History of the Village.—As the Wajib-ool-urz is intended to be a record of the whole constitution of the village, it is necessary, for a clear understanding of the present usages of the village community, to describe, as far as it can be ascertained, the past history of the village, from the earliest period to which it can be conveniently traced. In Talookas the history of the Talooka should be recorded in the Wajib-ool-urz of the village which gives its name to the Talooka. Should a Talooka have been formed wholly or in part by the incorporation of villages singly or in clusters, the mode and date of such incorporation, whenever notoriously known, or ascertained during the investigations into subordinate rights, should be recorded; but no inquisitive enquiry into the method by which a village was brought into a Talooka should be permitted. The

history of different great families or clans of Rajpoots or other tribes found inhabiting a number of villages should be recorded in the principal village belonging to the clan (peer ganw.) The materials for this record will generally have been brought together in the evidence placed on record during the investigations into the claims preferred for proprietary or other rights in the village. Where such is not the case, they can be obtained from the Canoongoes, Putwarees, and Villagers. Endeavours should be made to render these records as accurate as possible; for the information thus obtained would greatly facilitate the compilation of a History of the Province. It cannot but be a matter of interest to Officers engaged in the settlement to trace the fortunes of the several clans now found resident in Oudh, and I, therefore, feel confident that they will willingly exert themselves to obtain the information necessary to make this portion of the Wajib-ool-urz a valuable record. The history of families and clans, which will form part of the Settlement Report, will be compiled from the details entered in the Wajib-ool-urzes.

II., Record of the present proprietors defining their holdings, and the distribution of the Government demand on each separate tenure.—This should be something more than a copy of the Khewut, and should show not only the thokes and puttees (if any) into which a village is divided with the names of the proprietors of each, but also give the amount of land contained in each, in a form similar to that appended to this Circular.

III., The collection of rents and rendition of accounts and payment of the Government demand.—Here the village customs and usages in these matters should be recorded; as, for instance, how far the Lumberdar may interfere in the collection of rents generally throughout the village, whether the proprietors are to pay rents at the same rates as cultivators, receiving their share of the profits; or whether they are to hold their land and how much at favorable rates. How the Government demand is to be met, in the event of the rents due from cultivators being insufficient to pay it. How the accounts are to be rendered, whether by the Lumberdars in a body, or by each Lumberdar to his constituents. By whom the lands common to the whole community, or to a particular puttee, are to be given out to cultivators, their rents determined and collected; who has a right to bring waste lands under cultivation, on what conditions, and to what extent? What are the Sayer collections, such as the produce of Baughs, Fisheries, Cesses, &c., &c.; who is to collect them, and how are they to be credited.. Who is to have the control of the village expenses, and is any, and what, check to be placed on such expenditure. These and all similar matters should be recorded under this heading.

IV., Right of transfer and succession.—In the older Provinces it is customary to declare under this heading that such and such persons are successively to have a right of pre-emption. This is objectionable. The Law gives every proprietor the right of transferring his property to whomsoever he pleases (see Section 26, Regulation IX. 1805) but does not allow the right of pre-emption, except under the circumstances detailed in Act I. of 1841. It is unnecessary to record rights granted by Law, and worse than useless to attempt to shackle those rights with conditions which the Courts will not

recognize. It would be better, therefore, in this Province to say nothing about transfers, unless the parties concerned desire it, and on no account to enter into minute details. The general custom of the village in regard to successions will, of course, be noted.

V., Appointment and removal of Lumberdars.—Provision will be made for the appointment of Lumberdars on the occurrence of a vacancy by death or removal, and the right of the community to remove a Lumberdar on account of continued absence, constant default, or other misbehaviour should be recorded.

VI., Groves.—Under this heading a List of the groves existing at the time should be given, and their tenures fully described, and under what conditions the privilege of planting and cutting groves is to be exercised in future.

VII., Rent-free holdings.—Tenures released by Government in perpetuity, or for life of the incumbent, should be distinguished from common village Maafees. As regards the former, the date of the order releasing it should be entered, and in life tenures it should be determined what is to become of the land on the death of the incumbent; whether it is to be settled with the heirs of the Maafeedar, or to re-lapse into the possession of the proprietor, and also whether it is to become the common property of the whole village, or to be incorporated in one, and which puttee. When settled with the heirs of the deceased Maafeedar, is the huk Malikana to be a perquisite of the Lumberdar, or to be credited in the accounts as a Sewaie collection, or what course is to be pursued. With reference to common village Maafees, it should be explained whether they are Chakrana tenures, or simply held at the pleasure of the proprietor.

VIII., Rights of irrigation from tanks, tulaos, wells, &c.—Particular attention must be paid to the entries under this head, and care must be taken to record accurately who has a right to take water from each tank and tulao and for what period. Wherever this right is exercised by a village separated from the tulao by one or more villages, that right must be recorded in the Wajib-ool-urz of each village through which the water passes, and the right of constructing and repairing or renewing the water-course must be distinctly described with any conditions that may exist as to its width and depth. A List of all masonry wells will be given, and the right of all persons entitled to take water from them will be recorded. As regards kutcha wells, it will only be necessary to record any particular custom that may be found to exist in regard to the privileges accruing to those who construct and maintain them at their own expense.

IX., Abadee, seraies, and bazaars.—It is necessary to record who has the right of disposing of vacant ground within the village, and of building houses with or without the permission of the Lumberdar. Wherever there are seraies or bazaars, it should be stated whether fees are, or are not, to be levied from them, and if fees are collected, then by whom, and for what purpose.

X., Grazing and manure.—The village customs can easily be ascertained. It is sufficient to remind you that the right to manure heaps is a constant source of quarrels

and affrays, and it is consequently advisable to obviate future disputes, as far as possible, by bringing the people to an understanding, and recording any voluntary arrangement they may make on the subject.

XI., Appointment and remuneration of Village Servants.—Here will be described the arrangements that may already exist, or may be agreed to for the future in regard to the appointment and remuneration of Putwarees, Chowkeedars, and other village servants.

XIA., Arrangements to be made in consequence of the increase or decrease of the village area from fluvial action.—This heading will only be inserted in the Wajib-ool-urzes of villages subject to fluvial action, and is intended to provide for the record of any custom that may prevail in regard to a re-distribution of holdings, or of jumma owing to the action of rivers.

4. The above headings will be found sufficient for the record of all matters affecting the rights of proprietors and under-proprietors in possession of entire villages.

XII., Under-proprietors in possession of less than entire villages.—Here will be given a List of all persons who have been voluntarily admitted or judicially declared entitled to under-proprietary rights, and the nature and extent of those rights.

XIII., Cultivators.—Under this heading the privileges accorded to cultivators in regard to the use of wood for agricultural implements, grass for thatching their houses, firewood, &c., &c., should be detailed.

5. In Talooks one Wajib-ool-urz will generally be sufficient for all the villages in the Talooka in which there are no under-proprietary rights, unless it is found that the customs prevailing in any of the villages in regard to their internal economy are so materially different from the generality as to render it necessary to prepare a separate administration paper for them. Whenever villages have been declared Pookhta, a separate Wajib-ool-urz will be required to record the rights and privileges of the pookhtadars and their tenants. So also, when there are under-proprietors, more or less, a separate Wajib-ool-urz should be prepared; but it will not be necessary to fill up all the headings in detail, it will be sufficient to refer to the entries in the Wajib-ool-urz of the Talooka. Heading No. XII. relating to under-proprietary rights will be the only one, probably, requiring full and detailed entries.

6. Generally in—

I., Talooka villages in which there are no under-proprietors and in Zemindaree villages held by single proprietors, Headings Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 13 will be applicable.

II., In Bhyachara villages or Pookhtadaree villages in a Talooka, *i. e.*, where the Talookdar gets only a Malikana or fixed rent, Headings Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13 will be required.

III., In Talooka villages where there are under-proprietors, more or less, Heading No. 12 will alone be necessary, it being presumed that the details of the other Headings are included in the general Wajib-ool-urz of the Talooka.

IV., In Zemindaree villages where there are many sharers, Headings Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. 9, 10, 11 and 13 will be required.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. CURRIE,
Settlement Commissioner in Oudh.

Record of Holdings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Name of Thoke.	Name of Puttee.	Name of Put-teedar.	Amount of Share.	Amount of land.	Jumma.	

CIRCULAR No. 22 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Commissioner in Oudh,

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER OF

REVENUE.

Dated the 14*th March* 1863.

SIR,

IN modification of paragraph 20 of Circular No. 14 of 1861, I have the honor, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, to issue the following instructions: —

2. Small rent-free holdings in villages will be assessed, and the Settlement Officer will determine and record whether, as they lapse on resumption, they are to revert to the Zemindar and be incorporated in the village in which they are situated, or are to be settled with the heirs of the grantee.

3. In the latter case the ex-Maafeedar will be, in respect of his holding, on precisely the same footing as any other proprietor of separate lands in the village, (though, of course, without any title to Shamilat). Where the holding is very large and compact, it may be advisable to settle it as a distinct mehal; but otherwise it may be best treated as a separate puttee, the ex-Maafeedar being appointed Lumberdar and paying direct to Government; or, if he prefers it, paying through the Talookdar or another Lumberdar with 5 per cent. additional as prescribed in such cases, and in accordance with the Rules laid down for the appointment of Lumberdars.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. CURRIE,

Settlement Commissioner.

APPENDIX XXIII. (1)

CIRCULAR No. 24 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Commissioner in Oudh,

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER OF

REVENUE.

Dated Lucknow, the 19*th March* 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to draw your attention to the following remarks made by the Chief Commissioner on the subject of under-proprietary rights in Talookas. These remarks have been elicited by a correspondence relating to the procedure adopted by the Settlement Officer of Pertabghur in regard to these rights as explained in his Revenue Annual Report. That Officer issued an order to the effect that all under-proprietary rights must be claimed and proved in the Settlement Court before they could be recorded, and stating that in many instances persons undoubtedly possessed of these rights have refrained from claiming them, thinking it better to rest contented with the privileges they enjoy than to put themselves in opposition to the Talookdar by claiming to retain these privileges as an under-proprietary right. Enquires what reply should be given to these persons hereafter when they learn that, owing to having failed to claim their rights at the Settlement, they have lost all power of substantiating them. With reference to these remarks, it was suggested that the better course would have been not to have fomented litigation by directing all under-proprietary rights to be claimed and proved prior to record, but to have been contented with recording the facts of possession wherever such fact was undisputed.

2. The Chief Commissioner remarks that he thinks Mr. King is quite right in asserting that all under-proprietary rights must be claimed in order to be recorded, and that they must also be proved unless admitted by the Talookdar. In Talookas, besides the Talookdar, there can be no proprietary right in the land save what is recorded in the under-proprietary column, the under-proprietor having as full a power of disposal of his property as a Talookdar.

3. It is, therefore, very essential that all who fancy they have this right should assert it at settlement, for, the settlement over, the Talookdars would be tempted to

evict those who were not recorded as possessing under-proprietary rights if they refused to pay enhanced rents. It is to be regretted that persons who have good claims to under-proprietary rights have not urged them, relying on the Talookdars continuing to them all the advantages thay have enjoyed, because they are at the mercy of the Talookdar. It is, therefore, the more necessary that the Rule enunciated by Mr. King should be widely proclaimed in all districts. No claims to under-proprietary right can be heard after the settlement is concluded, so all should be heard now. It would bring discredit on the settlement, and, besides, involve a disregard of the orders of Government to maintain all subordinate rights at regular settlement if persons possessing them were encouraged to remain silent about them now, and should hereafter awake (as they certainly will) to find they have let the moment pass by, and the Revenue Courts are closed against them.

4. I have the honor to request that you will make the views explained in the above remarks widely known, and you should be careful to avoid refusing to take up claims now preferred on the plea that they should have been brought forward earlier.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. CURRIE,

Settlement Commissioner.

APPENDIX XXIII. (K)

CIRCULAR No. 26 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,
Settlement Commissioner in Oudh,

TO

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER OF

REVENUE.

Dated Lucknow, the 20th March 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for your information and guidance, Extract paragraphs 5, 9 and 11 of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces' Circular No. D. D., pointing out what is required of Settlement Officers in reporting settlements, and copy of their Circular No. 1 of 1863, regarding the proper mode of filling the column on the second page of the Village Statement No. II, headed in this Province "Gross rental assumed at average rent rates."

2. The Form in which Statements Nos. II. to IV. are to be prepared was prescribed in Circular No. 13 of 1861, and the Form of Statement No. V. is forwarded with this Circular. As regards the entries under Minhaie in Statement No. IV., an extra column should be inserted to shew the amount of lands exempted from assessment as occupied by groves. A copy of the Form so revised is appended to this Circular. The "Gross rental assumed at average rent rates" will be shewn in both Statements Nos. II. and IV., while the assets, as estimated by the Settlement Officer from all available sources of information, *i. e.*, Nikasee or Putwarees' papers, Talookdars' accounts, records of Kham management, with additions for seer or palpable under-statements of rental will appear in the Miscellaneous Remarks in Statement No. II.

3. In reporting your settlements I have the honor to request that you will pay especial attention to the instructions now issued for guidance, as in a new country, where we have not the experience of former settlements to guide us, and where rent rates either do not exist at all, or have not yet assumed a normal condition, and the village papers of past years are not forthcoming, or are totally untrustworthy, it is more particularly necessary that the Settlement Officer should fully explain the method he has adopted for deducing average rent rates and estimating the gross rental of each village.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. CURRIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

No. IV.

General Statement in Acres of Pergunnah or Talooka Zillah

Pergunnah or Talooka.	Number.	VILLAGE.	Total Area.	RESULT OF SURVEY. Deduct. Unculturable Waste.	Deduct. Beghs.	Deduct. Manfee released by Government.	Deduct. Total Minhaie.	Malgoozaree. Uncultivated. Culturable Waste	Malgoozaree. Uncultivated. Beghs.	Malgoozaree. Cultivated including fallow. Irrigated.	Malgoozaree. Cultivated including fallow. Not irrigated.	Malgoozaree. Cultivated including fallow. Total cultivated.	Total Malgoozaree.	Gross Rental assumed at average rent rates.	Jumma. Summary Settlement.	Jumma. Proposed.	Detail of Sub-proprietary holdings. Amount of land.	Detail of Sub-proprietary holdings. Amount of rent.	Average rate per Acre. On total Area.	Average rate per Acre. On Malgoozaree.	Average rate per Acre. On cultivated land.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					Acres					

No. V.

Annual Jumma Statement of Pergunnah *or Talooka* *Zillah*

No.	Village.	Jumma of the last year of the expired summary settlement.	Proposed Jumma.																			
			1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82 to

N. B.—To be filled up only when a Rasdee Jumma is proposed.

CIRCULAR ORDER No. 1 OF 1863.

FROM

SECRETARY, SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

REVENUE.

Dated Allahabad, the 27th January 1863.

SIR,

Present:
W. Muir, Esquire, Senior Member, and R. Money, Esquire, Junior Member.

THE instructions in paragraph 73 of "Directions for Settlement Officers" have by some Officers been understood to require that the estimated or ascertained actual net assets of each village should be shewn in the column headed "Value assumed at average Rent rates" on the second page of the Village Statement No. II. The Board, therefore, direct attention to the following remarks and rules regarding the proper mode of filling that column.

2. It is intended, as the heading imports, to shew the value at *average* rent rates; and the average will either be that of the whole pergunnah, or (where the villages of a pergunnah have been separately classed) of the particular class to which the village belongs.

3. The average rent rates of a Pergunnah can only be ascertained with perfect accuracy by deducing them from the ascertained total rent of every acre of cultivated land that the Pergunnah contains; but the provision in Section 2, Regulation IX., 1833, was intended to obviate the necessity for making such minute inquiries which so retarded the progress of settlements under Regulation VII., 1822, as to render that enactment almost inoperative for purposes of assessment. The Settlement Officer is, however, expected to ascertain, by all available means, the rents that prevail in the Pergunnah, and from these he should deduce the averages on which the entries in the column of "Value" in the No. II. Statement should be calculated.

4. The Settlement Officer should carefully study and follow the instructions contained in the Board's Circular No. D. D, dated 13th October 1862, and paragraphs 47 to 67 of the Directions for Settlement Officers, and the result of his inquiries in regard to each village, recorded under the heading "Miscellaneous General Remarks," should afford all the information that is necessary to enable the Board to form an opinion as to the propriety of the assessment. These remarks should include all information as to the actually ascertained rental, or estimated rental, based on ascertained or presumed facts special to the estate in question; and if the Settlement Officer has tabulated his information in the mode suggested in paragraph 54 of the Directions, an extract of the entries appertaining to each estate might advantageously be transferred to the Statement.

5. Some Officers have erroneously inferred, from Section 183 of the Directions for Settlement Officers, that the No. II. Statements are not intended to be submitted

to the Board, and it is possible that this misconception may have operated to make them less careful than they should be in recording their remarks in the manner above indicated.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. H. M. BATTEN,

Secretary.

Extract paragraphs 5, 9 *and* 11 *of Circular Order No. D. D. of* 1862, *dated* 13*th October* 1862 *of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.*

Para. 5.—THE manner in which the "average Rent rates" have been arrived at requires the fullest illustration. The extent to which actually prevailing rents for each class of soil have been personally inquired into, and the process of induction by which general average rates have been deduced from such inquiries or from other sources (as the papers of Kham and Court of Wards, villages, suits for rent, &c.), must be explicitly stated. These rates are the basis of all the general calculations, and the chief means of effecting a fair comparison of the pressure of the revenue in different villages; and the Board cannot too strongly urge on their Settlement Officers the necessity of the utmost care and labor in determining proper rates, and the necessity for satisfying the Government that the rates adopted are both adequate and moderate.

Para. 9.—Exhibition of the result of the rates in the case of each village, as entered in Statements II. and III. The most carefully prepared rates are, of course, nothing more than an average approximate standard from which actual details will vary to an indefinite degree. Therefore, while the reason of actual assessments varying from the rates must be explained, the fact of an assessment being in accordance with them does not supersede farther remark. Under the head of "Miscellaneous remarks by Collector," the explanation must be such as to shew that the Settlement Officer has well studied the peculiar circumstances of the estate; has fully satisfied himself of its resources and capabilities, has marked its former history, its tenure, and whatever else in the habits of the proprietors and cultivators affects its prosperity; and has taken every means for ascertaining the present rental, and any reasonable expectation of future development; and that, holding all these results in his mind, he has exercised a sound discretion in his final judgment as to the Government demand.

Para. 11.—A Settlement Officer ought to visit every village before he assesses it, and make notes of the appearance of the soil and quality of the crops. His personal observation, aided by the knowledge he should have acquired of the description or class of the cultivating community, will enable him to estimate the average rent per beegah, or acre, with a very close approximation to the true value. This process is very necessary where rents are paid in kind, and generally when there is any doubt of the correctness of the Putwaree's returns.

CIRCULAR No. 34 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,
Settlement Commissioner in Oudh.

TO

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER OF

Dated Lucknow, the 23rd April 1863.

SIR,

UNDER directions from the Chief Commissioner, I have the honor to request that whenever there is a considerable amount of irrigation from jheels, you will divide Column 12 of the Khusrah into two Columns, the one to shew the amount of land irrigated from wells, and the other that irrigated from jheels. In the Vernacular the former will be headed "Chahee" and the latter "Abee."

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. CURRIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

APPENDIX XXIII. (M.)

CIRCULAR No. 46 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,
Settlement Commissioner in Oudh,

To

ALL SETTLEMENT OFFICERS IN OUDH.

Dated Lucknow, the 10th June 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Chief Commissioner, to issue the following Circular of instructions regarding under-proprietary rights in supersession of my Circular No. 24, dated 19th March 1863.

2. The Settlement Officer of Pertabghur, in his Annual Report for 1861-62, stated that he had issued an order to the effect that all under-proprietary rights must be claimed and proved in the Settlement Court before they could be recorded. He added that in many instances persons undoubtedly possessed of these rights have refrained from claiming them, thinking it better to rest contented with the privileges they enjoy than to put themselves in opposition to the Talookdar by claiming to hold these privileges as under-proprietary rights. Mr. King asked what reply should be given to such persons hereafter when they learn that, owing to having failed to claim their rights at the Settlement, they have lost all power of substantiating them. With reference to these remarks, it was urged that the Talookdars do not contest the fact of present possession of certain advantages, but object to the permanency of the tenure and right of property involved in a decree of under-proprietary right, and that much litigation and ill-feeling would have been avoided had the Settlement Officer been content with recording the bare fact of possession whenever such fact was undisputed.

3. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that Mr. King is quite right in asserting that all under-proprietary rights must be claimed in order to be recorded and that they must also be proved unless admitted by the Talookdar. In Talookas, besides the Talookdars, there can be no proprietary right in the land save what is recorded in the Settlement papers as that of the parties holding an intermediate interest between the Talookdar and the Ryot; these persons having as unlimited a control over their property as the Talookdar enjoys over his. The objection of the Talookdars, not to possession of the advantages being recorded, but to the claimants being declared under-proprietors, appear to the Chief Commissioner to involve the whole question. The rights are not complete and permanent unless they constitute an under-proprietary tenure. The record of the fact that a man holds land under a Talookdar at a lower rate than most cultivators would prove no right at all, for in Oudh cultivators have no right of occupancy at fixed unvarying rents, while Bramins and Rajpoots hold land at lower

rates by virtue only of superior caste, and eventually the Talookdar will raise their rents; an under-proprietor might, therefore, be recorded as paying a low rent on his holding, and yet be liable to lose his right to be secured against an enhancement of the demand because he is not entered in the under-proprietary Column, and, therefore, is mistaken for a common cultivator.

4. It is, therefore, very essential that all who fancy they have an under-proprietary right should assert it at settlement, for, the settlement over, the Talookdars would be tempted to evict those who, having such rights, were not recorded as possessing them if they refused to pay enhanced rents.

5. It is the intention of the Chief Commissioner to propose to the Legislature, by a modification in the Draft Bill for regulating the succession to Talookas, &c., in Oudh, that a period, similar to that prescribed by Act XIII. of 1848, *viz.* three years after the date of settlement, be fixed within which claims to rectify errors and omissions in the Settlement Record may be preferred to the Revenue Courts; and that, after the expiration of that time, the Civil Courts shall have jurisdiction in all claims respecting the proprietary rights in, and succession to, all land (other than the superior proprietary right in Talookas or granted Estates) whenever the right claimed shall have been acquired after the conclusion of settlement. The Civil Courts, therefore, will have no power to take up claims existing but not preferred at settlement, or to alter the Settlement Record; consequently persons really possessed of under-proprietary rights, if they do not urge their claims within the period allowed for their institution before the Revenue Courts, may find hereafter that they have lost them for ever.

6. But this provision does not render it the less essential that the rule enunciated by Mr. King should be widely proclaimed. It is very desirable, for the repose and contentment of all classes interested in the soil, that the rights of under-proprietors should be determined as early as possible. Incessant revision of the Settlement Record, with its probable accompaniment of a fluctuation in the Talookdar's rental, is much to be deprecated, while discredit would be thrown on the settlement operations and disregard would be shown to the orders of Government to maintain all subordinate rights at the revised settlement, if persons possessed of these rights were suffered, for want of due warning, to remain silent about them now and to awake hereafter to find they had let the moment pass by, and that the Courts are closed against them.

7. With a view, then, to prove that every effort has been made to discover those who possess under-proprietary rights, and to shew that Settlement Officers have done their best to carry out the orders of Government as quoted in the Record of Rights Circular "to maintain the under-proprietary rights as they existed in 1855," the Chief Commissioner desires that the phrase "all under-proprietary rights must be claimed in order to be recorded" may not be understood in a restricted sense. It must not be supposed that rights cannot be enquired into unless formally claimed. The Settlement Officer must use every endeavour to ascertain if they exist when not claimed. Ordinarily knowledge of their existence will be first derived from the claim being put forward, but it may happen that Settlement Officers have, in the course of Judicial or Revenue proceedings or in other ways, become aware of the existence of such rights in a village, though no one

may choose to claim them, and in that case they must do their best to search them out and record them.

8. Should under-proprietors fail to sue, after the issue of a notice calling on them to do so, Settlement Officers should procure Lists of persons said to possess subordinate rights from the Talookdar's Agent, the Canoongoes, or any other reliable source, and should summon such persons and investigate their rights. Claimants should always be confronted with the Talookdar or his Agent.

9. Settlement Officers must clearly understand that they are not to act the part of Judges of Civil Courts, hearing only such claims as may be instituted, and deciding on such evidences only as the parties may choose to produce, but that they are expected to employ every available means to establish the true positions relatively to the Talookdars, of all persons supposed to be possessed of under-proprietary rights, and to do complete justice.

10. In carrying out the above instructions, Settlement Officers should, as far as may be practicable, lend the weight of their influence to bring about an amicable arrangement between Talookdars and claimants to under-proprietary rights, bearing in mind that it is necessary, even when the right claimed is acknowledged by the Talookdar, that such right should be affirmed by a Judicial award, in order that no doubt as to its nature may hereafter arise.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. CURRIE,

Settlement Commissioner.

CIRCULAR No. 47 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Commissioner in Oudh,

TO

ALL SETTLEMENT OFFICERS IN OUDH.

Dated Lucknow, the 10th June 1863.

SIR,

WITH reference to Settlement Ruling No. 8, directing that the assessment of a village should not be declared until the proprietary right in the village has been judicially determined, I have the honor to observe that, under this Rule, it will not be necessary to delay the declaration of assessments in Zemindaree and Putteedaree Villages in which the rights to shares only remain undetermined. The settlement in such cases can be concluded with the parties already recognised as proprietors.

2. Similarly in Talookdaree Villages the declaration of assessment need not be delayed until the shares of an under-proprietary community in a pokhta holding have been ascertained and recorded. But it will be necessary to determine the amount of rent which the pokhtadars are in future to pay to the Talookdar before the assessment is declared.

3. Settlement Officers will, therefore, make arrangements to complete their investigations into the proprietary right in all villages not included in a Talooka, and into all claims to hold pokhta or to other under-proprietary rights in Talookdaree Villages by the time that they are prepared to declare the revised assessment in any Pergunnah. As soon as their assessments are ready to be declared, they will go over all the cases in which rights of the above nature have been awarded, and will fix the rent to be paid hereafter by the under-proprietors, if this has not been done already. Having done this, they will no longer have any reason to delay declaring the revised assessment.

4. The investigation into claims to fractional interests or specific portions in Zemindaree and Putteedaree Villages should be deferred until those of greater importance have been decided, though, of course, Settlement Officers will understand that if they have time to do so they are at liberty to take up and dispose of such cases before the assessment is declared. The principal object of this Circular is to impress on Settlement Officers the necessity of pushing on the revised assessments as quickly as possible, with a view to give Government the benefit of the increased revenue, and at the same time to point out that revised assessments cannot be declared until certain classes of cases have been disposed of, and that it is, therefore, their duty to take care that Government suffers no loss by the introduction of revised assessments being delayed in consequence of such cases not having been investigated and decided in proper time.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. CURRIE,

Settlement Commissioner.

APPENDIX XXIII. (O.)

CIRCULAR No. 48 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,
Settlement Commissioner in Oudh,

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER OF

Dated Lucknow, the 9th July 1863.

SIR,

WITH reference to the replies to my Circular No. 36, dated 1st May 1863, regarding the mode of entering in the Khusrahs lands irrigated from jheels, I have the honor to inform you that the Chief Commissioner agrees with me in thinking that the present system of recording facts as they exist, *i. e.* entering in Column 12 the fields actually under irrigation in the year the Survey is made, is the correct one. Amens should be positively restricted to the record of actual facts, and it is the duty of the Settlement Officer, when visiting a village for purposes of assessment, to satisfy himself how far those facts are nominal or exceptional.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) C. CURRIE,
Settlement Commissioner,

CIRCULAR No. 49 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,
Settlement Commissioner in Oudh,

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER OF

Dated Lucknow, the 9th July 1863.

IN continuation of Circular No. 43, dated 29th May, forwards, for his information and guidance, copy of letter No. 1918, dated 6th July 1863, from the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

(Signed) C. CURRIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

No. 1918 of 1863.

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,
Oudh.

REVENUE.

Dated Lucknow, the 6th July 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed to return herewith the original correspondence regarding the assessment of Saltpetre tracts received with your Docket No. 1578, dated 30th ultimo, and to observe that some caution is required in carrying out the order to treat the rent derived from leases given to Manufacturers of Saltpetre and Kharee Salt as an asset of land revenue, because although the absolute restriction against the manufacture of either article within five miles of saleferous tracts has been withdrawn, yet by the North-Western Provinces' Rules, substituted for it, it is discretionary with the Customs Department to refuse to issue or renew licenses to manufacture the articles, when, for certain reasons, it may be deemed expedient to do so.

2. The rent now derived by the Zemindar from the lease of such lands may, therefore, suddenly cease, and he would object, with reason, to being compelled to pay the assessment based on the enjoyment of this rent.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. H. DE MONTMORENCY, *Lieut.,*
For Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

APPENDIX XXIII. (Q.)

CIRCULAR No. 50 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,
Settlement Commissioner in Oudh,

To

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER OF

Dated Lucknow, the 9th July 1863.

SIR,

WITH reference to my Circular No. 47, dated 10th ultimo, pointing out the necessity of determining certain classes of cases before the declaration of revised assessments, I have the honor to request that you will select, and report for my information, the Pergunnahs or Tehseels the assessments of which you propose to revise during the ensuing cold season.

2. You will be good enough to confine yourself to the investigation and decision of claims to proprietary rights in villages not settled with Talookdars, and to claims to under-proprietary rights in Talookdaree Villages in the Pergunnahs or Tehseels, the assessments of which are to be first revised. Claims to fractional shares or specific portions, *i. e.*, claims to Khewut in independent villages, should not be taken up unless you and your subordinates have leisure to do so. As stated in my Circular No. 4 of 1863, the Extra Assistant Commissioner may be employed in preparing Khewuts, provided that in all disputed cases of right he confines himself to the recording of evidence and forwards the proceedings with his opinion to you or your Assistant for final orders. Claims of all kinds in other Tehseels or Pergunnahs, when preferred, should be registered, and an order passed to the effect that they will be taken up as soon as the Pergunnah or Tehseel to which the claim refers comes under settlement.

3. Should a claim, however, be preferred involving right of possession of specific lands, which appears to call for immediate interference, you will refer it to the Officer in charge of the general duties of the District, who will summarily dispose of it under the provisions of Section 15, Act XIV. of 1859, or of the Criminal Law for wrongful dispossession.

4. You will bear in mind that the regular Revenue Courts, Civil Side, have no jurisdiction in a District in which Regular Settlement operations have commenced, except for the decision of suits for participation in the profits of Estates, for recovery of rent of former years—Clauses V. and VII. of paragraph 4, Circular C. of 16th April 1862, and claims to and against Theekadars (not claiming in virtue of proprietary right) under Circular No. 89 of 16th December 1861 (*Vide* Circular No. $\frac{62}{1861}$, of the 11th October 1862).

5. With a view to keep me informed of the progress made in the decision of cases which must be disposed of before revised assessments can be declared, I request you will, in future, submit a Statement in the following Form on the back of Statement No. 43 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Name of Pergunnah in which investigations preliminary to revised assessments are being made.	No. of Villages.	No. of Villages settled with Taloo k - dars.	No. of Villages settled with others than Talookdars.	No. of Villages in column 4 in which proprietary rights have been determined.	No. of Villages in column 3 in which under-proprietary rights have been determined.	REMARKS.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) C. CURRIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

APPENDIX XXIII. (R.)

CIRCULAR No. 52 OF 1863.

FROM

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,
Settlement Commissioner in Oudh,

TO

ALL SETTLEMENT OFFICERS IN OUDH.

Dated Lucknow, the 31*st July* 1863.

SIR,

HAVING had under consideration the replies to my Circular No. 35, enquiring into the practice in force regarding the serving of processes in the Settlement Courts, I have the honor to observe that as, by Settlement Ruling No. 13, Settlement Officers have been directed to conform to the provisions of Regulation VIII. of 1859, in regard to the summoning of witnesses, &c., I consider it advisable to adopt the Rules in force in the Civil Courts of the Province respecting the issue of processes.

2. The requisite number of Process-servers should be entertained at a salary of Rupees 5 per month, but care must be taken that the disbursements do not exceed the proceeds in any District.

3. An uniform rate of say six annas should be charged for each process. I fix the rate of six annas because I gather from the answer to my Circular No. 35 that 8 annas is the rate charged in the Regular Revenue Court, Civil Side, in one District; and as this appears to me rather a high charge, I prefer trying a somewhat lower one. A Report can be submitted after the lapse of six months, when the rate can be changed, should it be found necessary.

4. A brief Memorandum of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Tullubanna should be appended to Statement No. 43 in the following Form:—

Abstract of Tullubanna Receipts and Disbursements	
Balance at commencement of month	
Received during the month	
Total	
Salary of Process-servers at Rs. 5 each	
Balance	

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) C. CURRIE,
Settlement Commissioner.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Dispensaries in Oudh for 1862-63.

Divisions.	Districts.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lucknow	Lucknow ...	21,707	16,377	5,330	
	Oonao ...	2,365	1,296	1,069	
	Durriabad ...	2,486	1,300	1,186	
	Roy Bareilly ...	7,409	2,412	4,997	
	Total ...	33,967	21,385	12,582	
Khyrabad	Mohumdee ...	581	525	56	
	Seetapore ...	5,357	3,017	2,340	
	Hurdui ...	1,421	1,025	396	
	Baraitch ...	3,545	1,405	2,144	
	Total ...	10,908	5,972	4,936	
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	3,204	2,713	491	
	Gondah ...	5,488	3,683	1,805	
	Sultanpore ...	2,463	1,849	614	
	Pertabghur ...	2,535	1,585	950	
	Total ...	13,690	9,830	3,860	
Lucknow Division ...	...	33,967	21,385	12,582	
Khyrabad ,, ...	...	10,908	5,972	4,936	
Fyzabad ,, ...	...	13,690	9,830	3,860	
	Grand Total ...	58,565	37,187	21,378	

APPENDIX XXV.

Annual Return of Patients treated in the Charitable Dispensaries in the several Districts in the Province of Oudh from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.

Divisions.	Districts.	Patients.	Remaining on the 30th April 1862.	Since admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Died.	Receipt not known.	Remaining under treatment.
Lucknow ...	Lucknow Huzratgunj Charitable Dispensary ...	In-door ...	20	251	271	219	..	...	25	6	21
		Out-door ...	263	10,656	10,919	10,176	77	26	...	248	392
		Total ...	283	10,907	11,190	10,395	77	26	25	254	413
	City Hospital (English) "Kings" ..	In-door ...	21	347	368	238	16	.	93	2	19
		Out-door ...	76	7,520	7,596	6,781	343	25	5	355	87
		Total ...	97	7,867	7,964	7,019	359	25	98	357	106
	Ditto Eunanee ...	In-door ...	20	147	167	104	7	4	20	13	19
		Out-door ..	173	12,086	12,259	1,261	84	...	...	10,713	201
		Total ...	193	12,233	12,426	1,365	91	4	20	10,726	220
	Total of Lucknow ...	In-door ...	61	745	806	561	23	4	138	21	59
		Out-door ...	512	30,262	30,774	18,218	504	51	5	11,316	680
		Total ...	573	31,007	31,580	18,779	527	55	143	11,337	739
	Oonao ..	In-door ...	9	209	218	190	4	3	13	1	7
		Out-door ...	24	1,190	1,214	1,126	21	29	...	20	18
		Total ...	33	1,399	1,432	1,316	25	32	13	21	25
	Durriabad ...	In-door ...	5	172	177	120	24	10	11	6	6
		Out-door ...	22	1,122	1,144	680	156	6	...	283	19
		Total ...	27	1,294	1,321	800	180	16	11	289	25
	Roy Barcilly ...	In-door ...	19	340	359	329	1	3	5	3	18
		Out-door ...	34	3,067	3,101	3,018	11	3	1	18	50
		Total ...	53	3,407	3,460	3,347	12	6	6	21	68
	Total of Lucknow Division	In-door ...	94	1,466	1,560	1,200	52	20	167	31	90
		Out-door ...	592	35,641	36,233	23,042	692	89	6	11,637	767
		Grand Total ...	686	37,107	37,793	24,242	744	109	173	11,668	857

KHYRABAD	Mohumdee	In-door		7	146	153	125	9		11	...	8
		Out-door	...	60	2,292	2,352	2,270	29	.	1		52
			Total	67	2,438	2,505	2,395	38		12		60
	Seetapore	In door	...	16	209	225	148	1	7	20	34	15
		Out door	...	26	1,323	1,349	718	13	.	1	593	24
			Total	42	1,532	1,574	866	14	7	21	627	39
	Hurdui	In door		9	145	154	97	30	9	7	6	5
		Out door		6	487	493	288	68	4		116	17
			Total ..	15	632	647	385	98	13	7	122	22
	Baraitch	In door		11	208	219	177	8	1	14	8	11
		Out door		102	7,640	7,742	5,440	942	2	7	1,231	120
			Total ...	113	7,848	7,961	5,617	950	3	21	1,239	131
	Total of Khyrabad Division	In door	..	43	708	751	547	48	17	52	48	39
		Out door		194	11,742	11,936	8,716	1,052	6	9	1,940	213
			Grand Total ...	237	12,450	12,687	9,263	1,100	23	61	1,988	252
FYZABAD	Fyzabad	In door	...	28	438	466	150	155	6	50	75	30
		Out door		252	7,990	8,242	1,426	5,113	2	..	1,459	242
			Total	280	8,428	8,707	1,576	5,268	8	50	1,534	272
	Gondah	In door	...	11	284	295	240	19	4	17	...	15
		Out door	.	48	2,900	2,948	1,831	893	169			55
			Total ...	59	3,184	3,243	2,071	912	173	17	.	70
	Sultanpore	In door		15	270	285	169	13		38	52	13
		Out-door		43	1,712	1,755	1,495	.	.		213	47
			Total ..	58	1,982	2,040	1,664	13		38	265	60
	Pertabghur	In door	.	10	317	327	166	69		23	51	18
		Out door	...	43	3,312	3,355	2,476	186			640	53
			Total	53	3,629	3,682	2,642	255		23	691	71
	Total of Fyzabad Division	In-door	...	64	1,309	1,373	725	256	10	128	178	76
		Out-door	.	386	15,914	16,300	7,228	6,192	171		2,312	397
			Grand Total	450	17,223	17,673	7,953	6,448	181	128	2,490	473

ABSTRACT.

Divisions.	Patients.	Remaining on the 30th April 1862.	Since admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Died.	Receipt not known.	Remaining under treatment.
Lucknow ...	In-door ...	94	1,466	1,560	1,200	52	20	167	31	90
	Out-door ...	592	35,641	36,233	23,042	692	89	6	11,637	767
	Total ...	686	37,107	37,793	24,242	744	109	173	11,668	857
Khyrabad ...	In-door ...	43	708	751	547	48	17	52	48	39
	Out-door ...	194	11,742	11,936	8,716	1,052	6	9	1,940	213
	Total ...	237	12,450	12,687	9,263	1,100	23	61	1,988	252
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	Out-door ..	386	15,914	16,300	7,228	6,192	171	...	2,312	397
	Total ..	450	17,223	17,673	7,953	6,448	181	128	2,490	473
Total of Province .	In-door ...	201	3,483	3,684	2,472	356	47	347	257	205
	Out-door ...	1,172	63,297	64,469	38,986	7,936	266	15	15,889	1,377
	Grand Total ...	1,373	66,780	68,153	41,458	8,292	313	362	16,146	1,582

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

No. 21 of 1863.

FROM

G. U. YULE, ESQUIRE, C. B.,
Resident at Hyderabad,

To

COLONEL H. M. DURAND, C. B.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department,
Fort William,

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.
General.

Dated Hyderabad, the 22nd July 1863.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1862-63.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Preliminary.

2. No alterations have been made in the number or jurisdiction of Civil Courts during the year.

Improvement by the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code.

3. A great improvement has been effected by the introduction, on the 1st January 1862, of the Civil Procedure Code, with the modifications adopted in Oude. Many doubtful points of practice have been settled, and the Commissioner holds that uniformity has succeeded the

diversity of practice before unavoidable. No difficulty has been found in carrying out the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859.

Advantage of Officers recording evidence in their own hand-writing.

4. The Commissioner is delighted with the necessity, now imposed on Judicial Officers, of recording evidence in their own hand-writing, which prevents the possibility of their forming a judgment at second-hand, from depositions received and read by a native writer.

Introduction of passed Pleaders in Civil Courts.

5. The introduction of the Procedure Code necessitated the admission of Pleaders. Rules, almost identical with those of Oude, for the admission of Candidates were prepared, and at an examination, held in July, 27 out of 47 Candidates received certificates authorizing them to practise.

Number of suits on the Files.

6. The suits filed this year were 3,100 ; in 1861-62, 5,583. The latter number was exceptional, being the result of the expected introduction of the Limitation Act. It caused the great accumulation at the end of that year.

Remaining at close of this year	...	... 443
„ „ of 1861-62	...	... 2,720

Suits decided on their merits.

The suits decided on their merits were this year 3,659 ; in 1861-62, 2,219. No less than 3,228 were decided on their merits in favor of Plaintiffs, and only 431 in favor of Defendants. This is somewhat better than last year, when the numbers were 2,040 and 179.

Most of the Judicial work falls on Tehsildars.

7. The heaviest work falls on the Tehsildars, whose average annual suits were 306 (while of other Courts only 28) ; but it is most unequally distributed, varying between the extremes of 16 and 1,000 cases. This cannot be altogether remedied, for some Tehsils contain a large population with considerable trade, while others consist of jungly and thinly populated tracts.

Value of property litigated.
Cost of litigation.

8. The value of property in suits disposed of is this year, 14,20,828. Last year Rs. 5,66,729. The average value of each suit was, East Berar Rs. 565, West Berar Rs. 90. The average percentage of costs was, East Berar Rs. 1-13-1, West Berar Rs. 7-5-4. Thus, while in West Berar, suits are 1-6th of the value of those in East Berar, their costs are three times as heavy. Making every allowance for the fact that under the same system of procedure, small suits must cost more than large ones, the difference above shewn seems very great. But, taking the average actual costs in each suit, it would appear that while West Berar is not very expensive Rs. 6-10-8 per suit, East Berar is remarkably cheap Rs. 10-4-3.

Average duration of Suits.

9. The average duration of suits was 100½ days in this year, to 38½ in 1861-62. This is explained by the extraordinary influx of suits above noted, which for a time over-powered the Courts.

10. In the District Appeal Courts 283 cases were decided on their merits; in 211 the decision appealed was confirmed, in 72 reversed; 15 of the remainder were remanded for re-investigation.

District Appeal Courts.

The average value was Rs. 189-14-10; percentage of cost Rs. 8-2-6 and duration 88 days, not much difference from the preceding year.

11. In the Commissioner's Appeal file there were 35 cases during the year, 12 decisions were confirmed, 9 reversed, 3 cases remanded, and 11 pending. The average value of each suit was Rs. 12,158-8-5, the percentage of each Rs. 1-2-6, and the duration of cases 159 days; in this last point a great improvement since the preceding year.

Commissioner's Court of Appeal.

Average value of Suits.

Duration of Cases.

12. Of 2,661 witnesses only 204 are said to have been detained above one day; but these Returns can no where be altogether depended on.

Detention of Witnesses.

13. Two hundred and ten persons were imprisoned for debt during the year, of whom 24 remained in confinement at its close.

Civil Debtors.

14. In addition to the above there were 166 cases on the revenue side of the Courts, of which 44 were decided in favor of Plaintiffs, 61 in favor of Defendants, a remarkable contrast to the relative proportions in regular Civil Suits—of 79 appeals in these cases in the District Courts, 50 were disposed of on their merits, 32 confirming, 18 reversing the decision appealed against—4 were remanded.

Revenue Suits.

District Revenue appeals. Number disposed of.

15. In the Commissioner's file there were 12 of this description of appeals pending from last year and 6 institutions. The Lower Court's orders were confirmed in 15, modified in 1, and reversed in 3 cases.

Revenue appeals in Commissioner's Court.

16. These revenue cases consist chiefly of Wuttundary claims, many of which are exceedingly complicated, still the time they remain pending is excessive, and in every Court it is longer this year than in its predecessor as follows :—

Revenue cases chiefly Wuttundary, or claims to service grants.

	Original.	District Appellate Court.	Commissioner's Court.
1862-63	149	171	389
1861-62	103½	113	473

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

17. The Penal Code has been in force throughout the year, but the Criminal Procedure Code was not introduced till October. The practice of Judicial Officers recording evidence in their own hand-writing began, however, early in the year. The effect of the last named Code and of Act XV. of 1862 has been to put an end to the practice of the Commissioner trying, on the record, cases in which a sentence exceeding nine years' imprisonment was not called for, and to compel him to hold a regular

Penal Code and Procedure introduced.

Effect of this measure.

trial in all cases committed to him, to extend the powers of Deputy Commissioners (Section 2 of Act XV.) and to reduce the power of Tehsildars, none of whom have been recommended for powers higher than the lowest.

Increase of serious Crime.

18. Dacoitees and highway robberies have increased considerably as per margin. This is accounted for, partly by the high price of grain, leading to distress among the poorer classes; and partly by the new definition of dacoity, viz:—Robbery committed by five or more persons. Thefts too have greatly increased, while cattle-stealing has declined; but there seems reason to entertain considerable doubt as to the full reporting of the milder offences against property, fourteen hundred burglaries and thefts is a very small annual allowance to a population of 1,396,153.

Nature of Crime.	East Berar.			West Berar.			Total.		
	1860.	1861	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Dacoity with murder ...	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	3	3
" wounding ...	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	4
Dacoitees	15	7	17	5	3	12	20	10	29
Total ...	17	11	21	5	4	15	22	15	36

Decrease of murder.

19. Murders have decreased by nearly one-half, which is satisfactory, though no reason can be assigned for it. The following Table contrasts the crimes committed in 1861 and last year:—

Comparative Statement of Crime.

Crimes of the 1st Class of Atrocity.

	In 1861.	In 1862.
Murder	27	14
Dacoity with murder	3	3
Highway robbery with murder	0	2
Robbery with do.	3	1
Culpable homicide	0	1
Wounding in attempt to murder	5	3
Manslaughter	1	3
Attempt to poison	3	0
Assault with intent to murder	1	0
Attempt to murder	3	11
Death caused by an act done to cause miscarriage ...	0	1
Abetment of murder	3	0
Total ...	49	39

Crimes of the 2nd Class of Atrocity.

	In 1861.	In 1862.
Dacoity with wounding	3	4
Highway robbery with do.	6	4
Robbery with do.	3	2
Grievous hurt	1	9
Dacoity and causing grievous hurt	0	1
„ and causing hurt	0	4
Assault with wounding	3	0
Causing hurt with a sharp instrument	6	2
Robbery and causing hurt	1	1
Attempt to commit robbery and voluntarily causing hurt	0	2
Administering poison	3	2
Previous abetment of suicide	1	0
Rape	0	3
Unnatural offence	1	2
Voluntarily causing hurt	5	11
Total ...	33	47

Crimes of the 3rd Class of Atrocity.

Dacoity	11	29
Highway robbery	87	122
Robbery	7	18
Attempt at do.	1	0
House-breaking by night and theft	432	467
Attempt at do.	0	1
House-trespass and theft	16	7
Thefts	264	437
Arson	2	6
Cattle stealing	157	89
„ killing	1	6
„ lifting	1	0
Total ...	979	1,182
Crimes of the 4th Class of Atrocity	1,548	1,759
Grand Total ...	2,609	3,027

Value of stolen property.

20. The value of property stolen is said to be Rupees 71,245-8-9, and of property recovered Rupees 27,558-7-3.

Number of cases decided.

21. The following Statement shews the number of cases disposed of in the several Courts:—

	Cases.
1 Commissioner's Court	113
2 Deputy Commissioners' Courts	252
5 Assistant Commissioners' „	335
4 Extra Assistants' „	90
18 Tehsildars' Courts	1,264
Total ...	2,054

Average duration of trials.

22. The average duration of trials is shewn below:—

	Days.*
1 Commissioner's Court	11
2 Deputy Commissioners' Courts	13
5 Assistant „ „	15
4 Extra Assistants' „	13½
18 Tehsildars' Courts	12

Sentences passed.

23. The following is an Abstract of the sentences passed:—

	Confirmed by the Resident.	By the Session Court.	By the Magistracy.
Hanged	5	0	0
Transported	0	47	0
Imprisoned for life	0	1	0
Do. for 14 years and under	0	2	0
Do. 10 do.	0	9	0
Do. 9 do.	0	0	0
Do. 7 do.	0	22	0
Do. 5 do.	0	15	0
Do. 4 do.	0	0	0
Do. 3 do.	0	14	0
Do. 2 do.	0	13	46
Do. 1 do.	0	7	64
Do. 6 months do.	0	10	135
Do. 3 do. do.	0	0	152
Do. 2 do. do.	0	0	78
Do. 1 do. do.	0	0	348
Do. 5 days do.	0	0	19

* In the Commissioner's Court the duration of trials is calculated from the date the case reaches the Court, and in the Districts from the date of apprehension of the prisoner, and in all appears somewhat long.

	Confirmed by the Resident.	By the Session Court.	By the Magistracy.
Imprisoned for 4 days and under	0	0	10
Do. 3 do. do.	0	0	5
Do. 2 do. do.	0	0	34
Do. 1 do. do.	0	0	12
Flogged up to 50 lashes	0	0	1*
Fined	0	16	1,193
Fined and imprisoned	0	11†	13†
Dismissed from service	0	0	8

Detention of Witnesses.

24. Of 4,578 witnesses examined, 3,587 were detained one day only, the circumstance of the District Returns shewing the detention of 1,000 witnesses for two days and more (nearly 100 being detained from 10 days to one month) leads to the inference that the Returns represent facts with some degree of fairness; and the facts, considering the delays that must inevitably occur sometimes, particularly with an inexperienced Police, are not unsatisfactory.

Inaccuracy of District Returns of Crime.

Percentage of undiscovered Crime.

25. I do not consider it advisable to submit any other of the Statements or Comparative Tables respecting crime, which have been prepared by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioners, as I am unable to give the explanations or corrections which they seem to require. For instance, 33 per cent. only of the crimes committed during the year are said to have been undiscovered; but the calculation appears to include petty assaults and all kinds of trivial offences, in which complaints are made direct to the Magistrate, without the interference of the Police, so that the Return is valueless In last year's Report the Police are said to have failed to discover 33 per cent. of the crimes known to have occurred, which, if true, would prove the Berar Police to be the best in the world; but last year's was prepared in the same wrong way as this one, and it was an error to draw any inference whatever as to Police results from it.

---

* Flogging was inflicted under a misconception in the District of West Berar in the early part of 1862.

† Included among imprisonment.

PART III.—POLICE.

Re-organization of Police and its Strength and Cost.

26. The Police were re-organized during the year, and their strength and cost are now as follows :—

No.	DETAIL.	Cost per Annum.	Total.
	EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
2	District Superintendents at Rupees 700 each	16,800 0 0	
2	Do. Assistant do. at „ 500 each	12,000 0 0	28,800 0 0
	DISTRICT POLICE FORCE.		
5	Inspectors, 1st Class, at Rupees 150	9,000 0 0	
6	Do. 2nd do. at „ 100	7,200 0 0	
9	Do. 3rd do. at „ 75	8,100 0 0	
9	Do. 4th do. at „ 50	5,400 0 0	
7	Do. 5th do. at „ 40	3,360 0 0	
56	Head Constables at „ 15	10,080 0 0	
135	Deputy do. at „ 10	16,200 0 0	
56	Karkoons at „ 8	5,376 0 0	
382	Constables, 1st Class, at „ 7	32,088 0 0	
382	Do. 2nd do. at „ 6	27,504 0 0	
382	Do. 3rd do. at „ 5	22,920 0 0	
20	Camel Hurkurrahs at „ 17	4,080 0 0	
2	Armourers at „ 10	240 0 0	
2	Bellowsmen at „ 5	120 0 0	
2	Drill Havildars at „ 5	120 0 0	
2	Do. Naiks at „ 5	120 0 0	
2	Do. Sepoys at „ 2½	60 0 0	1,51,968 0 0
1,463			1,80,768 0 0
	FRONTIER POLICE.		
1	Mootsuddy at Rupees 13 10 2	163 10 0	
2	Naiks at „ 8 0 0	192 0 0	
4	Do. at „ 7 4 10	350 8 0	
2	Do. at „ 7 1 6	170 4 0	
1	Do. at „ 6 2 4	73 12 0	
1	Do. at „ 5 4 2	63 2 0	
130	Peons at „ 3 6 0	5,313 12 0	
			6,327 0 0
	VILLAGE POLICE.		
1,738	Watchmen	40,109 4 0	40,109 4 0
		Total ...	2,27,204 4 0

Cost and strength of the old Police.

27. The cost of the old Police was Rupees 1,74,231, and the strength 2,110 men. The new Police is calculated to give one man to about every thousand of the population, and to every 12 square miles; but no useful inference whatever can be drawn from these data, and the Police has been too short a period in existence to admit of any approximation as to the amount of the work to be done by it, by a consideration of which alone its proper strength can be calculated with some accuracy; the new Force only commenced its work towards the close of the year.

Frontier Police.

28. The Frontier Police shewn in the Statement are paid from the revenues of Berar, but employed entirely within that portion of the Nizam's Territory retained under his own Government, so that they have no connection whatever with the Berar Police, and it is quite impossible for a Berar Police Superintendent to look after them. A Report will shortly be submitted, proposing to pay the money to the Nizam's Government, and let it superintend or keep up this body as it pleases.

* Money payments, exclusive of Enam Lands.

Village Police.

29. At the cession there were no Village Police; but they appear to have been thought necessary here, because they existed elsewhere, and already 1,738 men have been appointed in 1,475 villages at a cost in cash, *besides Enam lands*, of Rupees 40,109-4-0; at this rate the remaining 6,429 villages will cost nearly two lacs more in cash alone. The Commissioner doubts, and I think with good reason, whether the result will be satisfactory. I will shortly take up the subject and act as may seem advisable, it would appear rather late in the day to begin enforcing in these villages a system which, no doubt for some good reason, they have not adopted when left to their own devices; and I doubt whether the best Village Police which could be established would be worth the cost which this experiment promises to entail.

Part IV.—Jails.

Want of Jail accommodations.

Number and cost of Prisoners.

30. The new Jails have not been commenced, and the prisoners still continue to be confined in unsuitable native buildings. The average number of prisoners during the year was 682, and the average cost of each was Rupees 54-13-10, or Rupees 10-3-11 in excess of the previous year, which is ascribed to the greatly increased price of grain. In East Berar the average cost is Rupees 52-4-1, and in West Berar Rupees 62-15-8, and the difference exists in the items of clothing, guards and contingencies, which ought not to be.

Cholera among Prisoners.
Number of deaths.

31. Cholera broke out in the Akolah Jail, and 10 prisoners died from it; the disease ceased on the prisoners being moved out into tents at a distance from the town. The number of deaths altogether throughout the year was 25, or 3·67 per cent.

Outbreak of Prisoners.

32. The attempt to break Jail at Ballapore was reported in my letter No. 15, dated 23rd April 1863.

Jail Manufactures.

33. Satisfactory progress is said to have been made in Jail manufactures in East Berar, but nothing has been done in West; indeed, until proper buildings are provided, it is almost impossible to make any classification, or introduce a proper system of discipline and work.

Part V.—Disease.

Prevalence of cholera all over Behar.

34. Cholera was very destructive in all Berar during the hot weather of 1862, and particularly where large bodies of men were collected at Railway works. Many of the European Inspectors employed at those places by the Contractors fell victims. Altogether 4,870 persons are reported to have died of cholera in the past year, being nearly five times as many deaths as were reported during the preceding year. The Commissioner remarks that much reliance, it is found, cannot be placed in the statistics of diseases furnished by the District Officers, and nothing better could be expected, considering the machinery which must be employed in collecting the information. I agree with him; but I think, if less was attempted,

Present statistics of diseases not very reliable.

the information procured would probably be more reliable. For instance, the number of cases of each kind of the principal diseases are now required to be reported; but it would be sufficient if the Village Authorities merely registered the deaths, mentioning the diseases to which they were supposed to be due, under a few general heads, as cholera, and other diseases of the bowels, small-pox, fever and other diseases. It seems useless too at present to require a Return of the deaths of cattle of sorts, for we cannot expect them to be nearly correct; this year, for instance, 19,000 horned cattle are said to have died in West Berar, and only 9,000 in East, although the two districts are nearly of the same size, and the same in circumstances. I shall endeavour to have a better system introduced during the current year.

A better system about to be introduced.

Part VI.—Suicides and Accidental Deaths.

35. Suicides are less by one-fourth nearly than in the preceding year; but the fact that more suicides of males than females are said to have occurred leads to a suspicion that all cases are not reported.

Decrease of Suicides.

36. The accidental deaths reported are 623 against 686 in the preceding year; the only remarkable fact is, the small number of deaths from wild beasts, 34 only—the Commissioner remarks that, though tigers are very numerous in some places, they are not man-eaters.

Accidental deaths.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

Part I.—Land Tax.

37. Cultivation has continued steadily to increase. The cultivated area in East Berar exceeded that of the previous year by 38,692 beegahs, and in West Berar 51,225 Rupees worth of land was taken up, and only 7,866 Rupees worth relinquished.

Increase of cultivation.

38. The demand on account of Land Revenue (excluding Sayer and Abkarry) was, at the annual settlement, fixed at Rupees 33,07,746-11-3;* the preceding year it was Rs. 32,72,763-10-1.

Demand.	1861-62. Rs.	As.	P.	1862-63. Rs.	As.	P.
East Berar	14,13,817	6	11	14,73,179	8	11
West Berar	18,58,946	3	2	18,34,567	2	4
Total ...	32,72,763	10	1	33,07,746	11	3

39. There is an apparent decrease of Rupees 24,279-0-10 in West Berar; but this is occasioned by an accumulation for several years of surplus Roossooms (fees) and Village expenses, amounting to Rupees 1,50,301-13-7, having in 1861-62 been credited to Land Revenue. This is an exceptional item, and excluding it, the actual increase in West Berar amounts to Rupees 1,25,922-12-9. The chief items composing this increase are Rupees 51,225-11-3 from new lands taken up; Rupees 53,228-3-6 from enhanced rents on fields let on annually increasing rates, and Rupees 21,468-14-0 from the operation of the Revenue Survey, in 70 villages of the Mulkapore Talook. The increase in

* Including Rupees 2,661-6-6, erroneously called Quit Rent Commutation in West Berar, and credited in that District to "Public Debt."

East Berar amounts to Rupees 95,089-9-9, caused chiefly by enhanced rents, and by the Enam Lands (rent-free grants) of the Pergunnah and Village Officers having been taken into account in calculating the remuneration authorized by Government.

Harvest.

40. The harvest was not a good one. The rains held off for a long time, and in West Berar serious fears of famine were entertained, which were dissipated, however, by heavy falls of rain in September. Most of the crops suffered, but the juwarry crop (Indian corn) was a particularly fine one, and, as the people of the country depend almost entirely upon it for their own food and for that of their cattle, it is the most important crop of all.

Cotton crop.

41. The cotton suffered greatly from caterpillars, which made their way into the pods and prevented their ripening. The pods looked healthy enough, but on examining them carefully a small hole would be detected, and on opening a pod a caterpillar would be found inside. The same caterpillars did much greater damage to the toor (pulse) and grain fields. In fact, the former crop was swept off entirely, and the latter was much injured. It was a remarkable fact that in the Southern Talooks of East Berar, although the toor crop (pulse) was as complete a failure as elsewhere, the cotton escaped.

Area of cultivated land.

42. The area of the cultivated land is estimated at 3,222,367 acres. Of this, on a rough calculation, 67 per cent. is occupied by grain, 24 per cent. by cotton, and 9 per cent. by oil seeds; so that, without any waste land being broken up, there is room for a greatly extended cultivation of cotton, and if present prices continue, this will follow. Nearly all the land in Berar is suitable for cotton. It has been often remarked that the same piece of ground will bear a cotton crop only once in three years. This is not the case here, where it is usual to sow cotton in the same field every alternate year.

	Acres.
East Berar ...	1,514,681
West Berar ...	1,707,686
Total ...	3,222,367

Culturable waste.

43. The culturable land lying fallow is returned at 3,164,217 acres, so that there is still immense scope for the increase of the land revenue. The uncultivated land, however, principally exists in the thinly populated tracts of Berar. Increase of population must always be gradual, and extended cultivation will necessarily be gradual also.

	Acres.
East Berar ...	1,655,248
West Berar ...	1,508,969
Total ...	3,164,217

Average produce of cleaned cotton per acre.

44. Actual measurements were made to determine the average produce of cotton. From West Berar the Returns have not been received; but in East Berar the average produce of cleaned cotton per acre was 20 lbs.

Produce of cleaned cotton.

45. With an area of 371,289 acres under cotton cultivation in East Berar, the produce of cleaned cotton would be 7,425,780 lbs.

Export of cotton.

46. From statistics obtained from the Berar Agents of the Bombay Merchants, it appears that in East Berar 42,000 loads, of 240 lbs. each load, or 10,080,000 lbs., were exported. It is quite clear, therefore, that the crops in the measured fields must have been bad, and that the average,

produce of cotton in a year, which was an unfavorable one, must have been considerably more than 20 lbs. an acre.

Area of cotton cultivation.

47. The area under cotton cultivation was greater in West than in East Berar, and it may, therefore, be safely assumed, that as much would be exported from the former District as from the latter. From both Districts the exports cannot have been less than 84,000* loads, representing at Rupees 100 a load (which is a very moderate estimate), a money value of 84 lacs.

		Acres.
East Berar	...	371,289
West Berar	...	382,282
Total	...	753,571

Receipts derived by the Cultivators.

48. The whole of this money has, of course, not found its way to the pockets of the cultivators, as many of them sold their cotton in advance when prices were lower; but on the other hand, numbers of them are so well-to-do that they are quite independent of the money-lender, and they bring the produce of their fields to market at the time most advantageous to themselves. The instalments of the Government revenue have been so fixed that the cultivator is not called upon to pay his rent till his crops have been reaped.

General prosperity of the Country.

49. The amount of money thrown into the country in exchange for cotton, and the large sums spent on the Railway have greatly added to the prosperity of the people.

Proofs of general prosperity.

50. One proof of this is, the comparatively small amount of land revenue uncollected at the end of the year. In 1862-63, the uncollected balances amounted to Rupees 15,877-5-6. In 1859-60, with a land revenue demand of Rupees 38,45,291-15-11, they amounted to Rupees 1,35,148-10-8. Another proof of increasing prosperity is that cattle have doubled in price. From cultivation extending they are in greater demand, but the people can now afford to give much larger sums for them than they could before.

Average price of grain.

51. The prices of grain have been unusually high. The following Table contrasts the average prices of wheat, juwarry and gram, from 1849 to 1861 inclusive, with their price in 1863 :—

Period.		Wheat, seers per Rupee.	Juwarry, seers per Rupee.	Gram, seers per Rupee.
Average from 1849 to 1861	...	31	55½	41
Price in 1863	...	14½	29	12

* 20,160,000 lbs.

52. This remarkable change the Commissioner attributes to bad crops in this and neighbouring provinces, to greater facilities for exportation, to the employment of large bodies of workmen on the Railway, and to the increased wealth of the people.

Cause of high price of grain.

53. The average price of cotton, from 1849 to 1861, was 5¾ seers the Rupee. In 1861 it was six times dearer.

Average price of cotton.

54. At Oomrawuttee and Akolah, the fall of rain amounted to 25½ inches, being deficient in quantity, and unfavorably distributed as to time.

Insufficient fall of rain.

Part II.—Sayer.

55. The Sayer Revenue consists mainly of the Grazing Tax and the Tax on Fruit Trees. The demand for the year was Rupees 1,00,794-8-10; for the previous year it was Rupees 1,06,412-5-9; Rupees 13,423-9-9 remained uncollected at the end of the year, and of that sum Rupees 3,941-9-6 is supposed to be irrecoverable. The Commissioner has been desired to explain the nature of the fruit tree tax.

Sayer.	1861-62.			1862-63.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
East Berar ...	64,247	9	10	56,312	8	4
West Berar ...	42,164	11	11	44,452	0	6
Total ...	1,06,412	5	9	1,00,794	8	10

Part III.—Abkarry.

56. The Abkarry Contracts sold for Rupees 4,61,008-12-3, being an increase of Rupees 92,385-0-8 over the previous year In East Berar, however, there was over speculation. One of the Contractors absconded, and a portion of the revenue will not be realized. The outstanding balances at the end of the year amounted to Rupees 41,804-4-5, but it is expected that of this Rupees 24,064-14-10 will be recovered.

Abkarry.	1861-62.			1862-63.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
East Berar ...	2,34,988	9	7	2,91,603	0	2
West Berar ...	1,33,635	2	0	1,69,405	12	1
Total ..	3,68,623	11	7	4,61,008	12	3

Part IV.—Miscellaneous.

57. In last year's Report there was a heading "Miscellaneous Land Revenue," but the receipts under this head have this year been included in Land Revenue.

Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

58. The Salt Contracts sold for Rupees 41,111-2-3, being an increase over last year of Rupees 4,950-13-7.

Salt.

	1861-62.			1862-63.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
East Berar	15,580	12	0	14,908	6	10
West Berar	20,579	8	8	26,202	11	5
Total ...	36,160	4	8	41,111	2	3

59. The other sources of Government revenue are not dependent on any fixed demand, and it will, therefore, be sufficient to mention them in the Financial portion of the Report.

PART V.—INCOME TAX, LOCAL FUNDS, &c.

Income Tax.

60. The Income Tax, which is levied from servants of Government only, yielded Rupees 9,236-4-0.

	Rs.	As.	P.
East Berar	2,966	11	0
West Berar	6,269	9	0
Total ...	9,236	4	0

Local Funds.

61. The revenue derived from the various Local Funds is as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Road Fund	48,660	8	6
Town Fund	92,181	1	1
Pound Fund	4,953	10	10
Ferry Fund	491	8	5
School Fund	1,955	3	2
Total ...	1,48,242	0	0

Road Fund.

62. The amount of the one per cent. Road Tax depends upon the Land Revenue; but in the present year there is in West Berar an extraordinary receipt, amounting to Rupees 13,017-1-2, being the refund of advances made to the Public Works Department.

Town Fund.

63. There has been an increase of Rupees 42,643-15-7 from the Town Fund, caused by its operation having been extended to towns where it did not previously exist. In West Berar there was an exceptional receipt of Rupees 11,102, the accumulation of local fees levied for weighing cotton. These fees were abolished, and the realizations credited to the Town Fund. Rupees 13,117-14-6 of the receipts in East Berar were collections on account of the outstanding balances of previous years.

Definition of Town Fund.

64. The Town Fund is derived from a tax on traders, who arrange what portion is to be borne by each of their number.

Enam investigations.

65. The time of an Extra Assistant Commissioner in each District has been almost exclusively devoted to Enam investigations.

66. Three hundred and twenty-three claims remained on the Enam Commissioner's file on the abolition of that Department, and 86 have been filed since the investigation devolved upon the Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Number of Enam claims disposed of.

67. They have reported upon 277 claims, and 132 still remain on their files.

68. The Village expenses, incurred principally for the remuneration of the Purgunnah and Village Officers, and which are not included in the Government revenue, amount to Rupees 5,77,583-15-9, or 13·46 per cent. on the gross revenue.

Village Expenses.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

69. Two English Schools and 21 Mahratta ones have been in operation during the year.

Number of Schools.

70. On the 30th April 1863 the number of pupils attending them was 1,343. The fees charged were 8 annas a month for each boy in the English School, and 2 annas in the Mahratta ones.

Number of Pupils.

71. The Schools were examined by the Officers of the Commission whenever opportunities offered, and the reports of the progress made by the boys are very satisfactory.

Progress satisfactory.

72. The expenditure on Education amounted to Rupees 15,173-11-3, and has been defrayed from the Town Fund. In the Budget for 1863-64 an allotment of Rupees 24,000 from general revenues has been made for Education. This will be supplemented by a grant from the Local Funds, and the number of Schools will be increased.

Expenditure in Schools.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works managed by District Officers.

73. The only Public Works with which the District Officers are concerned are those charged to the Local Funds.

74. Rupees 19,300 have been advanced from the Road Fund for the construction of Feeders to the Railway; but these roads are being constructed under the superintendence of the Engineer Department.

Railway Feeders.

75. Of the Town Fund Rupees 30,853-8-5 have been absorbed by the pay of a portion of the Police Force, and Rupees 15,173-11-3 by Education. A Moosafurkhana (Travellers' Bungalow) has been erected at Oomrawuttee at a cost of Rupees 5,880, and Rupees 4,996 have been expended in building a Bazar at the Oomrawuttee Sudder Station. The conservancy of the towns of Oomrawuttee and Ellichpoor has cost Rupees 1,637.

Disbursement from Town Fund.

76. The balance in hand is very large, amounting to Rupees 2,25,397-3-3, and every endeavour will be made to utilize the Local Funds to a greater extent than has been the case hitherto.

Balance of Local Funds.

77. More than ordinary difficulties have been experienced during the past year in procuring labor, materials and carriage in Berar, and the prices of all necessaries of life have risen in a corresponding degree. In Secunderabad there has been no want of common laborers; but skilled artisans have become scarce, having found more remunerative employment, it is supposed, on the Godavery and other works.

Difficulty of procuring labor and material in Berar.

PART I.—ROADS.

78. The following is a summary of work executed during the year. The improvements to the Nagpore Dâk Line that were said in the last Report to be in progress have been completed; they consist of 87 bridges and culverts, and raising the road for about a length of two miles. There is still a great deal required to be done to adapt this road to the extraordinary heavy traffic which passes over it. Twenty-seven thousand cotton carts and innumerable pack bullocks are said to have passed down it in one month during the cotton season. It would, doubtless, be desirable to make this road, which is 245 miles long, a 1st Class one throughout; but for the probability of the Railway superseding it in a great measure, and the opinion which has been expressed by the Government of India regarding it in their Public Works Department Despatch No. 102, dated 10th January 1863.

Nagpore Dâk Line improvements.

79. Two feeders as per margin, north of the Railway, were undertaken during the year out of the grant of one lakh from the one per cent. Income Tax, and the Budget allotment of 25,000; nearly one lakh has been expended on these two roads. The progress up to date is as follows :—

Railway feeders in Berar.

Moresee and Budneira, Akolah and Akote.

Budneira and Moresee—39 miles of road marked out, and side trenches dug; 73 drains completed, and two in progress; three bridges nearly completed, and 10 in progress: nullahs sloped along a distance of 22 miles, and 12½ miles of road raised and mhorumed (gravelled).

Moresee and Budneira Road.

Akote and Akolah—32 miles of road marked out and cleared, earthwork completed, 5½ miles of metal, sand and mhorum spread, three bridges and 27 culverts completed; and four bridges and six culverts in progress.

Akolah and Akote Road.

80. A feeder, south of the Railway, from Moortazapoor Station to Karinja, on the Nagpore Dâk Line, has been surveyed.

Moortazapoor and Karinja Road.

81. Another road in Berar, viz., from Hingolee to Woon, has been undertaken from the Local Funds, and proceeded with as far as Poosud; it is not intended, however, to carry on this road beyond the nearest convenient point, communicating with the Nagpore Dâk Line, as the advantages of continuing it to the Wurdah are not sufficiently apparent at present.

Hingolee and Woon Road.

82. In the Jaulnah Division also there is a very important Railway feeder in progress under Captain Foord, Executive Engineer. This 1st Class road, 56 miles in length, will connect the City of Aurungabad with the G. I. P. Railway Station at Nandgaon. The approximate expenditure during the year, on the portion of the line within the Nizam's Dominions, is Rupees 80,000, and the following is a summary of the entire work executed :—

Aurungabad and Nandgaon Road.

Fifty-two miles marked out by side channels and levelled, 11 miles gravelled and completed, all the heavy embankments finished, as also 87 bridges and culverts, from

Aurungabad to the terminus of the 1st section at Deogaum (21 miles). In the 2nd section 4 miles have been gravelled and completed, as also 9 bridges and culverts. In the 3rd section, situated in the Kandeish Collectorate, the road over the Kussarah-ghaut is finished, and some bridges and culverts have been commenced.

Aurungabad and Toka Road.

83. The road from Aurungabad to Toka on the Godavery, being a portion of the Nagpore Dâk Line in the Jaulnah Division, has been completed on contract. It is expected that this road will be relieved of all the heavy traffic, directly the one to Nandgaon is finished, and will then be required principally as a Military communication.

Hyderabad and Sholapore Road in the late Dharaseo District.

84. *Hyderabad and Sholapore Road.*—Nothing was provided in the Public Works Budget of 1862-63 for proceeding with the work, which was sanctioned, on an estimate amounting to Rupees 1,49,009, in Government letter No. 323, dated 27th January 1862, for macadamizing the whole road. Nor has any grant specially been made by the Government of India for this purpose; a sum of 24,000 Rupees, however, was ordered in February 1862 to be spent in commencing the repairs of this road, which has been done. The necessity for this line being made a 1st Class one is very doubtful, now that the Railway is likely to be extended to Hyderabad; and the question of expending the above large sanctioned amount is still in abeyance. The road is now being repaired—to be made passable in fact during the monsoon—under charge of Mr. Marrett, Superintendent of Roads in the Nizam's Dominions, as there is no Officer available for the duty.

Work executed by Superintendent of Roads, Nizam's Dominions.

85. The amount expended on Roads and Staging Bungalows in the Nizam's Dominions, from funds provided by the Abkarry Revenue of Secunderabad and the Contingent Stations, during the year ending April 1863, was Government Rupees 83,725—inclusive of road maintenance and cost of superintendence, which is Rupees 1,667.4-0 per mensem, or per annum—

	Rupees.
Superintendence	7,280
Maintenance of 274 miles of road...	12,727
Total ...	20,007

Works sanctioned.

86. The works sanctioned in the last year from the Abkarry Revenue above referred to are the following, all of which are either completed or in course of completion :—

1.—*Hyderabad and Sholapore Road.*

Improvement on this line.

87. The sum of Government Rupees 22,681 was expended in improving several portions of this line; and Government Rupees 3,196 in making a new line from Kookutpully running directly to the City of Hyderabad, thereby avoiding the Cantonment of Secunderabad and at the same time shortening the distance in the total length by six miles.

2.—*Ambah and Jaulnah Road.*

Advantages of this road.

88. This is a fair weather road, 64 miles in length. It branches off from Oomergha on the Sholapore road, situated 137 miles from Hyderabad. This arrangement gives the Jaulnah road the benefit of 137 miles of good road, and 64 miles of fair weather road.

When expected to be completed.

89. This work was commenced, in January last, on an estimate of Government Rupees 19,500. Up to April 1863 Government Rupees 13,723 have been expended, and the Road is expected to be completed in July next.

Staging Bungalows on this line.

90. Three Staging Bungalows, at a cost of Rupees 1,638 each, are also in course of completion, and, it is hoped, will be ready for travellers before September next.

This road a useful feeder to the Railway.

91. When this road is completed it will become a useful feeder to the Railway.

3.—*Bellary Road viâ Kurnool.*

Completion and extension of this road.

92. One hundred and ten miles of this road, from Hyderabad to the River Kistna, were commenced in June 1861, and completed in March last, at a cost of Government Rupees 62,084-2-0. The amount expended this year was Rupees 26,059-12-0. A supplementary estimate amounting to Rupees 992-8-0, for extending the line to the Toongabudra, has just been sanctioned. The distance is 12⅝ miles, and will be completed in August or September next.

Staging Bungalows on this line.

93. Five Staging Bungalows are also under construction at a cost of Rupees 1,715 each. They are expected to be completed in August next.

4.—*Nagpore Road.*

Progress of this road.

94. The length of this road, within the Nizam's Territory, is 230 miles. Twenty-four miles of it was lined out and partly made in 1854. The work was, however, shortly afterwards suspended for want of funds. Sixty miles of it was sanctioned on the 24th February 1863, as a fair weather road, for Government Rupees 17,963. The work was commenced in March last. Rupees 6,861 is now expended and it is expected that this portion will be opened to traffic by September next, after which the remainder will be put on hand.

Staging Bungalows.

95. It is also in contemplation to construct bungalows at the several stages for the convenience of travellers.

Part II.—Railway.

Railway opened.

96. The Railway was opened in May last to Mulkapoor which is situated on the Western frontier of the Assigned Districts. There has been great delay in completing the Railway, and the portion just finished was opened so late in the season that it was not available for the export of the last cotton crop.

97. The Railway Company have recently established Electric Telegraph Offices at Sheogam, near Kamgam (the great cotton mart of West Berar) at Akolah and at Budnera seven miles from Oomrawuttee.

Electric Telegraph.

PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

98. Nothing has been done in the matter of Jails in Berar beyond collecting materials, owing to the Plans and Estimates submitted having been considered too expensive and returned for the purpose of all superfluous buildings being retrenched, and the cost reduced by employing prison labor. The orders of Government on the project have just been received.

Progress of Jails in Berar.

99. A Civil Dispensary at the Sudder Station of Akolah (West Berar) has been completed; as also Lines for the Infantry Guards of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Civil Dispensary at Akolah (West Berar.)

SECTION V.—FINANCE.

100. The Government Revenue realized in the year is contrasted below with that collected in 1861-62, which, excluding Income Tax, ounts to Rupees 41,29,918-13-10, or Rupees 3,08,222-8-10 above the receipts of the previous year.

Revenue realization.

	1861-62.			1862-63.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Land Revenue	32,27,341	11	5	33,43,608	3	5
Sayer	96,401	3	2	1,01,922	14	0
Abkarry	3,57,051	1	0	4,95,790	7	2
Total ...	36,80,793	15	7	39,41,321	8	7
Income Tax	8,293	7	7	11,698	15	0
Salt	31,429	12	6	50,788	9	7
Stamps	70,377	5	6	77,901	8	0
Law and Justice...	13,622	9	9	24,401	7	0
Police	8,494	0	1	4,202	13	3
Public Works	217	9	0	400	7	4
Miscellaneous	16,761	0	7	30,902	8	1
Total ...	1,49,195	13	0	2,00,296	4	3
Grand Total ...	38,29,989	12	7	41,41,617	12	10
Deduct Income Tax ...	8,293	7	7	11,698	15	0
Total Net Revenue ...	38,21,696	5	0	41,29,918	13	10

101. The Land and Abkarry Revenue has been discussed above, and the same steady increase is apparent in the other sources of the Government income.

Increase of Revenue.

102. The Revenues of 1859-60 were taken as the basis upon which country worth 32 lakhs a year was assigned to British management under the recent Treaty, so that in three years the revenue has increased to Rupees 9,29,918 or 29 per cent.

Contrasted with 1859-60.

103. In 1859-60, when there were four Districts, the revenue amounted to Rupees 44,73,734-2-9, and therefore the revenue now is (exclusive of Income Tax) only Rupees 3,43,815-4-11 less than it was before the Raichore and Dharaseo Districts were relinquished; but in 1859-60 the cost of Administration was Rupees 8,72,660-0-5, leaving a net revenue of Rupees 36,01,074-2-4. The cost of Civil Administration now is Rupees 5,48,199-7-1, as shewn below.

Surplus Revenue.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries of Officers and Establishment, including Contingencies,	3,95,369	2	10
Police	1,52,830	4	3
Total ...	5,48,199	7	1

being about 13½ per cent. on the net revenue; in 1859-60 the Administrative cost was 19½ per cent. Thus it will be seen that there remains a surplus of Rupees 35,81,719-6-9 for pay of the Hyderabad Contingent and other purposes for which the country was assigned to British management.

104. The general accounts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the years 1861-62 and 1862-63 have not as yet been received from the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Hyderabad, and the Departmental charges for the year under report cannot, therefore, be correctly ascertained and recorded.

Departmental charges not ascertainable.

SECTION VI.—POLITICAL.

105. In January 1862, on the capture in Malwa of one Gobind Shashtree of Bhittoor, certain treasonable correspondence was discovered, which shewed that intrigues were still being carried on by the Row Sahib and his agents; and that, amongst other plans, they hoped to be able to farm a district in the Nizam's Dominions with a view to the establishment of a quarter from whence they could carry on their schemes with less chance of detection than within the British Territory.

Discovery of certain treasonable correspondence.

106. This information was received from the Governor General's Agent, Central India; but the Nizam's Government were not disposed to attach much importance to it. It was known that no district had been granted to any stranger, and the feeling of hostility entertained by the Deccan Mussulmen against the Mahrattas was believed to be ample security against the success of any such scheme, should it be attempted.

Intelligence received from the Political Agent, Central India.

107. However, not long after the receipt of the above intelligence, it was rumoured that such an emissary was actually in Hyderabad. His movements were conducted with such shrewdness and tact that it was very difficult to obtain any clue to his whereabouts, or to ascertain whether any foundation really existed for the reports.

Row Sahib's emissary at Hyderabad.

108. After some little time, a Poorbeah, apparently a discharged sepoy, was apprehended, and it was ascertained from him that his master, one "Kishen Row," had during the mutinies held command of a large body of rebels, who had dispersed in the neighbourhood of Oogein on the approach of a British column. "Kishen Row" had then been obliged to fly for his life, and travelling with about 10 followers through Baroda, Poona, and Sholapore had eventually reached Hyderabad, where he had been endeavouring to incite rebellion, and his promises of large rewards had, no doubt, collected a considerable number of willing listeners.

His endeavours to incite rebellion at Hyderabad.

109. Some few hours unfortunately elapsed before the Poorbeah could be persuaded to disclose where his master was likely to be found, and on a search being made, it appeared that the arrest of the Poorbeah had become known, and that "Kishen Row" had fled.

Escape of the emissary.

110. He was at once followed, and on several occasions, no doubt, the Police were close on his track; but he succeeded in escaping, and all trace of him was for some months lost.

Failure of capture.

111. In December Captain Nuttall, the Superintendent of Police at Sholapore, apprehended at Pyton on the Godavery, immediately on the frontier of the Sholapore Collectorate, a Brahmin who has since been recognized to be Kishen Row. He is now on his way to Hyderabad to undergo his trial.

Subsequent arrest at Pyton.

112. Of his followers and of those who had listened to his proposals about 35 were apprehended at the time and sentenced to punishment in the City Courts.

Disposal of his followers.

113. In the month of August 1862 some commotion was created throughout the Deccan by the sudden circulation of chuppaties, apparently in a manner very similar to that which was adopted in Bengal in 1857.

Circulation of chuppaties or cakes.

114. In the course of a very few days reports reached Hyderabad, from almost every district in the Nizam's Territory, stating that these cakes had been widely distributed. The mystery which attended the movement was very perplexing; no one was able to give any reasonable clue to the object; and while some suggested that it was intended as a propitiatory offering to avert cholera, famine, &c., many believed that it had some more mischievous meaning, and a vast amount of excitement was the natural result.

Their effect.

115. Every endeavour was at once made by the Minister to stop the circulation and to discover its origin, but the latter object was not easy of attainment.

Endeavours to discover their origin.

116. A bundle of chuppatics would suddenly appear in a village, with a written order (sometimes in the name of the English Government) requiring the Potell to prepare treble the number and forward a parcel, with similar instructions to his three neighbouring villages. These instructions were immediately obeyed with a superstitious fear, a great anxiety being felt to pass the responsibility on, and thus in an incredibly short space of time a whole district would be covered.

Mode of their circulation.

117. The distribution of these chuppaties was as prevalent in the neighbouring Collectorates of the British Territory as in the Nizam's Dominions, and it was eventually satisfactorily established that the originator of the movement was a Police Potell in the Sholapore Collectorate, but the Magistrate was unable to ascertain the object of his proceedings.

Originator of these chuppaties.

118. During the last year a case of embezzelment and forgery was brought to light at Hyderabad which can hardly have a parallel.

Extraordinary forgery at Hyderabad.

119. Shortly after the death of the late Resident, Colonel Davidson, it accidently became known that a large sum of money had been received from Iktydar-ool-Moolk, the second son of the Nawaub Shums-ool-Omrah, for the avowed purpose of being paid to a member of the late Resident's family, and an enquiry elicited the following most extraordinary circumstances :—

Iktydar-ool-Moolk swindled of large sum of money.

120. So far back as 1858 a discharged Apothecary of the name of Murray, with the asistance of his wife a person of notoriously bad character, had, by means of certain forged letters, persuaded Iktydar-ool-Moolk, in whose Establishment they were employed, that one lac of Rupees was required at the Residency, and this sum was actually received by them in one packet of Hoondees, for delivery as above explained.

The guilty parties.

121. The forgery of the letters was of the most clumsy and apparent description, but, as the forgers themselves were the only people in the Establishment able to read English, this did not offer any impediment to the success of the scheme.

Nature of the forgery.

122. After the first day of enquiry, these Murrays voluntarily confessed their guilt, explaining that they had succeeded in deceiving Iktydar-ool-Moolk by an assurance that the money was merely required as a loan, and that he would assuredly obtain the ambition of his life (viz., the office of Minister to the Nizam's Government) by complying with the request. This confession was afterwards fully corroborated. The payment of the hoondees was traced through the Sowkar's books, and every Rupee was proved to have been paid to Mrs. Murray.

Confession of the forgers.

123. Iktydar-ool-Moolk also acknowledged his share of the affair, so far as the payment of the money was concerned. He, however, maintained that it was simply a loan transaction,

Explanation of Iktydar-ool-Moolk.

offered in all good faith, and he totally denied that he had any expectation of obtaining the post of Minister thereby.

Proscription by the Governor General.

124. The Governor General expressed himself entirely dissatisfied with the explanation offered by Iktydar-ool-Moolk, and desired that he might never again be admitted at the Residency, or allowed to attend any Durbar when the Resident is present.

Position of the Murrays.

125. The position of the Murrays is peculiar, and difficulties attend the conduct of a prosecution on the part of the British Government; and as Iktydar-ool-Moolk has announced his determination not to move in the matter, it is to be feared that these very successful swindlers will escape the punishment they so richly deserve.

Death of Shums-ool-Omrah.

126. On the 10th April 1863 the Nawaub Shums-ool-Omrah, Ameer-i-Kubeer died at the age of 83.

His useful influence at the Durbar.

127. This Nobleman had, for many years, exercised a great influence over all affairs connected with the Hyderabad Government, and on many occasions had used his power in a patriotic and useful manner.

His character.

128. He had, when very young, succeeded his father in the Command of the household Troops, for the payment of which he held very extensive Jagheers, and his own character was such as greatly tended to uphold the dignity of his position.

His death universally regretted.

129. He was deeply respected by all classes at Hyderabad and is universally regretted.

His successor.

130. He is nominally succeeded by his eldest son Oomdut-ool-Moolk, upon whom the Nizam has conferred the titles held by the late Nawaub. His second son, Iktydar-ool-Moolk, is the person who has lately obtained an unenviable notoriety in connection with the "Murray" case.

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

Experiments with exotic cotton.

131. Experiments have been continued with the view of introducing exotic cotton in Berar, but without success, and it is feared that the climate and soil of this part of India are suitable only for the indigenous variety.

Teak forests.

132. The Teak jungles were visited by two Officers of the Commission, being the first occasion on which the country between the Satpoora Hills and the Taptee had been examined by any one except a Tehsildar. The opinion formed previously, that the wood was of little value, was fully confirmed.

PART II.—SURVEY.

Brief history of the Revenue Survey in Berar.

133. It is necessary to begin Remarks on this subject by stating that the portion of last year's Report relating to it mixes up the proceedings of two Survey years, and to remedy the confusion thus caused, a brief history will be given of the Survey proceedings since commencement in Berar.

Progress of Survey in 1861.

134. When the Raichore and Dharaseo Districts were restored to the Nizam, the Survey Establishments at work in them in January 1860 were transferred to Berar, but the transfer occupying the better part of two months, work was not commenced till late in March 1861. The Survey year ends on 31st October, and up to that date in 1861 the progress in Survey was as follows; but whether any portion of the work about to he shewn belongs to the Raichore and Dharaseo Districts, cannot be known without reference to Major Anderson, which has been made, and the result will be reported hereafter. No Settlements could be made in that year :—

YEAR.	MEASURED.		CLASSED.		Cost of both per Acre.	Total Cost.
	Acres.	Cost per Acre.	Acres.	Cost per Acre.		
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1860-61 ...	378,789	0 1 9¼	124,674	0 2 5½	0 2 3¼	46,391 0 0

Progress of Survey in 1861-62.

135. In 1861-62 the Establishment was completed up to four measuring parties, and the nucleus of a 5th, and one classing Establishment; but these could only be gradually filled up; there were many changes among the Officers, and sickness was again prevalent; in one party alone 20 per cent. of the working days were lost from this last cause. The outturn was as follows :—

YEAR.	MEASURED.		CLASSED.		Cost of both per Acre.	Total Cost.
	Acres.	Cost per Acre.	Acres.	Cost per Acre.		
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1861-62 ...	623,368	0 1 8¼	245,652	0 0 6¼	0 2 2¾	73,760 0 0

Test of measurement.

136. Of the measured area, 50,072 acres were tested by remeasurement, and of these all but 225 acres were remeasured by the European Officers themselves in charge of the parties. This testing is the principal portion of their work, and it is by careful surpervision and check by trustworthy European Officers that accuracy is secured. The average difference per 100 acres, between original and remeasurement was a little over 4-5ths of an acre, and exceeded 5 per cent. in 1-300th part only of the whole area.

137. Of the classed area, 16,060 acres were tested, and all but 998 acres by European Officers. The average difference between the original and test classifications amounted to 2¾ pies per acre, and the greatest difference exceeded 2 annas per Rupee in only a very small portion of the area. There were many fresh hands among the Classifiers, and all of them were new to the soils of Berar, so Major Anderson justly, I think, expects better results in the next season.

Test of classification.

138. Major Anderson expected more work at less cost; but the causes above mentioned interfered; nevertheless, both the work and the cost seem to me, accustomed to the Bengal process, most satisfactory. It is necessary also to mention that the cost is now somewhat increased by the practice, lately introduced, of charging the Military pay of Officers employed to the Survey Department, which, it appears from Major Anderson's Report, was not the custom till last year.

Progress and cost satisfactory.

139. During this last year 70 villages of those measured and classed in the first were settled.

Number of villages settled.

140. These 70 villages contained 107,144 acres, and in 1860-61 yielded a revenue, including every thing, of Rupees 74,367. The assessment fixed by Major Anderson, to be realised in 1861-62, was 95,000 Rupees. This included some of the unoccupied Government land valued at 13,807 Rupees per annum, which Major Anderson expected at the beginning of June would be gradually taken up; but to his astonishment, by the 5th of the following month, no less than 11,715 Rupees worth of land were taken, leaving only 3,101 unoccupied acres, valued at Rupees 2,092. The effect of this was to raise the revenue of 1860-61, viz., 74,367 Rupees to 1,06,824 Rupees in 1861-62, after deducting 2,056 Rupees remitted for one year on account of unexpired leases; and besides this, a portion of the 3,101 waste acres may have since been taken. As it is, the positive increase of rent on the 107,144 acres is 32,457 Rupees in the first year of settlement, or 43 per cent. But the cost of measurement and classing at 2-3 pie (it was only 2-2¾ pie) was 15,067 Rupees, and Major Anderson says, this includes settlement also, so that the expense of the whole process of survey and settlement of these 70 villages has been more than doubly covered in the first year.

Result of settlement.

141. Major Anderson has furnished some details regarding 61 of the above villages (the other 9 were subsequently settled) which are interesting. The total cultivated area, shewn in the village records, was 55,155 acres,—the Survey found there were 71,645 acres cultivated, being an excess of 16,490 acres, or 33 per cent. of cultivated land, not shown in the books.

Details regarding some of the settled villages.

142. Secondly,—In 1853-54, when these 61 villages came under our control, the cultivated area by the village records was 34,980 acres, and revenue 39,223 Rupees. These figures steadily rose till in 1860-61 the acreage as above was at least 55,155, and revenue Rupees 62,036.

Cultivated area and revenue of the settled villages.

The survey raised the amounts to 71,645 acres and 82,726 Rupees, and besides this, there was Enam 5,756 acres, valued at 7,100 Rupees, and waste at 8,776 Rupees per annum.

Rates of land rent.

143. Major Anderson was greatly guided, in framing the rates of rent of the different qualities of soil, by his large experience in the adjoining Districts of Bombay, and especially in Kandeish, only a few miles from the village in question, where the rates he fixed, five or six years ago, were 12 to 18 per cent. lower than those he has adopted for Berar. Since that time the price of all country produce has increased, so that the rates must be considered moderate. It will be seen too, that a very large portion of his increased demand arises from the assessment of land before unrecorded, and another portion is due to waste land being taken up, so that apparently there has been little or no increase in the rates of recorded cultivated land. However, under any other rule than our own, the ryots would scarcely bear the assessment of every beegah they cultivated; I believe that with Native Governments, and I know that with Native Zemindars, it is the practice to wink at ryots holding more land than they nominally pay for, so that the average rent per beegah of the whole of each holding is considerably less than the nominal rate per beegah of the recorded area. The practice has its advantages for both sides under unsystematic management. But even allowing for this the rates are not high, being very littte over one Rupee per acre. One great advantage of regular survey and assessment is the equalization of rates, which from circumstances of a long past time often vary exceedingly in adjoining villages of the same quality of soil. Major Anderson gives three as an instance—

	Present average rates.			Survey rates.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1.—	2	4	4	1	6	6
2.—	0	7	0	1	4	8
3.—	0	13	1	1	5	0
	3	8	5	4	0	2

Cultivators living in the highly assessed village had lands in the low assessed, and thus struck an average themselves; this appears to be a common practice in Berar, and was a simple remedy for an evil which a Native Government can scarcely be expected to cure.

Expected increase of revenue in the unsettled villages.

144. The settlement of the remaining 125 villages of the talooka, containing the above 70, has been nearly completed, but no Returns have yet been received; Major Anderson expects the increase will be very considerable.

Cause of the ryots' satisfaction.

145. That the ryots are satisfied, the fact of their so rapidly taken up the unoccupied land shews clearly, though this cannot be entirely ascribed to a moderate settlement, for the enormous demand for cotton and consequent influx of money with the high prices for all other kinds of produce, have had a large share in stimulating cultivation. The influx of population to the Rail, and carriage to remove the cotton, &c., must also have

caused a great increase in the demand for grain. The latter cause is liable to be overlooked, but must be very powerful. In one month 27,000 cotton laden carts, besides innumerable pack bullocks, passed a certain spot on the Nagpore Dawk road. As the traffic goes on for months, and not by one road only, the consumption of grain or straw caused by it must have been enormous.

Part III.—Vaccination.

Result of vaccination.

146. Six hundred and ninty children were vaccinated, and 528 cases were successful. Dr. Heming's attention to vaccination and to the Medical School and Dispensary is most unwearying.

Part IV.—Weights and Measures.

Uniformity of weights and measures.

147. There had been the most utter confusion regarding weights and measures in Berar, and it was considered absolutely necessary to introduce uniformity. The weights adopted were the following :—

1 tola	=	180 grains.
5 tolas	=	1 chittack.
16 chittacks	=	1 seer
40 seers	=	1 maund.
20 maunds	=	1 kandy.

Measures how fixed.

148. These weights were adopted because they were those most commonly used in this and the adjoining Provinces. Grain, however, is universally sold by measure and not by weight, and it became necessary, therefore, to establish a seer measure which should contain as nearly as possible 80 tolas weight of grain. As different species of grain are of different specific gravities it was necessary to strike an average, as it would have been most inconvenient to have had a different measure for every different kind of grain. Eight of the most common kinds were mixed in equal quantities, and the seer measure was made to contain 80 tolas weight of the mixed grains. This measure was found to contain almost exactly a quantity of water weighing 100 tolas. This test was, therefore, ordered to be applied to the seer measures, and it is a test which can be easily applied by any one.

Denomination of weights.

149. No change has been made in the denominations of the weights, and all that has been done was to make a system of weights universal in Berar which was already in existence in many parts of it. Time and patience will, of course, be required thoroughly to introduce the new system; but the people shew no aversion to it, and, therefore, the difficulties in the way of obtaining uniformity are not great. Only one person appears to have been fined for not using the authorized weights.

Part V.—Census.

Population.

150. No Census has ever been taken in Berar; but at the annual settlement the village Officers give in Returns shewing the population of their villages. The population is returned

at nearly a million and a half,* and the number of houses at 366,074, which gives an average of about 4 to each house. From this average, being similar to what has been found to exist in other places, some reliance may be placed on the general correctness of the Population Returns. The average population per square mile is 81, but it, of course, varies greatly in different parts of the country. In Mulkapoor Talook, West Berar, it is 201; and in Poosud Talook, East Berar, it is 33.

Administrative results satisfactory.

151. With districts of the immense size of those in Berar the duties of the Deputy Commissioners and of their Assistants have been most arduous, but they have been performed with cheerfulness and zeal, and the administrative results have, it is believed, been satisfactory.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Qualifications of Officers.

152. Having been here for a very short time, I have not seen enough of the Commission generally to enable me to express an opinion in detail regarding the qualifications of every Officer; but still I am competent to say that the Commissioner, in the following Remarks upon them, shews a just discrimination; and I regret that, in the only case in which his opinion is somewhat unfavorable, I am compelled to agree entirely with him, having had occasion to look into more of Captain Bushby's work than of any other Officer's. As to Captain Cadell himself, the Officiating Commissioner, with whom I am in constant correspondence on all subjects relating to the districts, I can speak most favorably, and I have already done so at length in recommending that he shall be confirmed in his appointment.

Notice of Colonel Thornhill.

153. Colonel Thornhill's services are too well known to His Excellency to require any statement from me, but I must record how deeply I am indebted to him for the full and hearty assistance I have always received from him, and which, from his great information on all subjects connected with my duties and his cool, sound judgment, has been of the very greatest use to me.

Lieut. Tweedie, only lately joined.

154. Lieutenant Tweedie, Officiating 2nd Assistant, only joined his appointment in March last.

Notice of Mr. Boswell, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

155. I quite concur in the late Colonel Davidson's remarks regarding Mr. G. Boswell, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY;
The 22nd July 1863.

(Signed) G. U. YULE,
Resident.

* 1,449,564.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

Abstract of the Tabular Return exhibiting the numbers vaccinated and the expense of the Native Vaccination Establishments from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.

	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.									His Highness the Nizam's Talooks.			Hyderabad Residency at Chudder Ghaut			Military Stations of the Hyderabad Contingent.			Grand Total.		
	Western Berar, Booldanah			Eastern Berar, Oomrawuttee.			Total.														
	Number of persons vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures	Number of persons vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number of persons vaccinated	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Unsuccessful	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.
Number vaccinated from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863 ...	308	33	10	384	127	33	692	160	23	791	88	11	708	15	2	159	51	32	3,042	474	15

Expense of the Native Vaccination Establishment.	Per mensem.	Per annum.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
Four Vaccinators at 15 Government Rupees each per mensem ..	60 0 0	720 0 0
Stationery at 2 Government Rupees each per mensem.	8 0 0	96 0 0
Four Peons at 4 Government Rupees each per mensem.	16 0 0	192 0 0
Total Government Rupees...	84 0 0	1,008 0 0

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY;
The 16th May 1863.

(Signed) J. B FLEMING, *M D*,
Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

Tabular Return shewing the numbers vaccinated in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, &c., and Military Stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.

Vaccination Establishment, &c.	Districts and Stations, &c.	Description of Persons vaccinated.								Results.				Number of months during which Vaccination was performed.	Remarks.
		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Dhers and others.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Adults and others.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Ratio per 100 of failures, omitting fractions.		
Civil Department.															
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.															
Gopall Sing, Native Vaccinator with 1 Peon attached	Western Berar, Booldanah	0	53	121	19	128	64	182	10	171	21	192	10	12	
Nursingbhan ditto 1 ditto ...	Ditto ditto	1	17	97	1	82	34	116	0	104	12	116	10	12	
Vurdarajooloo ditto 1 ditto ...	Eastern Berar, Oomrawuttee	13	31	139	21	149	55	204	0	150	54	204	26	12	
Vurdiah ditto 1 ditto ...	Ditto ditto	9	14	150	7	144	36	180	0	107	73	180	40	12	
	Total ...	23	114	507	48	503	189	682	10	532	160	692	23		
His Highness the Nizam's Talooks.															
Govind Sing Tekaram, Native Vaccinator	Nuldroog	0	16	169	40	163	62	222	3	165	60	225	26	9	
V. Ramaswmy ditto ...	Raichore	2	8	469	70	307	242	549	0	523	26	549	4	8	
Syed Abdool Kadur ditto ...	Shorapore	0	17	0	0	0	0	14	3	15	2	17	11	1	
	Total ...	2	41	638	110	470	304	785	6	703	88	791	11		
Hyderabad Residency.															
J. B. Fleming, Esq., M.D., Residency Surgeon	Chudder Ghaut	29	402	164	113	397	311	699	9	693	15	708	2	12	
Military Department.															
Hyderabad Contingent.															
Assistant Surgeon C. T. Eves ...	4th Cavalry H. C. ... 4th Co Art. H. C. ... Aurungabad ...	5	29	5	2	19	22	41	0	39	2	41	4	4	
Assistant Surgeon F. H. Smith ...	2nd Infantry H. C. ... Aurungabad ...	0	3	4	3	7	3	10	0	3	7	10	70	2	
Assistant Surgeon G. D Riddel ...	5th Infantry H. C. ... Ellichpore ...	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	100	1	
Assistant Surgeon B. Williamson, M.B.	3rd Infantry H. C. ... Hingolee ...	7	5	6	13	21	10	27	4	9	22	31	70	4	
Assistant Surgeon H. Crocker, M. D. ...	4th Infantry H. C. ... Detach. 1st Cav. H. C. ... Ditto 3rd Co. Art. H. C. ... Lingsoogoor...	2	26	6	10	31	13	44	0	33	11	44	23	0	
Sub-Assistant Surgeon H. W. Smith ...	6th Infantry H. C. ... Jaulnah ...	1	11	17	2	18	13	26	5	24	7	31	22	3	
	Total ...	17	74	38	30	98	61	150	9	108	51	159	33		

Hyderabad Residency;
The 16th May 1863.

(Signed) J. B. FLEMING, *M. D.*,
Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Civil Administrative Charges of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1862-63.

Heads of Receipts.	Total Receipts 1862-63.	Heads of Service.	Total Payments 1862-63.
	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
I.—Land Revenue including Sayer and Abkaree ...	39,41,321 8 7	B.—Charges against Income.	
IV.—Salt ...	50,788 9 7	I.—Land Revenue including Sayer Abkaree	3,95,369 2 10
VI.—Stamps ...	77,901 8 0	VI.—Stamps ...	
X.—Law and Justice ...	24,401 7 0	F.—Civil Services.	
XI.—Police ...	4,202 13 3	IV.—Police ...	1,52,830 4 3
XIII.—Public Works ...	400 7 4		5,48,199 7 1
XV.—Miscellaneous, Civil ...	30,902 8 1	Balance available for meeting Treaty and other payments ...	35,81,719 6 9
Total ...	41,29,918 13 10	Total ...	41,29,918 13 10

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY;
The 22nd July 1863.

(Signed) G. U. YULE,
Resident.

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